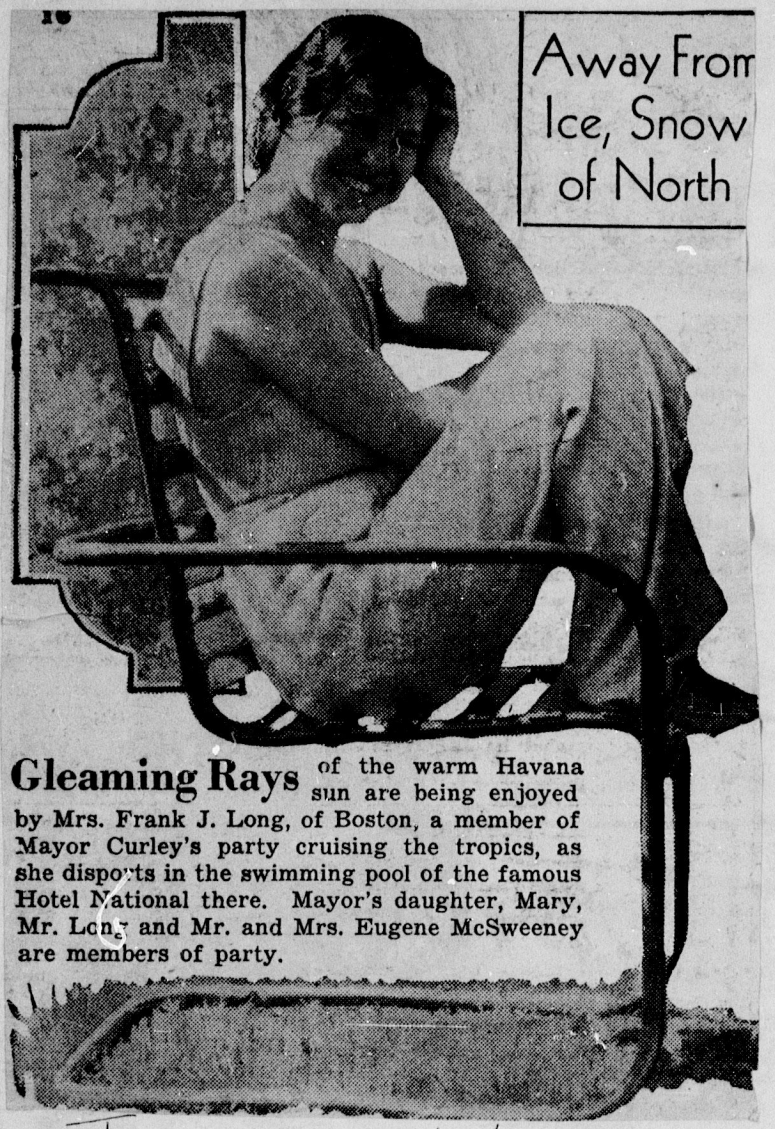
Volume 70

RECORD 2/15/32

TRAVELER 2/15/32

Away From Ice, Snow of North



Gleaming Rays of the warm Havana sun are being enjoyed by Mrs. Frank J. Long, of Boston, a member of Mayor Curley's party cruising the tropics, as she disports in the swimming pool of the famous Hotel National there. Mayor's daughter, Mary, Mr. Long and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McSweeney are members of party.

G. G. A. DEMANDS BUSINESS RULE

Tells Mayor Curley It's No Time to Pile up Boston's Debt

Real executive ability which can take up the municipal departments, reorganize them and put them on a businesslike basis, and a real grasp of municipal finance which would place the city squarely on a proper financial footing are urged by the Good Government Association in an analysis of the administration of the past year.

Taking Mayor Curley to task from various angles, the association declares is is no time for "grandiose schemes of further debts or merely frantic reductions in the budget."

The association claims for itself partial credit for the mayor's adoption of a standardization of assessments, but gives due credit to the mayor for the treatment of those forced to seek aid from the public welfare department, for the subway extension at Kenmore square and for the construction of the East Boston tunnel.

The mayor is criticised for his refusal to disclose publicly the financial condition of the city in January, for his failure to resort to economy to offset mountaing welfare department costs and the deficit of $3,000,000, for a tax rate increase last year despite abnormally high revenue, and specifically for the spending of $500,000 for the Hyde Park golf course; $200,000 for the Castle island roadway and his advocacy of the $1,000,000 East Boston strandway.

TRAFFIC BOARD ATTACKED

The report is particularly severe in condemnation of the traffic commission and of the mayor's commercial, industrial and publicity bureau which is described as having the "appearance of feebleness and futility" attributable to the placing of politicians in supervision.

A deficit of $3,000,000 in contrast with a surplus, exclusive of the school department, of $1,629,369 Jan. 1, 1931, should have been disclosed and explained to the city council and the people, the association contends.

Granting that full credit belongs to the mayor for his "sympathy and generosity to the unfortunate," the association finds that the administration of the welfare department deserves no encomiums.

The report chides the mayor for talking about "increased public spending, federal planning, Mississippi region reclamation, the five-day week, the six-hour day, prosperity loans, restriction of machinery, agricultural stabilization, sustained wages and increased public works to replace the dole, and summarizes the total local accomplishment as the spending of huge sums for public works without accomplishing much.

TRANSCRIPT 2/15/32

Says Curley's Work Is Disappointment

In the latest edition of the Good Government's publication, City Affairs, Mayor Curley's administration during the year 1931 is called a disappointment.

"In some instances, largely of minor nature, progress was made," the pamphlet says. "When one comes to the major problems—the real test of ability—the administration's record is a disappointment.

"In this time of depression the city of Boston is face to face with the realities. What we need at the present time are two things: in the first place, real executive ability, which can take up the departments, reorganize them, and put them upon a business-like basis; in the second place, a real grasp of municipal finance, which will place the city squarely upon a proper financial footing."

Regarding the tax rate it is charged that for at least two years the total tax rate in Boston, adjusted on a basis of proper comparison, has been the highest of all the cities in the United States over 500,000 in population.

The administration is given credit for its care of the poor and "suffering has been kept at a minimum." However it is charged that foresight was lacking in meeting the enormous call on the treasury. "In view of the splendid generosity of the public in the recent drive," remarks City Affairs, "improvement in welfare administration is hoped for."

Concerning unemployment, the Good Government organ says: "The actual solution is of necessity beyond the power of the individual city and must be left largely to business and industry."

While the Castle Island Parkway and the new golf course are criticized, Mayor Curley is credited with justifiably failing to build three municipal recreation buildings authorized by the Legislature. The Commercial, Industrial and Publicity Bureau "has done little to justify its existence."

Under the head of traffic, attention is given to "the lang and childish quarrel between the traffic commissioner and the police commissioner" and the charge is made that the traffic problem was not solved or even capably attacked in 1931.

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HIT ON NATIONAL ISSUES

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Refusal of the mayor to build three municipal buildings is praised but he is criticised for approving or sponsoring other improvements in this paragraph:

> The time is passing when an administration's claim to greatness can be based on the capital improvements it has built. The public realization is growing that mere spending of the public money is not proof of a government's greatness. Some improvements must be built, of course, but the discriminating selection, efficient and economical building and the utility and durability of the resulting improvements are the tests of administration, not the mere fact that it has built so many hospitals, roads, golf courses, strandways, fire stations and so on. Any one can spend a great amount of money —few can spend it well.

The traffic commission accomplished nothing of importance in 1931, according to the report, and the mayor is ridiculed for his advocacy of a single uniform parking rule, which he abandoned at the suggestion of business interests which he claimed the rule would aid.

"The traffic problem was not solved or even capably attacked in 1931, the report says. "Congestion and confusion are unabated. The commission's failure is only another proof that the benefits of a model set-up and fairly capable technical staff in a department can be nullified by petty politics and lack of competent administrative direction.

Reference is made, without severe criticism, to the continuance of the garbage disposal contract for another 10 years, and the variance in awards for land takings is cited as proof of the need of revaluation.

In final summation of the 1931 administrative record, the report says:

> Continued evidences were apparent throughout the year of the mayor's weakness for engaging in rash promises and ill advised projects whose subsequent abandonment could only create the impression of instability and inconsistency.

We wish we might present a more encouraging picture but we cannot. In this time of depression the city of Boston is face to face with realities. What we need are two things: in the first place, real executive ability which can take up the departments, reorganize them and put them on a business-like basis; in the second place, a real grasp of municipal finance which would place the city squarely on a proper financial footing. It is no time for grandiose schemes of further debts or merely frantic reduction in the budget. Only administrative ability will accomplish anything of permanent worth.

Members of the executive committee of the Good Government Association are:

George R. Nutter, Robert B. Stone, Eliot Johns, Mrs. Robert Homans, Mrs. Charles I. Quirk, LeBaron R. Barker, Jr., Alonzo Pratt, Prof. Arthur V. Woodworth and John Codman.

Sherman S. Sheppard is secretary, and Richard B. Hobart, treasurer.

The association has no president.

American 2/16/32

CLAGGETT PLAN 'HARMFUL' TO ROOSEVELT

Democratic leaders today predicted a "harmful reaction" to announcement by Strabo V. Claggett that he would lead a plan to elect a delegation pledged to the candidacy of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

Claggett, defeated for lieutenant-governor in 1930, told Gov. Ely of his plans yesterday and added that James D. Roosevelt, son of the New York governor, would wage the fight with him.

Gov. Ely's only comment on the announcement was:

"That's fine."

Young Roosevelt, a graduate of Harvard, is Boston manager for an insurance concern.

SON IS CANDIDATE.

He confirmed Claggett's announcement and said he planned to run for delegate himself.

Leaders today, however, pointed out that young Roosevelt would be challenged as a candidate because he has not been a resident of the state long enough.

"He has not been a citizen here long enough to dictate to Massachusetts Democrats," said one.

MIGHT PLACE MAYOR.

Many predicted the only possible break that could occur in an "all-Smith slate" would be the defeat of one of the women candidates by Mayor Curley.

That there were no other outstanding figures in Democratic circles ready to bolt Smith seemed to be the consensus.

TRAFFIC BOARD OUSTING IS URGED

A saving of $75,000 a year to the city by abolishing the traffic commission was cited today before a legislative committee in support of a bill to place traffic control with police.

The bill would allow fines for traffic violations up to $50 and provide for a board of appeals to number 12 representatives of organizations in the city.

Rep. Clarence F. Luitwieler of Newton argued that the police are charged with enforcement of the traffic rules and should be given the power of prosecution.

An array of opponents came to the fore for the traffic commission including Sen. Conde Brodbine of Revere, Rep. Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester and Sen. James J. Twohig of South Boston.

The latter said Mayor Curley was opposed to the bill and he charged "police were falling donw on the job."

Brodbine questioned Luitwieler at length and argued that the makeup of the proposed board of appeals would allow citizens from outside Boston to rule on Boston traffic problems.

F. W. Merrick and Benjamin C. Lane, of the United Improvement Association spoke in favor.

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CURLEY FIVE-DAY WEEK BILL NOT TO BE PRESSED

When Mayor Curley's bill for a five-day week with six days' pay came before the Legislative Committee on Public Service for a hearing this morning, Senate Chairman Henry B. Parkman said that in view of the recent unfavorable action of the Legislature on the five-day week plan, the sponsors of the measure did not care to press it further at this time.

Claude L. Allen, counsel for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, told the committee that he had been instructed to appear before the committee in opposition to the bill because the Chamber of Commerce did not feel that this time is the proper time to give six days' pay for five days' work. Whitfield Tuck appeared in favor of the bill.

The bill would have amended Section 110 of Chapter 41 of the General Laws to provide that the City Council of any city or the Board of Selectmen of any town may provide that the working week of such city or town shall consist of five days in each week and that the salary or compensation of the employes of such city or town shall not be reduced because of any decrease in the hours of employment.

Post 2/15/32

GOO GOOS SAY MAYOR A FAILURE

Rash Promiser, Has Fallen Down on Big Problems

Mayor Curley's administration during the past year at City Hall was marked down as a disappointment to the Good Government Association in the latest edition of City Affairs, the reform pamphlet, which will reach the voters in today's mail.

FAILS IN MAJORS

In its summary of the year 1931, the G. G. A. contended that the routine work of the city was performed by every administration with somewhat uniform results, but the Mayor failed to solve the major problems, such as traffic relief, garbage disposal, port development, unemployment relief, purchasing, contracting and long-term planning.

"Those important problems requiring outstanding ability for solution are," the Good Government Association protested, "for the most part, unsolved. Belated beginnings were made near the end of the year on several of them, such as city purchasing, property revaluations and poor relief administration, and then only because critical conditions and strong public opinion forced action.

Some Minor Progress

"Routine or normal work was carried on much as in any administration, without any particular changes by the Mayor. In some instances, largely of minor nature, progress was made. When one comes to the major problems—the real test of ability—the administration's record is a disappointment," complained the G. G. A.

"Continued evidences were apparent throughout the year of the Mayor's weakness for engaging in rash promises and ill-advised projects whose subsequent abandonment could only create the impression of inability and inconsistency. Examples of this type are the promotion of a $6,000,000 exposition without businesslike precautions, the announcement that the five-day week would go into effect Jan. 1 without previously looking into its cost or legality, sponsoring a $1,000,000 East Boston strandway in Legislature and Council, only to find that the million was greatly insufficient, and the abandonment of the Governor's Island project for the expansion of the airport.

Need of Real Ability

"What we need at the present time," asserted the Good Government Association, "are two things; in the first place, real executive ability, which can take up the departments, reorganize them, and put them upon a business-like basis; in the second place, a real grasp of municipal finance, which will place the city squarely upon a proper financial footing. It is no time for grandiose schemes of further debts, or merely frantic reduction in the budget. Only administrative ability will accomplish anything of permanent worth. Whether we shall see any results of such ability in 1932, only time will tell."

In tribute to the city, the Good Government Association found that the municipal debt as compared to the assessed valuations was not critical. Full credit was offered to the administration for its "sympathy and generosity to the unfortunate poor and unemployed, whose needs rose from $2,500,000 in 1929 to $7,000,000 in 1931."

City Caught Unprepared

But the reform organization contended that administrative foresight was lacking in meeting this "new, enormous call on the city treasury," and the city was "caught woefully unprepared both in force and in methods" in the Public Welfare Department.

Of the 1931 programme of improvements, the group had no fault to find with the $16,000,000 traffic tunnel, the $5,000,000 Kenmore square subway extension, or the $3,000,000 City Hospital building programme, but a number of other improvements, including the $500,000 West Roxbury golf course and the $225,000 Castle Island parkway were branded as "extravagant and unnecessary."

A healthy swat was taken at the Traffic Commission. The long and "childish" controversy between Traffic Commissioner Joseph A. Conry and Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman made effective work "difficult if not impossible."

American 2/15/32

CITY BORROWS $2,000,000

A loan of $2,000,000 was made to the city of Boston today—but at five and three-quarters per cent, a far higher rate than the city paid last year.

The loan in anticipation of taxes, was made jointly by the First National and the National Shawmut Banks, on short term notes, to mature Oct. 1.

The bid by the two banks jointly was the only one presented to City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan.

City Hall officials said they believed the city fortunate to get the money at even five and three-quarters per cent, in view of the difficulties of many municipalities unable to borrow money at all.

Herald 2/15/32

G. G. A. DEMANDS MAYOR PUT CITY ON 'SOUND BASIS'

Calls on Him to Show Ability by Reorganizing Municipal Depts.

CURLEY IS ASSAILED ON WELFARE COSTS

Praised for Tunnel Projects—Traffic Board Is Also Target

A demand on Mayor Curley for a display of administrative ability, which would be reflected by the reorganization of municipal departments on a sound business basis, is the climax of a severely critical analysis of his 1931 administration released yesterday by the Good Government Association.

In taking the mayor to task for a vacillating attitude on scientific revaluation of property, the association finds in his ultimate espousal of a standardization of assessments a victory for which it assumes partial credit.

Mayoral decisions given support are the treatment of victims of depression forced to seek aid from the welfare department, the development of the city hospital, the $5,000,000 subway extension beyond Kenmore square and the construction of the $16,000,000 East Boston traffic tunnel.

The mayor is criticised for his refusal to disclose publicly the financial condition of the city in January, for his failure to resort to economy to offset mountaing welfare department costs and the deficit of $3,000,000, for a tax rate increase last year despite abnormally high revenue, and specifically for the spending of $500,000 for the Hyde Park golf course; $200,000 for the Castle island roadway and his advocacy of the $1,000,000 East Boston strandway.

TRAFFIC BOARD ATTACKED

The report is particularly severe in condemnation of the traffic commission and of the mayor's commercial, industrial and publicity bureau which is described as having the "appearance of feebleness and futility" attributable to the placing of politicians in supervision.

A deficit of $3,000,000 in contrast with a surplus, exclusive of the school department, of $1,629,369 Jan. 1, 1931, should have been disclosed and explained to the city council and the people, the association contends.

Granting that full credit belongs to

Globe 2/16/32

ROOSEVELT FORCES TO RUN IN PRIMARY

Governor's Son and Claggett Visit State House to Inform Gov Ely That Smith Men Face Fight

Franklin D. Roosevelt forces in Massachusetts will make intensive efforts to elect a delegation at large and delegates from each Congressional District, pledged to vote for the nomination of Gov Roosevelt of New York as the Democratic candidate for President, despite an opposition Alfred E. Smith slate, it was definitely decided yesterday when James Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, and Strabo V. Claggett, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor two years ago; appeared at the State House and so informed Gov Joseph B. Ely.

Gov Ely was about to leave his office for the day when Mr Claggett and Mr Roosevelt stopped him at the outer door of his private office to tell him.

"That's good," said the Governor, whose loyalty to Ex-Gov Smith and intention to work for a Smith or unpledged delegation have already been proclaimed. He made no other comment.

Expect Authorization Soon

Neither Roosevelt nor Claggett said they were acting under instructions of Gov Roosevelt, but both said they expected to have the latter's written authority within a day or two.

It is assumed that Mayor James M. Curley, now in Cuba, knows what is going on in Massachusetts and that when he returns he will again assume the leadership of Rooseveit forces in this State.

Thus Gov Ely, Senator David I. Walsh, Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Frank J. Donahue and others have apparently failed in their efforts to convince the Roosevelt supporters that their wisest course would be to make no contest against a list of delegates who will promise to vote for Smith although they may not actually be pledged to him. And unless conditions change in the next few weeks there will be a real fight in the Democratic primary.

The Smith supporters have advised Roosevelt's friends not to make a contest in Massachusetts. The theory of the former is that if a Roosevelt delegation is filed in Massachusetts and beaten in the primary by a Smith delegation, the successful delegates will not be nearly so likely to support Roosevelt as their second choice in the convention as they would be if Roosevelt had not entered the field in this State and thus obliged the Smith candidates to go through an anti-primary campaign.

Not Sure of Second Choice

The Roosevelt supporters say in reply that they have no assurance the Smith delegates im elected, would vote for Roosevelt as their second choice, in fact, that some have definitely refused to commit themselves on that point; that, in consequence, if the program went through, Roosevelt and his friends would have to relinquish all their expectations for delegates from Massachusetts although, until Ex-Gov Smith said he would accept the nomination, they had reason to believe they would carry the State; and that in view of all of the circumstances Roosevelt should carry on a fight here.

On the day when Smith said he would accept the Presidential nomination, John H. Backus of this city and New Bedford stated that the Roosevelt movement would continue in Massachusetts. More recently Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville has taken the same attitude, and yesterday Mr Claggett said the Roosevelt people intend to file lists of delegates in every Congressional District as well as at large.

All of these Massachusetts Democrats made it known that they had always been warm supporters of Smith and were prepared to vote for him again if he were definitely a candidate; but, relying on his statement that he was merely in a receptive position and did not propose to contest for delegates, they saw no reason why they should assent to the election of a Massachusetts delegation which would not be pledged to Smith but would actually be used for trading purposes if it became apparent after a few ballots that Smith could not obtain the support of two-thirds of the delegates in the national convention.

Not All Are Satisfied

Reports from Washington indicate that not all of the Democratic members of Congress from this State are satisfied with the plan to elect a "slate" of delegates like the one which has been suggested. Congressman John W. McCormack of South Boston thinks Mayor Curley might be included in the group in spite of the fact that the latter is known to favor the nomination of Roosevelt. McCormack believes the party leaders here should be willing to make concessions for the sake of party harmony. It is possible that the two factions in Massachusetts may come to an agreement on this basis.

Roosevelt's friends have no complaint to make about Ex-Gov Smith's position. They admit they could probably make little headway in this State against a delegation pledged to him with his consent, but since he has stated he would not try to acquire delegates and as the "slate" backed by Gov Ely, Senator Walsh and others cannot carry a pledge to Smith on the primary ballot, the Roosevelt people say they believe they can carry Massachusetts after the whole situation has been made clear to the Democratic voters.

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TRAFFIC BILL STIRS HEATED CONTROVERSY

Abolishing of Commission Proposed as a Saving

The frequent clashes between Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman and Traffic Commissioner Joseph A. Conry were aired yesterday at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles on the bill of the United Improvement Association to abolish the present traffic commission and transfer its power to the Police Commissioner. Neither Mr Hultman nor Mr Conry, was present but speakers referred to both men.

Commissioner Hultman was both lauded and assailed and the diversity of opinion attracted a large crowd and made the hearing lively.

Representative Clarence S. Luitwieler of Newton, declared the Police Commissioner was the one to enforce traffic regulations and should have entire charge. He claimed there would be a saving to the city of $75,000 if the present commission was abolished.

F. W. Merrick, representing the Dorchester Board of Trade, favored the measure, saying it seeks to put into practice municipal preaching that has been preached the past year. Benjamin C. Lake of the United Improvement Association spoke in favor of the bill.

Opposition speakers criticized Commissioner Hultman. Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of oston said he did not believe there would be any saving, as claimed, and said he was satisfied the Traffic Commission has justified its existence.

Senator James J. Twohig of South Boston charged that Commissioner Hultman is "reeking with politics," and opposed the measure.

Manager William A. Thibodeau of the A. L. A. said the job of Traffic Commissioner is too big a job to place on the shoulders of one man, who already has a big job. Others opposed were Ex-Senator William Francis of Charlestown, Harry Stoddard of Boston Automobile Club, Ex-Representative John F. Sheerin and the Expressmen's League of Boston.

Both sides attempted to quote Mayor Curley as representing their attitude, but no official spokesman of the Mayor was present.

HERALD 2/16/32

N. Y. EXECUTIVE WILL CONTEST EVERY DISTRICT

Claggett Announces Decision to Ely—Refuses to Back 'Lost Cause'

JAMES ROOSEVELT MAY ENTER LISTS

Considers Announcing His Candidacy for Delegate-at-Large

By W. E. MULLINS

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will engage in an open fight against Alfred E. Smith for delegates from Massachusetts to the Democratic national convention in the presidential primary election April 26.

The decision to make this state a battleground between the two presidential rivals was made known yesterday afternoon to Gov. Ely by Strabo V. Claggett, the Governor's running mate for Lieutenant-Governor in the 1930 election.

That there is substantial basis for the announcement was subsequently admitted by James D. Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, who was present when Claggett delivered the militant message to Ely, whom Claggett chose to regard as the leader of the Smith movement in this state.

Young Roosevelt said that he has not yet received written consent to enter his father's name on the ballot but he indicated that he had sufficient assurance by telephone to warrant making the announcement.

Roosevelt, a resident of Cambridge, said that it is entirely possible that he will run as a delegate-at-large pledged to support his father in the convention. Claggett openly declared himself a candidate, saying that it is his intention to cast his lot in the delegation-at-large with Mayor Curley and Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville.

In his brief discussion with Gov. Ely, Claggett said "It has been decided to make a fight for Roosevelt delegates in every district and in the state at large. We intend to wage a militant campaign in an endeavor to win as much support in the convention for him as we can."

Although Gov. Ely is on extremely intimate terms of friendship with his neighbor, young Roosevelt, it was evident from his reaction to the Claggett announcement that he resented the manner in which it was made.

"That's good," was his cryptic reply to Claggett as he turned away and left the State House.

Prior to his meeting with Mr. Ely outside the executive chamber, Claggett said:

I was for Gov. Smith in 1928 and I would be for him again this year if he had a chance to win, but it will be nothing more than supporting a lost cause to work for his renomination this year. I am convinced that he cannot win.

I came up here to serve notice on the Governor so that those who talk Smith and are actually for Roosevelt may have an opportunity to do the right thing. If they don't, they can save themselves as best they can later on.

We'll make a contest in every district in the state and wage a hard fight to win on the theory that one pledged delegate from here and there is better than none at all. We have no expectation of being able to defeat Senator Walsh, Gov. Ely or Senator Coolidge, but we certainly will win some places.

If we emerge with 10 or a dozen pledged delegates it will be a clear victory for us. I am entirely opposed to an unpledged delegation. Leonard Wood lost the Republican nomination because of so many indefinite promises of support made in his behalf and we don't intend to see Roosevelt battered and badgered in like fashion.

The Democrats of Massachusetts are sufficiently intelligent to know that Smith can't win, even if nominated, and my first consideration is the party.

Earlier in the day young Roosevelt had told a Lowell audience that a contest would be waged in Massachusetts for delegates pledged to his father, but he was not in entire sympathy with the manner in which the announcement was made to the Governor. Although he was present when Claggett made the announcement, he was there on a different mission.

The decision to wage open warfare in this Smith stronghold came somewhat as a surprise to many Democratic observers whose reaction was that it well might cost Roosevelt support in the election if he is the eventual candidate. This was discounted by the theory that Roosevelt is convinced that the situation has become sufficiently delicate to warrant some sacrifices for the purpose of making certain of winning the nomination in the convention.

The open appearance of young Roosevelt gives some substantial basis to the thought that he may be the leader of the delegation instead of Mayor Curley. Democrats known to be favorable to Roosevelt to the extent of being willing to enter the contest for district delegates are John H. Backus of New Bedford; Michael A. O'Leary, Charles H. McGlue, James A. Watson, Whitfield Tuck, Francis J. Finneran, James E. Heslin, William H. McMasters, Eugene Noble Foss and John L. McDonald.

Roosevelt supporters also see prospects of having the active support of Dist. Atty. Moriarty of Springfield, Mayor Patrick J. Moore of Pittsfield, and Mayor Sweeney of Gardner.

It is believed that State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Larne Brown and Mayor Michael E. O'Neill of Everett, strong Roosevelt supporters prior to the Smith announcement early last week, now may be in some doubt.

The Smith forces already have encountered considerable discontent in their ranks because of the make-up of the unofficial delegation for their candidate that was given considerable publicity last week for the purpose of obtaining reactions.

The failure to recognize the legislators, Dist.-Atty. Foley and State Auditor Francis X. Hurley has aroused some hostility and there have been threats of an attempt to break the slate by putting in a group of individual candidates.

Foley, for instance, always has been a staunch Smith supporter and his friends have resented the failure to include his name in the list of 12. The same applies to Auditor Hurley. Others insist that Representative Leo M. Birmingham and Senator John P. Buckley Democratic leaders of House and Senate, respectively, should not have been ignored.

Prospects are for a merry scramble for recognition. Undeniably the announcement of Roosevelt's intention to come out into the open and make a fight here will stimulate his campaign.

BOSTON OFFICE FOR ROOSEVELT

Will Be Headquarters in Fight to Capture Bay State Delegation

By DONALD R. WAUGH

Massachusets backers of Franklin D. Roosevelt for President are planning to open campaign headquarters in the Park Square building, it was announced today by Mayor Murphy of Somerville.

Decision has not yet been reached as to who will be in active charge of the headquarters, but it is believed that James Roosevelt, one of the Governor's sons, is behind the move.

In spite of the absence from the state of Mayor Curley, a leader of the Roosevelt movement, plans are going forward at a rapid rate to have Massachusetts send a pro-Roosevelt slate to the national Democratic convention. Meanwhile only passive resistance is being offered by the Ely-Walsh-Donahue section of the party, which is for Alfred E Smith, and plans an unpledged delegation. This latter group probably will make further plans over the coming week-end, when Senator Walsh is back from Washington.

Political circles are now interested to learn whether the Roosevelt backers will try to put a complete slate in the field or simply sponsor a few independent candidacies and try to break into the line-up proposed by Ely-Walsh-Donahue.

Many believe the final outcome will be a compromise unpledged slate not antagonistic to Roosevelt.

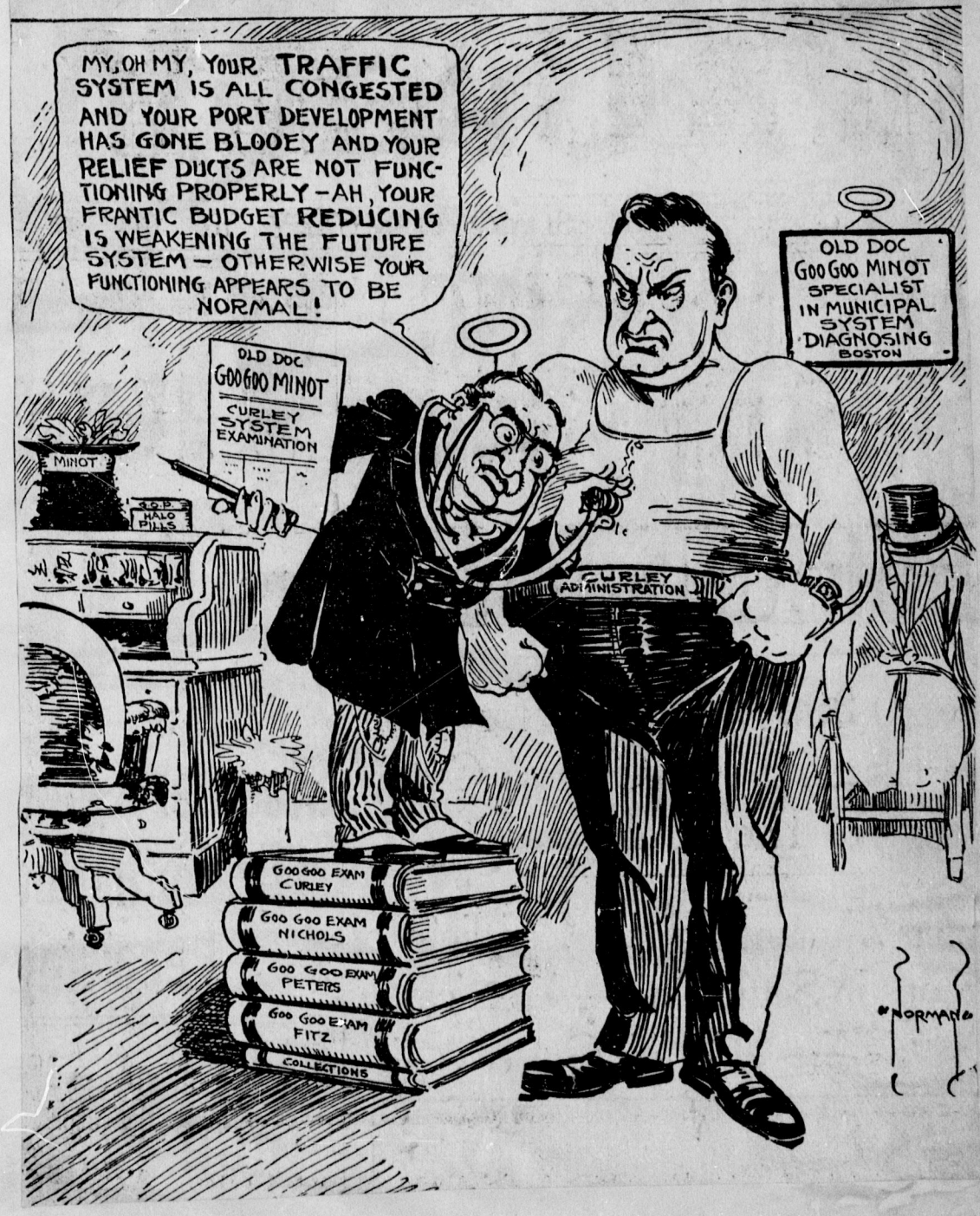
With a few days there may be many announcements of candidacies for district delegates, but the major problem of the delegates-at-large is not expected to be settled until Mayor Curley returns to Boston, from Cuba, in another 10 days.

That the Roosevelt forces plan an open contest for delegates in Massachusetts was announced by Strabo V. Claggett, former Democratic nominee for state auditor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Another development is the report that three former chairmen of the Democratic state committee, Michael A. O'Leary, Charles H. McGlue and John L. McDonald, are going to be on the Roosevelt bandwagon. There is a drive being made, also, to get a number of the mayors of Democratic cities in the state, in addition to Curley and Murphy, behind Roosevelt.

Post 2/16/32

THE OLD DOC'S ANNUAL SPIEL



TRANSCRIPT 2/16/32

POST 2/16/32

The Battle Is On

James Roosevelt, son of the governor of New York, and Strabo V. Claggett, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor in 1930, did the square thing in marching up to Governor Ely yesterday and telling him that they intend to make a fight in Massachusetts for Roosevelt delegates. Addressing the Kiwanians at Lowell last evening, Mr. Roosevelt reminded them that while Alfred E. Smith had many friends in this State "and has been a great leader of the Democratic party since the last campaign," the East is only one section of the country; and he intimated that the party might do well to nominate a candidate who has a support in the West and the South which Mr. Smith cannot hope to acquire. Mr. Claggett, who did the talking at the State House, is known to feel that many of the Smith supporters in Massachusetts are more sincere in their personal loyalty to Governor Smith than in their belief that it will be wise to nominate him again.

It is not admitted that Governor Roosevelt has sanctioned this move in Massachusetts, nevertheless the announcement of the intention of the governor's son to seek for delegates here will tend to cheer the possibly drooping spirits of Mayor Curley, the acknowledged Roosevelt leader in this vicinity, who seemingly was about to be bowled over without ceremony, partly in consequence of the resentment of the Smith admirers because their idol was so incontinently turned down by the voters of the country in 1928. But the fight in the Bay State is as much against the further political advancement of Mayor Curley as it is in favor of Smith or against Roosevelt, for the mayor's desire to capture the Democratic nomination for governor. is well known.

Mayor Curley found himself in a position where he must either assert himself somehow or lose his prestige, and as he was still sensitive over Smith's failure, because of his organization complex, to recognize the value of Mr. Curley's independent efforts in Smith's behalf which probably carried the State for Smith in 1928, he characteristically decided to pick up the Roosevelt banner and, flaunting it, go out against all his enemies. The Roosevelt campaign here, as far as the governor's hustling son is concerned, will be conducted on a high plane, as he indicated in his speech at Lowell, but for Mayor Curley it is one of life and death. Notwithstanding prospective bitterness, however, the Republican managers will not make the mistake of believing that the Massachusetts Democrats will not come together on election day, whoever wins at Chicago.

STATE-WIDE BATTLE FOR ROOSEVELT

Strabo Claggett in Charge in Curley Absence

HAS HAD NO WORD FROM HUB MAYOR

Candidate for Every Congressional District

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

A fight for Roosevelt delegates-at-large and in every congressional district of the State will be made in the Democratic primaries on April 26.

Announcement of the State-wide battle was made at the State House yesterday afternoon by Strabo V. Claggett, former unsuccessful candidate of the Democrats for State auditor and Lieutenant-Governor, who appears to have taken charge of the Roosevelt campaign in the State in the absence of Mayor James M. Curley.

SON MAY BE CANDIDATE

Claggett's announcement, made to newspaper reporters in the chamber of the executive council, was confirmed by James D. Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor.

The younger Roosevelt said that he expected his father's consent to the use of his name on the primary ballot would be forthcoming at the proper time. Mr. Roosevelt said also that if it appears to be the strategic and proper thing to do, he himself may be a candidate for delegate-at-large.

Governor Appears

While Mr. Claggett was outlining to reporters a statement he planned to make to Governor Ely, in which he would tell the chief executive that a delegate fight would be made for Roosevelt all over the State and that the Roosevelt forces did not intend to submit to being led around by the nose by any Smith leaders in Massachusetts, the Governor emerged from the executive chamber on his way home after a conference with Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Court.

"We came up to tell you," said Claggett, "that we are going to make a fight for delegates at large and in every district, and that—"

"That's Fine"

"That's fine," said the Governor with a smile for Claggett, and then he turned to James D. Roosevelt, and talked with him concerning a prospective family dinner party in Cambridge and left the State House with no further comment on the Roosevelt candidacy.

Mr. Claggett said he had talked with the Roosevelt headquarters in New York and had several conferences with the managers of the Roosevelt campaign, before deciding to start a delegate fight in Massachusetts.

"The Man Democrats Want"

"I do not know how far we will get with it," said Claggett. "I feel sure there is a strong sentiment for Roosevelt in Massachusetts even among those who are now calling for drafting Al Smith. I was for Smith, and I would be with him now if I believed he could win. But I am convinced that the man the Democrats throughout the country desire is Governor Roosevelt. I feel sure that we will get some delegates pledged to him here in Massachusetts. Even if we should get only one, it would be worth making the fight for that one. But I believe we will pick up a lot of Roosevelt delegates and these, added to what he will have in other parts of the country, will, in my opinion, give him the nomination on the first ballot.

"I do not believe we can beat Governor Ely, Senator Walsh or Senator Coolidge as delegates-at-large, but I do think that we can get some of our slate elected. For we do not wish to let this Roosevelt campaign go by default in this State. We respect Al Smith, but we do not think we should be led around by the nose by any of the party leaders in this matter. I am here to tell the Governor frankly of our plans, so that he may know in advance just where we Roosevelt men stand and just what we propose to do."

Hasn't Heard From Curley

Claggett announced his intention of having Mayor Curley on his Roosevelt slate, although he said he had heard nothing from the Mayor since his conference with the Roosevelt headquarters and the decision to put a slate in the Massachusetts field. Despite the fact that he has not heard from the Mayor, Mr. Claggett assumes that Curley is still for the New York Governor. Claggett believes also that Curley may be able to break through for delegate-at-large against the Al Smith slate, headed by Governor Ely and Senators Walsh and Coolidge.

Claggett said he has not yet completed arrangements for the Roosevelt delegate slate, either at-large or in the districts, but he believes that in addition to himself and Curley, there will be at least James D. Roosevelt and Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville.

Others Thought Likely

Mr. Claggett was unwilling to suggest any other names he might have in mind for delegates-at-large, but it was believed last night that there may be later announcements from Michael A. O'Leary and Charles H. McGlue, both former chairmen of the Democratic State committee, and John H. Backus of New Bedford, former Assistant United States Attorney and staunch follower of Roosevelt for many years

HERALD 2/16/32

Roosevelt Campaign Offices To Be Opened Here Friday

Governor's Son to Be in Charge Until Return Of Mayor Curley—Friends Promise Stiff Fight for State Delegation

By W. E. MULLINS

The move to send the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic national convention pledged to support Gov. Roosevelt in the contest for the presidential nomination swung into action yesterday with the renting of a central campaign headquarters at the Park Square building.

The new offices will be opened to the public Friday afternoon with James D. Roosevelt, son of the Governor, in charge. The direction of the campaign to obtain a full slate of delegates instructed to Roosevelt probably will be transferred to Mayor Curley on his return from the South within 10 days.

Following the plan of campaign prosecuted by the mayor during his one-man crusade in the interests of Alfred E. Smith in 1928 a forum will be established in down town Boston where daily addresses will be delivered by prominent Roosevelt supporters in advocacy of his cause.

TO GO ON AIR

A broadcasting period will be reserved at one of the radio stations for 15 minutes every Sunday afternoon every Sunday afternoon until the presidential primary election April 26. The speaker for next Sunday afternoon will be John H. Burke, recently elected Democratic mayor of Medford, who has decided to join Mayors Curley and John J. Murphy of Somerville in the fight to elect a solid Roosevelt delegation.

Meanwhile Smith workers are marking time, awaiting the arrival here next week of Senator Walsh. He is scheduled to visit his Clinton home over Washington's birthday. During his stay here he will confer with Gov. Ely, Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the state committee and Daniel H. Coakley.

Friends of the Smith candidacy were emphatic yesterday in declaring that nothing of an official nature will be done toward lining up a slate of delegates or outlining plans until the conference is concluded.

The determination of the Roosevelt group to leave nothing undone in the endeavor to obtain the support of the full Massacusetts delegation is indicated by the fact that the services of Charles H. McGlue and Michael A. O'Leary, both former state committee chairmen, have been engaged to direct the organization work which will follow the selection of a delegation-at-large and a slate of district delegates.

TO FILE FULL SLATE

Mayor Murphy confirmed the announcement made to Gov. Ely Monday that a full slate of delegates will be filed in every district in the state. Murphy yesterday asked that the minds of the Democrats of Massachusetts be cleared of some of the confusion which he alleges has been created in the wake of the definite decision to make a fight here for Roosevelt against Smith.

"The Roosevelt forces," he said, "are not fighting Al Smith because Smith has declared he is not a candidate. All those interested in the Roosevelt movement were active in the support of Smith until his withdrawal. I predict that the strength of the Roosevelt movement will astonish many of the so-called 'political sages' once it has begun to make its force felt."

Mayor Murphy indicated yesterday that the Roosevelt work will be restricted largely to routine organization activities until the return of Mayor Curley from the South. He said that the active campaign will be set in motion with his return to the city, giving the impression it is planned to have him supplant young Roosevelt as the director-in-chief.

Plans for the proposed conference of Smith supporters here probably will be discussed tomorrow in Washington by Gov. Ely and Senator Walsh. The Governor will be there to appear before the interstate commerce commission and it is believed that he has an engagement with Senator Walsh.

Discussion of the situation with supporters of both sides yesterday indicated that the lines are being sharply divided between the two forces and because of the belligerent reputations possessed by the leaders of the two groups there is every prospect of a hard-fought campaign which actually may become bitter because of the political differences between Curley on one side and Gov. Ely, Chairman Donahue and Senator Walsh on the other.

This outlook is not pleasing to some of the Democratic leaders and there was evident yesterday a hope that a bitter fight can somehow be avoided by a compromise which would give Mayor Curley and other recognized Roosevelt supporters places on an unpledged delegation. Senator Walsh and the mayor will be asked their views on this plan later by those who prefer peace to war in the situation.

Some of the comment of the leaders yesterday follow:

GOV. ELY—I thought it was settled days ago that we should have a Smith delegation. While delegates cannot be legally instructed without having the candidate's written consent, the aim is to elect delegates who are friendly to ex-Gov. Smith and that is what we are going to try to do.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD: When Senator Walsh arrives here for the holiday a definite course will be determined on for obtaining the election of a delegation friendly to Gov. Smith.

CHAIRMAN DONAHUE — Nothing has been done yet to arrange a slate of uninstructed Smith delegates and nothing will be done until Senator Walsh comes here. He and Gov. Ely are the Smith leaders in Massachusetts. There's plenty of time to handle the situation.

TRANSCRIPT 2/16/32

Move Conry-Hultman Row to State House

Packed Hearing Room in Constant Roars of Laughter as Feud Is Aired

Amid roars of laughter and frequent sharp verbal sallies the Conry-Hultman tilt was transferred to the State House today. Neither commissioner was present when the legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, in a room jammed with partisan onlookers, opened a hearing on the bill of the United Improvement Association to abolish the Boston Traffic Commission, of which Joseph A. Conry is head, and transfer its duties to the control of Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman.

Representative Clarence S. Luitwieler of Newton, who filed the petition, was the target for the pointed remarks of several Conry supporters after he had described the daily bickerings between the two department heads as "the worst condition imaginable." Representative Luitweiler declared that the Boston police are "all at sea" because they are unable to keep up with Commissioner Conry's frequent changes in the rules governing traffic. He said that he believed that the police commissioner was the proper person to enforce such rules and regulations.

At one point in the proceedings Senator Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth, the chairman of the committee, drew the laughter of the crowd by asking if it was not a fact that there would be no necessity for the change proposed if "a certain royal gentleman was not connected with the affair."

Another burst of merriment swept the room when Representative Daniel W. O'Connor of Palmer asked Mr. Luitwieler why it would not be better to have the mayor of Boston, rather than the governor, appoint the police commissioner.

"Now I ask you, could you imagine a worse condition than that?" Representative Luitwieler exclaimed in loud tones.

"Sure," replied Representative O'Connor. "The way they have it now."

Representative Luitwieler explained that under his bill a board of traffic appeals would be set up consisting of twelve members appointed by the mayor, who would represent city, business, labor, employers and other groups. He claimed that such a board was the most important part of the bill as it would take the whole matter "out of politics."

"Of course," he said, "the passage of this bill will do away with the Traffic Commission altogether, but it will save more than $200,000 which was spent for the operation of the Traffic Commission last year."

Mr. Luitwieler read editorials from Boston newspapers saying that Mayor Curley was in favor of merging the traffic and police departments at a saving of $75,000. Asked if he knew of his own knowledge that the mayor was in favor of the move, the representative said he hadn't talked with Mr. Curley and did not know how he stood on the question.

Representative O'Connor a member of the committee, pointed out that the first section of the bill would allow the police commissioner to impose penalties up to $50 for traffic violations and Representative Luitwieler answered that it would be a good thing if the police commissioner could be given arbitrary power like that of the registrar of motor vehicles because automobiles, he said, are getting to be a greater menace every day. In response to other questions Mr. Luitwieler said the appeal board would serve without compensation and its decisions would be final. He admitted that he had not asked Commissioner Hultman what he thought about the measure.

"Financial Spree"

F. W. Merrick, representing the Dorchester Board of Trade, followed Representative Luitwieler before the committee and said:

"This bill seeks to put into practice some of the municipal saving that we have been preaching about for the past year. It aims to follow the New York system where it has worked out with great success. There is no way to reduce or save taxes except to economize on unnecessary overhead. Of course it's true that it isn't pleasant to sober up after a financial spree."

Mr. Merrick gave the committee copies of his arguments in favor of the bill and Senator Conde Brodbine of Revere, another member of the committee, called his attention to a statement contained therein, complimenting the police commissioner on his ability as an engineer.

"I see you haven't said anything about his skill as a diplomat," said the senator.

"I think Mr. Hultman has been very diplomatic in avoiding arguments and keeping quiet," said Mr. Merrick.

"Do you think he was a diplomat when he tagged the mayor's car?"

The crowd howled and the chairman pounded for order, after which Mr. Merrick said, referring to the mayor:

"Well, you can't get much efficiency with that man butting in."

Benjamin C. Lane of the United Improvement Association also spoke in favor of the bill.

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston, who has consistently opposed the administration of Commissioner Hultman, led the opposition. He read from a manuscript containing many closely typewritten sheets.

"Since the police commissioner is supporting this transfer of powers upon economic grounds," he said, "it is fitting to examine the expenditures of the police department to determine whether or not his department is being operated economically."

Too Much Appropriated

"In a statement to the press, the police commissioner called attention to the fact that his department returned $140,000 to the city treasury at the end of the year 1931. This was intended to convey the impression that a saving of $140,000 has been made. The amount of money returned to the city treasury is no criterion of the effinciency of operation of any department. It may be that too much money was appropriated. The true test is a comparison with expenditures during previous years, especially where a change has been made in the executive head of the department.

"We find that, instead of $140,000 being saved, the cost of the police department during 1931 increased more than $121,000 over the cost of 1930, although there were forty-four fewer members of the department which should represent a saving of $100,000. This saving in personnel is accounted for by the installation of automatic traffic signals, as stated above.

"In his annual report to the governor, the police commissioner says:

" 'The increase of $121,671.81 was, in a substantial part, due to the step-rate increase in salaries, pensions, annuities and the cost of police listing.'

"The report of the police commissioner is merely a letter containing general statements. No detailed account of expenditures for 1931 was submitted. However, an examination of the annual expenditures on record at the office of the city auditor proces to be illuminating. The increase in salaries, pensions, annuities and cost of police listing, which Commissioner Hultman says accounts for a substantial part of the increase, amounts to only $37,000.

"Why has the police commissioner made this deliberate misstatement of the facts?

"Personal disagreements between certain members of the Traffic Commission should not be permitted to occupy the limelight. Controversies between these gentlemen for political purposes have in no way retarded the work of the commission. Evidences of its accomplishments are at hand in practically every street in Boston.

"The public controversy between two members of the commission has overshadowed the accomplishments of the working forces. The only difficulty now existing is one which can be removed by a rearrangement of the personnel of the commission itself."

"Reeking with Politics"

Police Commissioner Hultman is "reeking with politics" and it would be a sad mistake to take the control of Boston traffic out of the hands of the present traffic commission and place it directly under his supervision and the supervision of a board politically inclined, Senator James J. Twohig of South Boston declared in appearing in opposition to the bill.

He scored the proponents of the measure for trying to interfere with the "home rule" of Boston and stated that the provisions of the bill would reduce the efficiency of the Boston police department, the standard of which is already very low.

"This bill is unnecessary and it is an unwarranted interference with the home rule in the city of Boston," said the senator. "It will not save any money. The institution of the present Boston Traffic Commission was haled by the proponents of this present bill as a panacea of the traffic problems of the city.

Manager William A. Thibodeau of the A. L. A. in opposition said: "The job of traffic commissioner is a big job, almost too big for any one man and you are asked to put this job on the shoulders of one man who already has a big job."

Others appearing in opposition were former Senator William Francis of Charlestown, Harry Stoddard of the Boston Automobile Club, former Representative John F. Sheerin, and the Expressmen's League of Boston.

TRANSCRIPT 2/16/32

Supporters of Roosevelt Plan for Hot Fight

With Headquarters at Park Sq. Bldg., Will Battle for Pledged List of Delegates

By William F. Furbush

Massachusetts supporters of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination with Strabo V. Claggett as leader, at least temporarily, refuse to be held back by the admitted Bay State strength of Alfred E. Smith and will fight to elect as many convention delegates for their champion as they can. Ready for a pitched battle, the Roosevelt backers will open headquarters in the Park Square Building and another office somewhere downtown to contend against the Ely-Walsh-Donahue wing of the party already well under way with plans for a slate of delegates unpledged but committed to Smith.

This latest development in the Democratic camp, promising a bitter State-wide fight which the Republican camp has anticipated more or less hopefully, comes as the result of recent conferences in New York which Mr. Claggett, former unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor, has had with Roosevelt leaders. Announcement of the contest was made to Governor Ely, who has been working on the unpledged Smith slate of delegates-at-large. It was confirmed by James D. Roosevelt, son of the New York governor, who will take an active part in the leadership of his father's cause in this State. Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Claggett are in New York city today, presumably for further conferences with relation to the decision to give battle against the Smith forces here.

"That's fine," said Governor Ely when his unsuccessful ticket mate in the 1930 election apprised him at the State House late yesterday afternoon of the decision. The governor then immediately engaged in conversation with Mr. Roosevelt regarding a family dinner party in Cambridge.

Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the State committee, who is engaged today in Worcester in a court case, declined to make any comment on the Roosevelt development which is believed to have come as a surprise to the Smith wing, in view of previous information from New York to the effect that Roosevelt would not court a battle here, first because of the strength of Smith in Massachusetts and secondly on the theory that it might not be good strategy possibly to alienate later support from the Smith followers, if and when Smith is out of the running at the Chicago convention.

"Don't Know How Far We'll Get"

The indications continue strong that Governor Ely, Senator David I. Walsh and Chairman Donahue will proceed with no slackening of their efforts for a slate committed to Smith, already tentatively selected but awaiting final approval after conferences with Senator Walsh on his arrival here from Washington about Feb 22.

"I do not know how far we will get," said Mr. Claggett after his announcement. "I feel sure there is a strong sentiment for Roosevelt in Massachusetts even among those who are now calling for drafting Al Smith. I was for Smith, and I would be with him now if I believed he could win. But I am convinced that the man the Democrats throughout the country desire is Governor Roosevelt.

"I feel sure that we will get some delegates pledged to him here in Massachusetts. Even if we should get only one, it would be worth making the fight for that one. But I believe we will pick up a lot of Roosevelt delegates and these, added to what he will have in other parts of the country, will, in my opinion, give him the nomination on the first ballot.

"I do not believe we can beat Governor Ely, Senator Walsh or Senator Coolidge as delegates-at-large, but I do think that we can get some of our slate elected. For we do not wish to let this Roosevelt campaign go by default in this State. We respect Al Smith, but we do not think we should be led around by the nose by any of the party leaders in this matter. I am here to tell the governor frankly of our plans, so that he may know in advance just where we Roosevelt men stand and just what we propose to do."

Expects Governor's Assent

Under the State law candidates may not run pledged to a candidate for a presidential nomination without the written consent of the latter, but the younger Roosevelt indicated that he expected his father's assent would be forthcoming at the necessary time. The movement has not progressed to the point where a tentative list of delegates-at-large has been worked out, but it is expected that Mr. Claggett, Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville and Mayor James M. Curley will be in the slate. The younger Roosevelt also has indicated that there is some likelihood that he will present himself for a position in the at-large group if it appears to be the proper and effective thing to do.

Other announcements for positions in the at-large list are expected to come from Michael A. O'Leary and Charles H. McGlue, former chairmen of the State committee, and John H. Backus of New Bedford, former assistant United States attorney. Mr. Claggett also stated that the battle will include efforts to obtain Roosevelt district delegates.

The leadership assumed by Claggett, Mayor Murphy and James Roosevelt is causing speculation among the politicians over the position Mayor Curley will take in the fight upon his return, perhaps next week, from his vacation in the South. Observers had expected that, in the natural course of events, the mayor, who early had assumed leadership of the Roosevelt cause in Massachusetts, would be the one to make announcement of any decision to seek pledged delegates here. It was stated yesterday by one of those taking an active part in the recent developments that "it remained to be seen" what position the mayor would have in the coming Roosevelt activities, that developments with relation to the mayor would have "to take their course."

Friends of the mayor, however, recalling the energetic campaign he waged individually in behalf of Smith in 1928, picture him as taking an equally energetic part in the proposed battle here for Roosevelt, whether the leadership in Massachusetts activities is vested by the New York directors of the campaign in the son of the governor or some other. Whoever is designated as leader in the Bay State, the observers figure that at least the nominal leadership will go to the younger Roosevelt, who is expected to be the one to receive the power of attorney from his father in the matter of pledging delegates.

Moved by Shouse Proposal

The decision by the Roosevelt supporters to wage a fight here is believed to have been based in large measure in the governor's strong opposition to the declaration by Chairman Jouett Shouse of the national committee's executive committee, that delegates should be sent to the convention unpledged from all States. The governor's opposition to such a plan is declared by observers to be natural, not only because of his contention that it would divest the voters themselves of having a part in the selection of the nominee, but also because he already has developed sufficient delegate strength in several States to make him a serious threat on the first ballot at the convention, starting June 27.

While it is generally conceded, even among the Roosevelt leaders in New York, that Smith's strength in Massachusetts is sufficient to warrant conclusion that his supporters would garner a large number of delegates committed to the 1928 standard bearer, it nevertheless is contended that it would be worth while for Roosevelt to go after as many delegates as he can win here to add to his other forces at the convention. His supporters figure that a contest here would not be so much a test of strength here as it would be a strategic move or gamble to pick up even one or two or possibly ten delegates as against allowing the primaries to go to Smith by default on April 26.

The coming battle may well develop into a contest for State leadership as between Mayor Curley and the Ely-Walsh wing of the party, an outcome which would have bearing on what may be an Ely-Curley struggle for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. In earlier consideration of the question whether a Massachusetts fight should be made for delegates there was hesitancy on the part of the Roosevelt forces on the theory that the Roosevelt cause might be embarrassed in what might turn out to be a distinctly State fight for Democratic leadership with the presidential primary in effect a side issue. Apparently the New York leaders do not now see embarrassment of this nature in the light of the decision to work for whatever delegates the voters may give them, regardless of any coincidental struggle for State leadership as such.

cannot produce results under the present conditions why add more duties to them.

"The former Police Commissioner, Wilson, when he testified at the investigation here in the State House, said, in defense of himself, that the job of Police Commissioner was too big for any one man. Now it is wanted to put another job, one that is being administered by five men, into the hands of the commissioner."

Points to Fire Department

Referring to a point that if the Boston police commissioner were appointed by the Mayor instead of the Governor there would be too much political favoritism, Senatod Twohig held up the Boston Fire Department as a perfect working organization under a commissioner appointed by the Mayor.

"No one can place their finger on anything wrong in that department and it is under a head appointed by the Mayor of Boson, who is elected by the soveri gn citizenship of Boston.

"I am sick and tired of listening to these people come up here and by innuendoes cast reflections on the Mayor of Boston, except when he is a Nichols or a Hibbard or one of that kind.

"You cannot save $75,000 by this bill as the proponents claim and because of that fact together with the fact that the added work will further reduce he inefficiency of the Boston police, I am wholeheartedly opposed and Mayor Curley is opposed to this measure."

Manager William A. Thibodeau of the A. L. A., in opposition said, "The job of Traffic Commissioner is a big job, almost too big for any one man and you are asked to put this job on the shoulders of one man who already has a big job."

Others appearing in opposition were Ex-Senator William Francis of Charlestown; Harry Stoddard of the Boston Automobile Club, Ex-Representative John F. Sheerin and the Expressmen's League of Boston.

unt Globe 2/16/32

Hultman Assailed at New Traffic Plan Hearing

Representative Sullivan and Senator Twohig Oppose Proposal to Abolish Present Department and Give Police Full Control

TRAVELER 2/16/32

An attack on Police Commissioner Hultman by Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester and Senator James J. Twohig of South Boston featured the hearing today before the committee on highways and motor vehicles on a bill of the United Improvement Association, which would abolish the present traffic commission of Boston, transfer the powers to the police commissioner and establish a traffic board of appeal of 12 persons to be named by the mayor.

OPPOSE CHANGE

Hultman's management of the department and his report as to the expenditures and alleged savings were singled out by the representative. The senator lashed Hultman as "reeking with politics," and declared that it would be a sad mistake to take the control out of the hands of the present traffic commission and place it directly under the supervision of the police commissioner and a board politically inclined.

He further declared that the measure woudl interfere with home rule in Boston and that it would reduce the efficiency of the police department, already burdened with work and with a standard which he classed as very low.

Referring to a point that if the police commissioner were to be named by the mayor instead of the Governor there would be too much favoritism, Senator Twohig held up the fire department, with its commissioner named by the mayor, as a perfect working organization, a department in which no one could point out anything wrong.

DEFENDS TRAFFIC BOARD

Representative Sullivan, in speaking of the personal disagreements between members of the traffic commission, declared that they should not be permitted to occupy the limelight. "Controversies between these gentlemen for political purposes," he said, "have in no way retarded the work of the commission. Evidences of its accomplishments are at hand in practically every street in Boston." The representative favored a rearrangement of the personnel of the commission as a way out of the difficulty.

Speaking in behalf of the measure Rep. Clarence S. Luitweiler, of Newton declared that the police are all at sea because the traffic rules are changed week after week and day after day. "Further there has been a whole lot of talk, back and forth, mostly between the two commissioners," he said.

Other speakers in support of the bill were F. W. Merrick and Benjamin C. Lane of the United Improvement Association.

Post 2/16/32

MAYOR'S VACATION

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Knowing the fairness of your columns, may I offer the enclosed in answer to Non-Partisan's letter? Perhaps the generous-hearted soul, who so carefully hides behind that name and writes so sarcastically, really may not be non-partisan at all.

Good luck to our Mayor, and may he return with new strength and health. Non-Partisan says that the Mayor's party comprises City Hall executives, who are receiving their salaries while they are enjoying themselves. After making inquiries, I find there were only two men in the Mayor's party, a Roxbury business man, and the other, a Mr. Johnson, of the Port Authority, who gives his service to the city, free gratis. So you see how unfair these statements are.

The pressure of an insisting doctor has at last got the Mayor to go away for a rest. Let us wish him well. Everyone knows what a human dynamo he is. Rest for him in Boston is next to impossible. Surely he has had more than his share of sickness, sorrow and strife during the past two years, and how wonderfully he has faced it all. Why should he be denied this little short rest?

MRS. THERESA CHISHOLM.

TRANSCRIPT 2/16/32

Tomorrow on Beacon Hill

The Committee on Municipal Finance will hold hearings tomorrow on the petitions of Mayor Curley and Chairman William A. Reilly of the Boston School Committee that the city of Boston be authorized to borrow money for the construction of school buildings, and the petition of Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge for repeal of certain laws relative to appropriations for school purposes in that city.

The Committee on Constitutional Law will take up the petition of Dennis F. McCarthy that Congress be memorialized in favor of legalizing the sale of 4 per cent beer; the petition of Representative William H. Hearn of East Boston that Congress be memorialized in favor of legislation providing for an investigation and survey of Boston Harbor; the petition of Michael A. O'Leary that the law authorizing absentees voting be made to apply to voters confined in hosptials and the petition of Representative Joseph C. White of Boston that Congress be memorialized in opposition to the imposition of any tariff on crude petroleum.

The bill authorizing the Metropolitan Transit District to acquire the property owned, leased or in whole or part operated by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company within the limits of the Chelsea division will be heard before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. The committee will hear also the petition of Mayor Curley that the Department of Public Works lease from the United States Government the Army Supply Base in South Boston, and to provide adequate channels, docks, wharves, warehouses and storage yards and other facilities, and the special report of the Metropolitan District Commission and the Department of Public Health relative to improvement of the Mystic and Malden rivers and adjacent marshes for recreational and other uses, construction of an overpass or underpass on the Mystic Valley Parkway at Main street in Medford and to laying out and constructing a highway and bridge over the Mystic river.

The Committee on Public Safety, meeting in Room 450 at 10.30 o'clock, will take up a number of matters providing for the regulation of wrestling and boxing in this State and turning a part of the receipts from the sports over to the State treasury.

Globe 2/16/32

TRAFFIC COMMISSION LAUDED, ASSAILED

Proposal to Abolish It Also Brings Out Praise and Attacks For Hultman

Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman was lauded and assailed at a hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles on the bill of the United Improvement Association to abolish the present Boston Traffic Commission and transfer its powers to the Police Commissioner. A large gathering was on hand with obvious desire to display their sympathies for the existing Traffic Board of which Joseph A. Conry is chairman or for Commissioner Hultman the individual. The diversity of opinion made the hearing one of the liveliest of the present session.

Representative Clarence S. Luitwieler of Newton, who filed the petition for the United Improvement Association, declared that the Police Commissioner was the one to enforce traffic rules and regulations.

It was contended by Mr Luitwieler that at the present time the police are "all at sea" because the traffic rules "are changed, week after week and day after day." He declared that there had been a "lot of talk back operation of this commission cost more and forth, mostly forth, between the two commissioners."

Under the bill, he went on, traffic control is transferred to the Police Department and a board of traffic appeals is set up to consists of 12 members to be apponted by the Mayor and made up of respective groups of city, business, labor, empolyer and other organizations. He claimed that this board of appeals was the most important section in the bill, as it takes the entire matter "out of politics."

"Of course, the passage of this bill will do away with the traffic commission," he said and pointed out that the than $200,00 last year.

He read newspaper editorials from Boston newspapermen which stated that Mayor Curley favored the merger of the traffic and police units, which, it was stated, would save the city $75,000.

Asked if he knew personally that Mayor Curley favored such a move, the speaker replied that he had not talked with tre Mayor and therefore didn't know how he stood on the question.

Favors Power for Commissioner

Representative Daniel W. O'Connor of Palmer, a member of the committee, pointed out that Section 1 of the bill provided that the Police Comissioner could prescribe the penalties not exceeding $50 for violation of any rule or regulation of traffic adopted, following passage of the bill.

Representative Luitwieler replied that automobiles are getting to be a greater menace every day and he believed that, like the registrar of motor vehicles, the Police Commissioner should have arbitrary power.

In reply to another question, the speaker said that the members of the Board of Traffic Appeals, whose decisions would be final, would serve without compensation.

He also said that he had refrained from asking Police Commissioner Hultman's position on the present measure.

Senator Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth, chairman of the commission, asked if it wasn't a fact that "if a certain royal gentleman" was connected with the matter there would be no necessity for the change.

Mr Luitwieler replied that was undoubtedly the idea that started something of this kind, but pointed out the safety of the people in the street is in the hands of the police and they should have the power to make and enforce the rules.

Representative O'Connor then asked, "Why not have the Mayor of Boston appoint the Police Commissioner rather than Governor?

"I ask you, could you imagine a worse condition than that," Representative Luitwieler exclaimed.

"Yes," replied O'Connor, "the way they have it now."

A roar of laughter swept the room.

"A Business Proposition"

F. W. Merrick, representing the Dorchester Board of Trade, the next speaker, said: "This bill seeks to put into practice some of the municipal saving that has been preached the past year. It's a business proposition entirely.

"The Police Commissioner, under the terms of the bill, would have sole authority in making traffic rules and regulations and installing traffic signals. We follow the New York system, where it has worked out very successfully.

"Further, the decisions of the board of traffic appeals would be final.

"There is no better way to reduce or save taxes than by saving needless overhead. It's true that it's not pleasant to solver up after your financial spree."

Mr Merrick had presented the committee with copies of arguments in favor of the bill.

Senator Conde Brodbine of Revere, another member of the committee, remarked that Merrick in his statement had complimented the Police Commissioner very highly as an engineer, but did not say anything about being a diplomat.

Merrick thought he was a diplomat by avoiding arguments and keeping quiet.

"Yes," answered Brodbine, "and then tag the Mayor's automobile." This remark caused more laughter.

Mr Merrick replied, "Well, you can't get efficiency with this and that man butting in."

Benjamin C. Lane of the United Improvement Association was the final speaker in favor.

The opposition then follow. Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston was the first speaker. He said, after criticising the Police Commissioner for the expenses of the police flashing signal system and for expenditures for other items in excess of appropriations:

"It is not my purpose to discuss in detail all expenditures of the Police Department and the report of the Police Commissioner. I have submitted sufficient evidence to show that no economy may be expected by transferring any activity, whether traffic or other activity, to the Police Department.

Praises Commission

"I am satisfied that the Traffic Commission has justified its existence. It has installed the most complicated traffic signal sytsem in the country in downtown Boston where the so-called traffic experts, including the experts of the Police Department, stated such a system would not work. It has installed many other traffic signals and systems throughout the city, all of which are operating successfully and meet with the approbation of Boston's citizens.

"The rules adopted by the Boston Traffic Commission have been sensible and have relieved congestion to a considerable degree. The signs erected by this commission are a credit to the city of Boston and a source of pride to its residents. Representatives elected by the people have always received most cordial treatment at this department and ready response to their requests.

"Personal disagreements between certain members of the Traffic Commission should not be permitted to occupy the limelight. Controversies between these gentlemen for political purposes have in no way retarded the work of the commission. Evidences of its accomplishments are at hand in practically every street in Boston.

"The public controversy between two members of the commission has overshadowed the accomplishments of the working forces. The only difficulties now existing is one which can be remved by a rearrangement of the personnel of the commission itself."

Twohig Attacks Hultman

Commissioner Hutltman is "reeking with politics," and it would be sad mistake to take the control of Boston traffic out of the hands of the present traffic commission and place it directly under his supervision and the supervision of a board politically inclined, Senator James J. Twohig of South Boston said in opposition to the bill.

"This bill is unnecessary and it is an unwarranted interference with the home rule in the city of Boston," said Senator Twohig. "It will not save any money. The institution of the present Boston Traffic Commission was haled by the proponents of this present bill as a panacea of the traffic problems of the city.

"The traffic commissioner and the police commissioner cannot agree and now these very same people want to take the power out of the hands of the four non-political men and put it into the hands of the police commissioner, who is reeking with politics. It would eliminate the present traffic investigators and place the work on the shoulders of the members of the Police Department, who already have so much work that they cannot attend to it.

"At present the listing of voters is done by the police on April 1. It is not police work and the police do not want to do it. I have seen a whole street of citizens disfranchised because a lazy police officer did not feel like going down the street. Now the proponents of this measure want to put another job on them. The police are falling down as it is. If the police

Globe 2/17/32

ROOSEVELT OFFICES TO OPEN ON FRIDAY

James to Have Charge; Forum Planned Downtown

Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville announced yesterday that the Massachusetts friends of Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt will open State headquarters Friday afternoon in the Park Square Building. James Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, will be temporarily placed in charge. The organization work will be directed by Charles H. McGlue of Lynn and Michael A. O'Leary of Brookline, both formerly chairmen of the Democratic State Committee. The present plans contemplate the opening of a forum downtown where daily addresses will be made by prominent men advocating the cause of Gov Roosevelt.

Mayor Murphy stated also that a slate of delegates will be filed in every district in the State. He said that the Roosevelt forces are not fighting Smith, as the latter has declared he is not a candidate and that those interested in the Roosevelt movement were formerly active in support of Smith.

The radio speaker for the Roosevelt cause Sunday will be John H. Burke, Mayor of Medford. Upon the return of Mayor James M. Curley from Havana the active campaigning will commence.

MAYOR CURLEY TAKES FIRST TRIP BY PLANE

Hops to Miami From Cuba; Silent on Politics

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston made his first flight in an airplane yesterday, crossing from Havana to Miami, Fla, in the giant Pan-American Airways plane, Clipper. From Palm Beach, where he went last night, he told the Globe that the journey had made him an aviation enthusiast.

The Mayor talked with the Globe office shortly after midnight this morning. He had little to say of politics.

Talking from the Whitehall at Palm Beach, the Mayor said he was planning to start for home within a few days.

"I will stop off at New York and have a talk with Gov Roosevelt and will be guided solely by him, for after all you know, he is the candidate," was his statement on the political situation.

He expressed interest in local news, especially the announcement of Ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell last night that he would run for Mayor, but he declined to comment on this announcement.

The Mayor said he and the members of his party—including his daughter, Mary—had an enjoyable vacation and were in the best of health.

J. F. O'Connell to Run for Mayor

Only a few minutes after ex-Mayor Malcolm Nichols had been hailed as the next mayor of Boston, former Cong. Joseph F. O'Connell, at a banquet of Massachusetts Ave. Ass'n. last night, announced "I'm going to be the next mayor of Boston, myself."

"Boston had John F. Fitzgerald and Curley long enough," he continued. "I am sure the voters are not going to return Mr. Nichols to that office."

COMMISSIONER ROURKE BACK FROM MIAMI, FLA

Joseph A. Rourke, Public Works Commissioner of Boston, returned to his desk at City Hall yesterday after a three-month rest spent in Florida. Last November he was advised by his physician to take a rest and was about to resign his position, but was prevailed upon by Mayor Curley to take a leave of absence, at the expiration of which the Mayor would give him retirement if Rourke so desired.

He looked fine yesterday, however, and said that his sunbaths at Miami Beach had put him in excellent physical condition. Judging by his tanned countenance and "pep," he is apparently ready to finish out his term.

Mr Rourke lived in Miami, but with the exception of a few days when it was too hot for comfort, took his ease in a bathing suit at Miami Beach. He was a week getting to Boston, making the trip in easy stages.

American 2/17/32

MAYOR TO VISIT ROOSEVELT

Mayor Curley made his first airplane flight when he crossed from Havana to Miami, Fla., in the giant Pan-American Airways plane, Clipper.

At Palm Beach, the mayor said he enjoyed the air trip and planned to start home within a few days.

"I will stop off at New York and have a talk with Gov. Roosevelt and will be guided solely by him, for after all he is the candidate," he said regarding the political situation.

He refused to comment on the announcement of ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell that he would run for mayor.

Curley Flies to Palm Beach From Havana

Miami, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston arrived here by plane tonight after brief vacation in Havana. He left later for short stay in Palm Beach.

Traveler 2/17/32

O'CONNELL PLANS TO RUN FOR MAYOR

Ex-Congressman Announces Candidacy at Dinner

Former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell in a surprise announcement, declared himself a candidate for mayor of Boston during the course of an address at the seventh annual dinner of the Massachusetts Avenue Association, Inc., at the Hotel Kenmore last night.

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, also a candidate, had spoken before the 500 men and women in opposition to any plan to reduce the salaries of municipal employes. He said he would raise salaries.

"Boston has had enough of dynasties," O'Connell said. "It is time for others to run. So in all respect and friendliness to Mayor Nichols I intend to see that his hopes do not come to pass."

Jay I. Moskow, the retiring president of the organization, was the guest of honor. His mother, Mrs. Sara G. Moskow, was presented to the gathering. Among the speakers were Frank L. Perrin, executive editor of the Christian Science Publishing Society; Capt. John M. Anderson, of the bureau of criminal investigation once commander of the Back Bay station; James H. Phelan, of the assessing department who represented Mayor Curley; Frederick Dillon, secretary to Gov. Ely, and Joseph Brennan, manager of the State Theatre.

The new officers are: Clarence H. Rowley, president; George L. Sleeper, Mr. Phelan and Everett Austin, vice-president; a[illegible] Foss, executive secretary; S. Edmu[illegible]danson, financial secretary, and [illegible]asurer, Samuel Samuels.

Commr. Rourke Is Back at City Hall

Heavily tanned after two months of Florida sunshine, Public Works Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke today returned to his duties at City Hall, his leave of absence having expired. Commissioner Rourke said he is enjoying good health and is prepared for a busy year.

Christopher J. Carven, division engineer of the water service, who had supervision of the department in the absence of his chief, has returned to his ow[illegible]nduties.

Post 2/17/32

O'CONNELL CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

Ex-Congressman to Oppose Nichols, He States

Former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell last night made public declaration that he is a candidate for Mayor of Boston to succeed Mayor Curley.

He made his statement in the presence of former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, who had spoken before him as a "candidate for Mayor again."

The occasion was the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Avenue Association at the Hotel Kenmore, with the organization's retiring president, Jay I. Moskow, as guest of honor, and with Assistant District Attorney William H. McDonnell holding down the office of toastmaster.

The former Congressman was not on the regular schedule of speakers. Former Mayor Nichols was. But singled from among those on the floor of the dining hall, O'Connell swung from informal reminiscences of Massachusetts avenue in the old days, to needs of the city for the future, and thence into the fact that he was going to "oppose former Mayor Nichols as a candidate for Mayor of Boston."

Hits Subway Extensions

"I'm going to stop Mr. Nichols from being Mayor again," he said, in a not unfriendly way. "I think Mayor Curley, former Mayor Fitzgerald, and former Mayor Nichols have been Mayors of Boston long enough. I am going to be the next Mayor of Boston."

The former Congressman took a gentle rap at a programme for civic improvements in the Back Bay, which former Mayor Nichols had outlined to the association. He also rapped subway and other rapid transit extensions which "aim to build up" outlying sections at the expense of the "heart of the city."

Nichols Against Wage Cuts

Former Mayor Nichols had suggested for improvement of the Back Bay the following: Taking a slice off the sidewalk on both sides of Boylston street beyond Massachusetts avenue, and making a good wide highway of it; extending Boylston street right through the Fenway to make a real traffic artery of it, and taking the Boston & Albany railroad yard, cutting streets through it, and building it up.

The former Mayor also had declared that while nothing will stimulate business like cutting taxes and economy in government, he would not accomplish those things by wage and salary reductions.

"But I never would cut pay," he said. "I raise pay. I like high pay. High wages and salaries stimulate and inspire a man to his best effort, and for best results."

For Downtown Boston

Former Congressman O'Connell called for development of downtown Boston instead of spending money on rapid transit extentions and "cutting slices off sidewalks to widen streets." He declared that what the city needs is reduced taxes and expenses of government, and the development of downtown Boston, rather than elaborate and expensive improvements which work to the development of "Belmont, Arlington and Lexington," and such outlying points.

Lieutenant-Governor Youngman appeared to make a bow at the dinner, but did not speak as it was explained for him that he was not well, and must hurry off to make his bow at two other places before going back to bed.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROOSEVELT

Open Friday—Governor's Son in Charge

Another leader of the Roosevelt forces in Massachusetts stepped into the breach yesterday, when Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville announced that the friends of the New York Governor in this State will open headquarters Friday afternoon at the Park Square building, and that James D. Roosevelt, son of the Governor, will be in charge.

Murphy's declaration yesterday left out all reference to Strabo V. Claggett, who on Monday announced that he was preparing to organize a Roosevelt delegate slate in the State. Murphy's statement placed two former chairmen of the Democratic State committee—Charles H. McGlue of Lynn and Michael A. O'Leary of Brookline—in charge of organizing the Roosevelt compaign in Massachusetts. Murphy said also that plans call for opening a forum down town where daily addresses will be made by men advocating the cause of Roosevelt for President.

Many of the "so-called political sages" will be surprised by the strength of the Roosevelt movement, in the opinion of Mayor Murphy, who said that he and his associates are not fighting "Al" Smith, for Smith has said he is not a candidate.

Mayor Murphy also announced that Sunday's radio speech for Roosevelt will be delivered by Mayor John H. Burke of Medford. Murphy is awaiting the return of Mayor Curley of Boston for the start of active campaigning.

GARAGES TO LOSE HIGH PAY

Lowest Bidders Now to Get Storage of City's Cars

Garage owners throughout the city, who for years have been collecting $20 a month from the treasury for the overnight storage of municipal trucks and sedans, will be deprived of such profits in the future.

LOWEST BID NOW

The city will store its cars in garages submitting the lowest prices after next week, under an order being carried out by Acting Public Works Commissioner Christopher J. Carven at the direction of Mayor Curley.

The commissioner has advertised for garage owners to submit their prices before noon, Feb. 24, when the bids will be opened to determine where the city will keep 189 vehicles for which there is no room in the municipal garages at Albany street, in the South End, and Hancock street, Dorchester.

In the future the cars must be kept in the districts to which they are assigned, so that the trucks of the East Boston division will be garaged in East Boston. The commissioner is looking for stalls for 105 cars in the downtown district, 15 in Roxbury, 19 in Dorchester, 14 in West Roxbury, four in Brighton, nine in East Boston, 10 in South Boston, and four each in Hyde Park and Charlestown.

Paying anywhere from $14 to $20 a month for each of the 189 vehicles stored in private garages, the city's bill has reached the figure of $33,000 a year, and the Mayor hopes to cut the expenses down to $25,000 and make a saving of $8000 a year through reduced rental costs.

TRANSCRIPT 2/17/32

O'Connell Says He'll Be Next Mayor

Speaks to Business Men After Nichols Had Been Hailed for That Office

"I'm going to be the next mayor of Boston, myself," shouted former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell at the seventh annual banquet of the Massachusetts Avenue Association held at Hotel Kenmore last night. The announcement was all the more interesting in that it was apparently influenced by the enthusiasm for former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, who, a few minutes before, had been hailed as successor to Mayor Curley.

Mr. O'Connell's candidacy for mayor had been variously announced in the last few months. He himself had said little about it at public gatherings because he has believed that the public takes little interest in politics so far in advance of elections or campaigns. But Mr. O'Connell has been hard at work organizing his campaign so far as his law practice would allow. He and former Mayor Nichols have been the only two mayoral prospects actually at work, each realizing that as time goes on numerous candidacies will be projected, with Frederick W. Mansfield, a contender against Curley two years ago, a possible rival.

Though Mr. O'Connell cannot be regarded as a young man in politics, he subscribes to the movement of the young men, like former Senator Joseph J. Mulhern, candidate for district attorney; City Councilor John F. Dowd, candidate for sheriff; and many others, for a new deal in local politics that will break the spell cast over the electorate by the older contenders who have held office for years. As Mr. O'Connell says: "Boston is tired of dynasties; it had John F. Fitzgerald long enough; it has had Curley long enough, and I am sure that the voters of Boston are not going to return Mr. Nichols to office."

O'Connell Long in Politics

Mr. McConnell has always been in politics, and there are few men so well known to the rank and file of the voters. He has taken part in many campaigns of city-wide scope A speaker of power, he never fails to obtain a hearing. He has supported the leading aspirants for office in the last twenty or twenty-five years, with an occasional candidacy of his own, and now says it is time that he should receive help from those he has helped. He regards the Boston mayoralty as the crowning political prize for one interested in his city and anxious to further its interests.

Rourke Returns to Resume His Work

Joseph A. Rourke, commissioner of public works, returned to his desk today after a vacation of three months at Miami, Fla. When he went away on Nov. 15 for his health he received one of the most flattering compliments a city official ever received from a mayor. He did not expect to resume his work at the head of the city's largest department, but yielded to the entreaties of the mayor as his health improved.

Mr. Rourke gained twenty pounds and told his office force today that he felt fit for any undertaking, though he admitted that if he were obliged to go through the strain of spending $11,000,000 on contract work during the next two years, as was done in the last two years, he should seek retirement.

Roosevelt Drive to Start Friday

The campaign of supporters of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt to elect Massachusetts convention delegates pledged to his presidential candidacy will get formally under way on Friday afternoon with the opening of headquarters, previously announced to be in the Park Square Building. Information of the latest step comes from Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, who, with Strabo V. Claggett, Mayor James M. Curley and others, is a leader of the Roosevelt movement here. According to Mayor Murphy, James D. Roosevelt, son of the governor, will assume temporary charge of the headquarters.

It is also proposed to open in the near future a forum in the downtown district where, daily, Democratic speakers will urge the election of delegates pledged to Roosevelt. The work of campaigning will be directed by two former chairmen of the Democratic State Committee, Michael A. O'Leary of Brookline and Charles H. McGlue of Lynn. Mayor Murphy also has announced that Sunday's radio speech in behalf of Roosevelt will be delivered by Mayor John H. Burke of Medford.

Curley's Son Leads Carnival Crowd

Hundreds of Boston boys and girls will embark Sunday for Montreal to start the annual winter carnival sponsored by James M. Curley, Jr., M. C. O. F.

Andrew J. Dazzi, treasurer of the carnival committee, has accepted reservations at his West Roxbury headquarters from more than 350 youthful participants.

Latest in winter costumes will be sported by the young merrymakers, who will pass two days in the Canadian city.

GLOBE 2/17/32

TRAFFIC BILL STIRS HEATED CONTROVERSY

Abolishing of Commission Proposed as a Saving

The frequent clashes between Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman and Traffic Commissioner Joseph A. Conry were aired yesterday at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles on the bill of the United Improvement Association to abolish the present traffic commission and transfer its power to the Police Commissioner. Neither Mr Hultman nor Mr Conry, was present but speakers referred to both men.

Commissioner Hultman was both lauded and assailed and the diversity of opinion attracted a large crowd and made the hearing lively.

Representative Clarence S. Luitwieler of Newton, declared the Police Commissioner was the one to enforce traffic regulations and should have entire charge. He claimed there would be a saving to the city of $75,000 if the present commission was abolished.

F. W. Merrick, representing the Dorchester Board of Trade, favored the measure, saying it seeks to put into practice municipal preaching that has been preached the past year. Benjamin C. Lake of the United Improvement Association spoke in favor of the bill.

Opposition speakers criticized Commissioner Hultman. Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of oston said he did not believe there would be any saving, as claimed, and said he was satisfied the Traffic Commission has justified its existence.

Senator James J. Twohig of South Boston charged that Commissioner Hultman is "reeking with politics," and opposed the measure.

Manager William A. Thibodeau of the A. L. A. said the job of Traffic Commissioner is too big a job to place on the shoulders of one man, who already has a big job. Others opposed were Ex-Senator William Francis of Charlestown, Harry Stoddard of Boston Automobile Club, Ex-Representative John F. Sheerin and the Expressmen's League of Boston.

Both sides attempted to quote Mayor Curley as representing their attitude, but no official spokesman of the Mayor was present.

BOSTON PASSENGERS FORCED TO GO TO NEW YORK

Boston passengers who embarked at New York on the Red Star Line steamship Lapland, which returned yesterday from a two weeks' cruise to Havana, Nassau and Bermuda, were obliged to remain on board and will land at New York today. They were informed that the navigation laws of the United States would not permit their landing here because foreign steamers cannot carry passengers from one coastwise port to another.

Mayor Curley and his daughter were among the passengers leaving New York on the steamer Feb 4, but they left the ship at Havana. Five passengers who embarked at Havana landed here. The primary reason for the call here was to pick up 89 passengers for the next cruise to the West Indies, which will start [illegible]

Post 2/17/32

WHO'S WHO IN THE MAIN TENT?



Globe 2/18/32

MAYOR CURLEY AND PARTY IN MIAMI



Mayor James M. Curley of Boston visited in Miami after a vacation in Havana. Shown above, are, left to right, Walter Quinn, Boston broker and friend of Mayor Curley; Miss Mary Curley, Mayor Curley, and Miss Jeanne Smythe of Chicago, a school friend of Miss Curley.—Photo City of Miami News Service.

Post 2/18/32

WHEREAS JOHN D. GIVES DIMES

NEW YORK, Feb 18 (A. P.)—Members of the crew of the liner Lapland, which returned to New York today from a cruise to the West Indies, were exhibiting silver dollars which had been given to them by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston when the ship was at Havana several days ago.

Mayor Curley won $800 at the Havana Casino during the Lapland's stay at that port, and received his winnings in silver dollars. He returned to the ship and distributed silver dollars to the members of the crew, most of whom are keeping them as souvenirs.

Mayor Curley left the Lapland at Havana and will return by a later steamer. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mary D. Curley.

MAYOR SHEDS SILVER COINS

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Members of the crew of the liner Lapland, which returned to New York today from a cruise to the West Indies, were exhibiting silver dollars which had been given to them by Mayor James M. Curley, Boston, when the ship was at Havana, several days ago.

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TRANSCRIPT 2/18/32

Rooseveltians Will Shy at Any Ely-Curley Row

Headquarters Will Be "Clearing House" for Data, with General Harmony as Goal

By William F. Furbush

Directors of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination will strive for Massachusets support of their candidate with no antagonism against any other aspirant or his Bay State backers. This was learned from an authoritative source today and on the basis of the harmony goal it is now believed problematical when, if at any time, any definite contests will be made by the Roosevelt directors as such for delegates pledged to the New York governor. They are hoping for a compromise with the militant supporter of Alfred E. Smith.

There appears to be one conclusion definitely established in the minds of the New York Roosevelt managerial staff and that is that they must avoid as far as possible alienation of any support of their candidate here that would grow out of a battle royal between the Ely-Walsh wing of his party, which is for Smith, and the camp of Mayor James M. Curley, who early assumed the leadership of the Roosevelt cause in this State.

When the Roosevelt headquarters for Massachusetts is opened at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Park Square Building it will be established primarily and essentially as a "clearing house" from which will issue statements bearing on the New York governor's candidacy. According to present plans, the headquarters will be modest as to space, comprising not more than two rooms, and there will be no drive for delegates, at least in the near future.

It will be a place for the crystallizing of Roosevelt sentiment, but under the direction of one guiding hand, presumably James Roosevelt, son of the governor, who will in effect be the man "behind the scenes" if not actually at the front as active manager of Bay State activities.

The New York directors are alive to the fact that, in advancing the cause of their candidate here, there is the strong probability of their being in, if not of, a clash among the forces of Governor Ely and Mayor Curley in the matter of State leadership as bearing on a possible Ely-Curley battle for the gubernatorial nomination. With Governor Ely as the titular leader of his party in the State and also as leader of the Smith cohorts, and with Mayor Curley in a battle over delegates, the Rooseveltians are well aware that the contest would be essentially a State fight for leadership, with the presidential nomination practically incidental.

It accordingly is the plan to make the Roosevelt activities of such a nature that they will have no part in any Ely-Curley rumpus. This plan contemplates that Mayor Curley will co-operate by leading only in the Boston activities, although, because of his energy and oratorical ability, he will be the "loudest speaker" among the Rooseveltians in the State. This plan has its basis in the conviction that the mayor stands ready to cooperate in every way with Governor Roosevelt and will give this assurance at his coming conference with the governor in New York after his return, presumably next week, from his vacation in the South.

There have been unconfirmed rumors in the past few days that Mayor Curley would be ready in the interest of cooperation to indicate definitely and finally that he may be considered out of consideration as a candidate for his party's gubernatorial nomination. Obviously if such a position were taken by the mayor, the Roosevelt forces would be relieved of their present embarrassment.

While the Roosevelt men are prepared to do all possible in the interests of harmony it appears problematical at this time whether any material advance will be made toward a compromise with the Ely-Walsh program to send a delegation unpledged to the convention, but committed to Smith. Governor Ely is understood to be finally and definitely committed to the idea of an unpledged but first-for-Smith convention group and indicated yesterday that he does not contemplate any other slate than one committed to the presidential standard bearer of 1928.

Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the State committee also is understood to be definitely decided on an unpledged slate, taking the position that, as a member of the National Committee, he would be conforming to the declaration made recently by Chairman Jouett Shouse of the executive committee of the National Committee.

"There is a chance for a fight," said a Roosevelt leader, "but we can very well get together."

AMERICAN 2/18/32

CURLEY SEES ANY DEM. WINNER

Mayor Tells of Plans to See Roosevelt; Urges Relief Loan

West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 18 (INS)—A "long talk" with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, is the most important future event on the political slate of Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, he declared here today.

Declining to commit himself definitely to a choice of Democratic presidential candidates, Mayor Curley, arriving here from Havana in the course of a month's vacation, said, "Any Democrat who runs can be elected."

"I've been away from things for several weeks, having a good time in Havana. I can't talk about politics because I don't know the present status," he said.

"LONG TALK" PLANNED

"However, I want a long talk with Franklin Roosevelt as soon as I return to the East, to see how things are lining up, before I commit myself."

Do you think any eligible Democrat would make a satisfactory President?" he was asked.

"Can't answer that."

"What are Roosevelt's chances?"

"Good man," was the enigmatic reply.

"Do you think, mayor, he's the best available candidate?"

"I can't comment now. I think he has the confidence of the party."

He was more outspoken in his belief the bottom of the depression has been reached.

"The trend is now definitely up due largely to government action in lending two billion dollars to financial groups.

"Eighty per cent of industrial business in the country has come into the hands of financial interests since the depression began and will immediately benefit by the loans, thus stimulating widespread actfvity.

U. S. MUST HELP HERSELF

"America has been marking time to see whether certain bad conditions would develop in Europe. They have developed and it is realized that we simply must recover independently and lead the way back to sound conditions. This loan is the first step in that program."

He declared recovery would be more rapid with the election of a Democratic President.

"Under a Democratic President there will be greater elasticity throughout the industrial and financial structure of the nation. Republican administrations have always been slower than Democratic regimes to recognize the necessity for a change and I think the conduct of the present administration has amply shown that."

"Well," the interviewer queried, "What do you think about Al Smith?"

"Sorry, sorry, I've got to go now," Mayor Curley said. And he did.

TRANSCRIPT 2/19/32

Curley Swing to Garner Now Being Talked

Some Here View Mayor's Reported Non-Committal Stand on Candidates as Significant

By William F. Furbush

Dispatches from Florida to the effect that Mayor James M. Curley wants another conference with Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt before he commits himself definitely to a choice of a Democratic presidential nominee have stirred speculation among many Democrats here whether the mayor is wavering in his previously strong support of the New York governor. The latter's local backers, who are opening Roosevelt headquarters this afternoon at Room 49, Park Square Building, scout any suggestion that Mr. Curley may abandon their champion, but they are aware of rumors that the mayor is applying serious study to the movement for the nomination of Speaker John N. Garner of the national House of Representatives.

These rumors have gained headway to the extent that followers of Mayor Curley are visualizing him as lending a receptive ear to a suggestion that he might be the vice presidential running-mate of Speaker Garner. This is in effect an offset to Washington gossip of a possible ticket of Garner, with Governor Joseph B. Ely or Senator David I. Walsh as a ticket-mate.

The Garner-Curley ticket possibility has been the subject of conversation during the past week or ten days among certain of the politicians, but the suggestion has been advanced with reservations until today, when Mr. Curley's reported remarks in Palm Beach, Fla., were taken to indicate possible foundation for the rumor.

Discussion of Curley in connection with Garner takes on significance in the opinion of old-tme politicians who have been through many campaigns, with and against the mayor, in the light of recent developments indicating that the Roosevelt supporters here apparently are not so militant as a few days ago, when it was announced that a drive would be started for delegates pledged to their candidate.

The insistence by Governor Ely and Senator Walsh that a delegation, unpledged but committed to Alfred E. Smith, shall go to the convention, apparently is causing some temporary concern among the Roosevelt workers whose latest program contemplates harmony in Massachusetts rather than campaign antagonistic to any other candidate or his supporters.

The indications that Mayor Curley would be called upon to restrict his Roosevelt leadership to Boston, thus giving up the wider field of State-wide leadership, give Curley opponents ground on which to base their present speculation that he will eventually be found near, or in, the Garner movement. The Garner cause has been given much impetus by the indorsement of William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson cabinet and unsuccessful contender with former Governor Smith for his party's nomination in 1924.

Curley Out, No Big Leader Here

In the event that Mayor Curley should turn to the Garner candidacy, the politicians reason, the Roosevelt movement would then be without any energetic State leader, because, excepting Mr. Curley, the bulk of the recognizedly strong Democratic leaders are in the Ely-Walsh wing committed to Smith.

As quoted in the West Palm Beach dispatches, Mayor Curley, once having assured Governor Roosevelt of pledged New England support and also having predicted his nomination and election as President, now says: "I want a long talk with Franklin Roosevelt as soon as I return to the East, to see how things are lining up before I commit myself." He referred to the New York governor, according to the dispatch, as a "good man," but said he couldn't "comment now," when asked if he thought the governor the best candidate available. "I think he has the confidence of the party," he said.

On the assumption that the mayor's position was correctly set forth in the dispatches, observers here make the deduction that his qualified assertions now are a material drop from his pronouncedly ardent and militant declarations previously in behalf of Roosevelt. They emphasize the fact that the first sponsor of the Garner candidacy was William R. Hearst and in this connection they hold that significance may be attached to the fact that the mayor has been associated in his present vacation in the South with a man identified with the Hearst organization.

AMERICAN 2/19/32

STEP RATE PLAN ARGUMENTS ARE HEARD

Judge Crosby Takes Demurrers to Petitions Under Advisement

A lively battle between Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman and Leo Schwartz, personal counsel for Police Commissioner Hultman, developed in Supreme Court today on the petitions brought by Hultman against the city and Mayor Curley to enforce the police step-rate pay.

The demurrers to the petitions, were argued, and taken under advisement by Justice Crosby.

Silverman argued that many policemen have refused to take their pay, and others have taken theirs, but have signed releases which state they have not received all the money due them.

Silverman said he thought all the members of the force should have their money, and he assured all interested parties that no advantage would be taken of releases signed.

SUCH RELEASES NO GOOD

"I learned in law school," Silverman stated, "that such releases, given without consideration, were no good, anyway."

Schwartz asked Silverman if he would make a stipulation that no advantages would be taken of the signed releases, and Silverman retorted that he had made his position clear.

Pressed for an answer, Silverman replied: "If my brother does not take my word for it in open court, I will stipulate in writing if the court orders me to do so."

Silverman argued that the step-rate increase plan had been established by previous administration, and stated that the question was whether such a ruling was binding on following administrations.

SHOULD HAVE SUED

Demurrers have been filed by Silverman to each of the three petitions brought by Hultman and Thomas E. Barron, patrolman, and answers have been filed.

Barron's petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the city to grant his annual $100 pay increase was not the proper action, Silverman argued, and continued that the patrolman should have brought suit in law.

Hultman's petition for a mandamus writ to compel payment of step-rate increases to all police having a right to them had no standing Silverman stated, because Hultman's own salary was not involved, and therefore the commissioner had no standing to seek such a writ.

"His appearance," Silverman stated, "must be a subterfuge, to get rid of the requirement that suits be brought in law by all policemen, unless a large public interest is involved. A $100 increase is not a large public interest. If any public interest were involved, it would be on our side—the paying out of public money."

HERALD 2/19/32

CURLEY WINS $800 IN HAVANA CASINO

Mayor Paid Off in Silver Dollars—Distributes Them Among Ship's Crew

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Members of the crew of the liner Lapland, which returned to New York today from a cruise to the West Indies, were exhibiting silver dollars which had been given to them by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston when the ship was at Havana several days ago.

Mayor Curley won $800 at the Havana Casino during the Lapland's stay at that port, and received his winnings in silver dollars. He returned to the ship and distributed silver dollars to the members of the crew, most of whom are keeping them as souvenirs.

Mayor Curley left the Lapland at Havana and is now at Palm Beach. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mary Curley.

POST 2/19/32

SILVERMAN, SCHWARTZ IN POLICE PAY DEBATE

Arguments on Petitions to Compel Mayor Curley to Pay Salary Increases Made in Court

Arguments on the petitions brought by Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman and patrolman Thomas E. Barron to compel Mayor Curley and other city officials to make the regular yearly increases in the pay of police officers who have not reached the maximum salary were made today before Judge John C. Crosby of the Supreme Court, with Leo Schwartz, attorney for Commissioner Hultman, and Corporation Council Samuel Silverman representing the city, engaging in a lively debate.

In his argument, Silverman took occasion to announce that many policemen had refused to take the pay offered them at City Hall and others in taking pay had signed releases stating they had received all due them to date, but that he thought all policemen ought to have their money and he would assure all interested parties that no advantage would be taken of releases signed by policemen. He said he learned in law school that such releases given without consideration were no good anyway.

Attorney Schwartz, in his argument, asked Silverman if he would make a stipulation that no advantage would be taken of the releases. Silverman replied he had stated in open court his position. Schwartz repeated his inquiry if he would stipulate. Then Silverman replied, "If my brother does not take my word for it in open court, I will stipulate in writing if the court orders me to do so."

Judge Crosby merely listened and made no comment and no order.

On Concurrence

Silverman said the question in the case arose from a statute in 1906, Chapter 291, Section 13, providing salaries of policemen shall not be increased or decreased without concurrence of the Mayor and the Police Commissioner.

He said the question in the cases thus presented to the court was whether a concurrence on the step-up pay entered into by a previous Mayor was binding on all following administrations; in other words, whether such concurrence was not necessary each and every year; whether a Mayor has anything to say today or is he bound by action of a prior Mayor.

He stated he had filed demurrers to each of the three petitions and that he relied on them.

As to the petition of patrolman Thomas E. Barron for a mandamus writ to compel the payment of his annual step-up to his pay, he argued that mandamus would not lie; that he must sue in law.

"Must Be Subterfuge"

As to the mandamus petition of Hultman, seeking to compel payment of step-ups for all policemen, he argued that Hultman had no standing to bring mandamus, as his own salary was not involved. He said:

"His appearance must be a subterfuge to get rid of the requirement that suits be brought at law by all policemen, unless a large public interest is involved, and a $100 increase is not a large public interest. If any public interest were involved it would be on our side, the paying out of public money."

As to the certiorari petition brought by Hultman, he argued that certiorari only likes to correct errors of lower judicial or quasi-judicial officers and refusal of the respondents to pay is not a judicial act, and so the Police Commissioner has no standing with a certiorari petition.

Schwartz argued the very important provision of the 1906 statute was the provision that the city authorities "shall pay" all requisitions of the Police Commissioner for pay for clerks, stenographers, policemen and expenses of his department.

He argued that individual policemen should not be put to the trouble and expense of each suing for each weekly pay increase, and the court would allow mandamus writ in such an event. He argued the Police Commissioner had a right to seek relief herein by either mandamus or certiorari.

RECORD 2/19/32

First Event of Importance on Trip Home

West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 18 (INS)—A "long talk" with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, is the most important future event on the political slate of Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, he declared here today.

Declining to commit himself definitely to a choice of Democratic presidential candidates, Mayor Curley, arriving here from Havana in the course of a month's vacation, said "any Democrat who runs can be elected."

"I've been away from things for several weeks, having a good time in Havana. I can't talk about politics because I don't know the present status," he said.

"However, I want a long talk with Franklin Roosevelt as soon as I return, to see how things are lining up before I commit myself."

ROOSEVELT GOOD MAN

"Do you think any eligible Democrat would make a satisfactory President?" he was asked. "Can't answer that."

"What are Roosevelt's chances?" "Good man," was the enigmatic reply.

"Do you think, mayor, he's the best available candidate?" "I cannot comment now. I think he has the confidence of the party."

He was more outspoken in his belief the bottom of the depression has been reached.

"The trend is now definitely up, due largely to government action in lending $2,000,000,000 to financial groups.

"Eighty per cent of industrial business in the country has come into the hands of financial interests since the depression began and will immediately benefit by the loans, thus stimulating widespread activity.

MORE RAPID RECOVERY.

"America has been marking time to see whether certain bad conditions would develop in Europe. They have developed and it is realized that we simply must recover independently and lead the way back to sound conditions. This loan is the first step in that program."

He declared recovery would be more rapid with the election of a Democratic President.

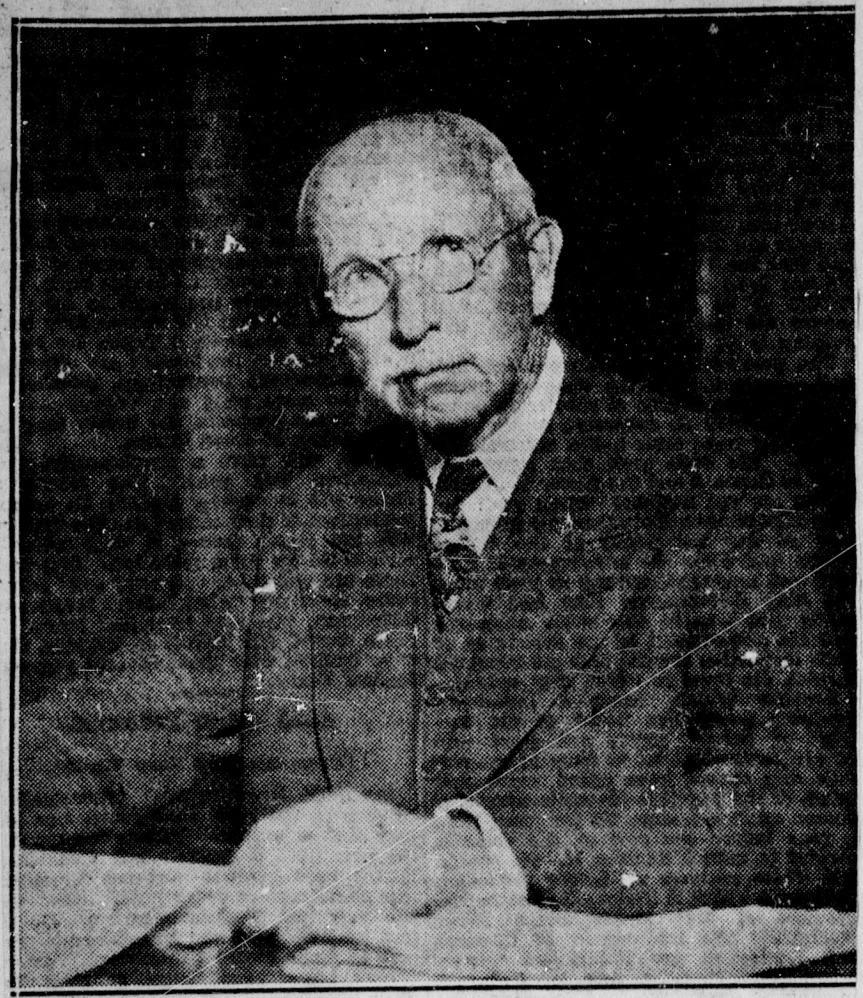
"Under a Democratic President there will be greater elasticity throughout the industrial and financial structure of the nation. Republican administrations have always been slower than Democratic regmies to recognize the necessity for a change, and I think the conduct of the present administration has amply shown that."

"Well," the interviewer queried, "what do you think about Al Smith?"

"——Sorry, sorry, I've got to go now," Mayor Curley said, and he did.

TRANSCRIPT 2/19/32

Could Not Quit the Busy Life



(Transcript Photo by Frank E. Colby)

Joseph A. Rourke Again in City Service

Commissioner of Public Works, Who Went South for His Health and With a Desire to Retire, Yields to Mayor Curley's Entreaties and Resumes Charge of the City's Largest Department

GLOBE 2/20/32

ROOSEVELT BACKERS OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Candidate's Son, James, Tacks Up Picture

James Roosevelt, son of Gov Roosevelt of New York, climbed upon a desk in a little shop at the north end of the Park Square Building arcade yesterday afternoon, tacked a big poster-picture of his father on the wall with the legend: "For President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Progressive Government"—and thus informally opened the push to secure a Massachusetts delegation to Democracy's June convention in Chicago pledged to Roosevelt.

Among those present was New Hampshire's Robert Jackson, the national Democratic committee's new secretary, who is certain the Granite State delegation will go for Roosevelt and confident that a similarly-pledged Massachusetts delegation can be elected.

Young Roosevelt said that business at this Boston headquarters will not begin until Tuesday. Somebody had brought in a few hundred cards of "the National Franklin D. Roosevelt League for President," of which Mayor Curley was named as honorary president of the Boston branch. But James Roosevelt denied these cards were part of his office literature, and would not say whether the office intended to operate on the pledge-card system. Nor is he yet ready, he said, to tell the location of a downtown rallying place for the Roosevelt movement, which it is understood is soon to be opened.

Mayor Curley is the undisputed leader of the Roosevelt forces in this State, and those who watch politics do not expect the fur will begin to fly in the promised fracas between the Roosevelt-Smith forces, if it ever does, until Mr Curley returns from his present Florida vacation.

Others who dropped in for the opening yesterday were Charles H. McGlue, Mayors J. J. Murpey of Somerville and J. H. Burke of Medford, Ex-City Councilors Francis J. W. Ford and James A ("Jerry") Watson of Boston and John W. Backus of New Bedford.

POST 2/20/32

ROBBERY NEAR MAYOR'S HOUSE

Enos Home Looted for the Second Time in 3 Weeks

For the second time in three weeks, thieves yesterday ransacked the home of Charles J. Enos, State street broker, living at 232 Jamaicaway, Jamaica Plain, a few doors from the home of Mayor Curley. The burglars obtained nearly $5000 worth of clothing, silverware and jewelry.

The thieves pried off a burglar lock which had been attached to the door following the robbery three weeks ago when several thousand dollars' worth of loot was also obtained. Yesterday the burglars also entered the home of Nino Pepper in the apartment above the Enos' home at No. 232 and obtained a large quantity of valuables also.

Police from headquarters visited the apartments and obtained finger prints. They expressed the belief that the burglars had been watching the apartment house until they had an opportunity to enter yesterday when no one was at home. It is believed they also sought negotiable papers contained in a wall safe which they were unable to open.

MAYORAL VACATIONS

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Was interested and amused by the article sent in by Mrs. Theresa Chisholm. I think some of her facts are incorrectly quoted. I personally just telephoned City Hall and was informed that Park Commissioner Long is South, vacationing. My information regarding the Mayor's present companions on his rather long vacation was gathered from the newspapers. Are they incorrectly informed also?

When Mayor Curley visited Europe not so many months ago he was accompanied by Mr. Dolan, city treasurer. Is Mr. Dolan an employee of the city? I think he is, or he ought to be. Let us never forget that every politician himself seeks the position he either wins or loses. That being the case, if he wins, let him never forget the duty he owes to the voters who elected him. The millions employed by private concerns have many personal troubles, but can they vacation with pay? No.

NON-PARTISAN.

HERALD 2/20/32

CURLEY REMAINS ROOSEVELT AID

Mayor Silences Rumors He Might Switch to Garner Camp

PLANS CONFERENCE WITH N. Y. GOVERNOR

By W. E. MULLINS

Mayor Curley's position as a staunch supporter of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York for the Democratic nomination for the presidency has not been altered by recent political developments.

In an interview over the telephone from Palm Beach last night he reaffirmed his loyalty to Roosevelt and thus buried the speculation that he might soon be found associated with the budding campaign of Speaker John N. Garner for the nomination. He said:

> My position is unchanged. I have only said that until I see Gov. Roosevelt, which probably will be the latter part of next week at Albany, I should have nothing to say further about the Massachusetts situation. In that respect I shall be guided entirely by what he says to me.

His positive declaration obviously is sufficiently emphatic to still the rumors of his disaffection, because in repeated statements and interviews he has shackled himself to the Roosevelt campaign without reservation.

While the mayor was rededicating himself to the Roosevelt candidacy, local friends of the New York Governor, headed by his son, James D. Roosevelt, were giving impetus to the vigorous campaign they have promised to wage in Massachusetts for convention delegates, by opening official Roosevelt headquarters on the street floor of the Park Square building.

Meanwhile Gov. Ely returned to his winter home at Cambridge last night maintaining complete silence in regard to a brief visit he paid yesterday morning to Alfred E. Smith in New York. "I made a pleasant social call on Gov Smith," was the extent of his comment.

When pressed for information in regard to what course the Smith supporters here will pursue in selecting a delegation he said that he would have nothing to say on politics for the present

In Washington, however, Senator Walsh declared himself emphatically in favor of an unpledged delegation to the Chicago convention from Massachusetts. He dismissed the idea that Gov. Smith might be persuaded to consent to the use of his name on the Massachusetts ballots. He left last night for his Clinton home, where he is due to arrive this morning.

WALSH TO CONFER

Walsh indicated that he expects to engage in conferences with Gov. Ely during his holiday visit to Massachusetts and it is believed that prior to his return to Washington a definite outline of the Smith campaign and the composition of the official Smith slate of delegates-at-large will be available.

There was no ceremony in conjunction with the opening of the Roosevelt headquarters, which is equipped with half a dozen desks and the general furnishings of a political gathering place. Partitions will be erected today by carpenters and telephones will be installed, but active work will not be begun until the return to Boston of Mayor Curley, who is expected to take over full command of the campaign.

Among those present at the opening were Robert H. Jackson, secretary of the Democratic national committee and leader of the Roosevelt forces in New Hampshire; Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville, Mayors John H. Burke of Medford, George Sweeney of Gardner and John J. Murphy of Somerville, James G. Fuller of New York, John H. Backus of New Bedford, Charles H. McGlue, William T. McCarthy, John J. McCarthy, Representative Arthur Goulart, Louis Howe, Gov. Roosevelt's personal secretary; W. T. Carlin, Charles Brett and Stephen O'Brien, manager of the successful campaign waged by Representative William J. Granfield in the second congressional district.

Harry Bergson, Francis J. W. Ford and Judge Edward A. Counihan, Jr., classmates with Gov. Roosevelt at Harvard law school, also attended.

UNPLEDGED SLATE

The thought that Smith might permit the use of his name on the Massachusetts ballot was relegated to the background yesterday with the declarations of Jouett Shouse, executive chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Senator Walsh for uninstructed delegates.

Shouse has become quite generally recognized as the official spokesman for those who are working in Smith's interests. In Florida, he reiterated his earlier stand in favor of uninstructed delegates, and that will serve to still the reports that Massachusetts friends of Smith are seeking to obtain the use of his name on the ballot for the April 26 primary.

Massachusetts Smith workers have been annoyed by the refusal of Mayor Curley to comment on the announcement from Smith that he would accept the nomination if the convention saw fit to give it to him. It may be recalled that the mayor has maintained complete silence on that development, which occurred almost two weeks ago.

Local politicians scoffed at the speculation that Curley might be found supporting Garner in return for a place on the national ticket as candidate for Vice-President. They pointed out that he would become the laughing stock of politics if he shifted to a candidate supported by William G. McAdoo.

Globe 2/20/32

POLICE PAY RAISES ARGUED IN COURT

Hultman Has No Standing in Case, Silverman Says

Judge Crosby in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth yesterday heard arguments in favor of and in opposition to petitions of Police Commissioner Hultman and patrolman Thomas A. Barron to compel Mayor Curley and other city officials to grant the customary annual increase in pay of police officers whose salaries have not reached the maximum.

The judge made no comment on arguments and issued no order.

Commissioner Hultman's attorney, Leo Schwartz, argued that the raise was compulsory on the city government.

Corporation Councilman Silverman, for the city, stated that he relied on three demurrers filed by him in the case.

Mr Silverman added that many policemen have refused their pay at City Hall, while others have accepted what was offered them and have signed papers declaring they had received all due them to date.

He declared that no advantage would be taken of the action of such policemen as had thus "signed off," and that "in law such releases are no good, anyway."

Mr Silverman argued also that Commissioner Hultman had no standing to [illegible] a mandamus in the case, as his own salary was not involved. He claimed that patrolman Barron's remedy was to bring suit for his annual "step-up" pay.

Attorney Schwartz argued that a policeman ought not to be obliged to sue weekly for his authorized pay-increase and that to prevent it a mandamus writ should be allowed.

Post 2/20/32

ROOSEVELT OPENS BAY STATE FIGHT

Party Leaders at Opening Here of Headquarters—Absence of Curley Men Causes Comment



STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR HIS FATHER

James Roosevelt is shown nailing up big poster in the Roosevelt for President headquarters in the Park Square building yesterday. In foreground, left, is Mayor John H. Burke of Medford and on right Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville.

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

The Roosevelt canvass for delegates from Massachusetts started formally yesterday.

With James D. Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, in charge, headquarters for the campaign were opened in Room 49 on the ground floor of the Park Square building, and about 50 men and women visited the room during the afternoon.

NOTABLES PRESENT

Robert Gardner Jackson of Concord, N. H., national committee member from that State and secretary of the Democratict national committee, came down to grace the occasion. Louis Howe, Governor Roosevelt's personal secretary, and James G. Fuller, personal friend of James Roosevelt, came over from New York.

Three Democratic Massachusetts Mayors—Murphy of Somerville, Burke of Medford and Sweeney of Marlboro—were present, all of them for Roosevelt for President. Then there were Harry Bergson, Francis J. W. Ford and Judge Edward A. Counihan of the Cambridge District Court, classmates of Governor Roosevelt at Harvard. John H. Mackus of New Bedford, one of the original Roosevelt-for-President men in this State, and Representative Arthur Goulart, Democratic legislator from New Bedford, Senator James E. Scanlon of Somerville, with John J. McCarthy of that city and William T. McCarthy of Belmont, Arthur Mulvey of Lexington and former Chairman Charles H. McGlue of the Democratic State committee were also among those active at the opening.

Curley Men Absent

Roosevelt-for-President buttons were being freely distributed, and pledge cards, bearing a picture of the candidate and of Mayor Curley, were being distributed. There were none of the close allies of Mayor Curley in the gathering. Whitfield Tuck of Winchester, and Francis J. Finneran, two of the most vociferous backers of Mayor Curley in his boosting of the Roosevelt cause in this State, did not show at the headquarters opening.

Nor was Strabo V. Claggett of Newton, who took it upon himself to make first announcement of a Roosevelt battle in this State early in the week, among those who spent any time at the headquarters opening. The one local Roosevelt leader who appeared to have much to say at the opening yesterday was Mayor Murphy of Somerville, who had his own faction leaders with him in force.

The absence of persons closely identified with Curley occasioned some comment at the gathering. Mayor Murphy still refuses to believe reports which have been in circulation for the past few days, that the Mayor of Boston is losing some of his ardor for the Roosevelt cause, and is showing some leanings towards Speaker Garner at present.

Surprised at Curley

"Oh, I think he will be all right," said Murphy. "He'll be back in a few days and I think you'll find that he is still with Roosevelt as strongly as he was when he went away."

It was said that Mayor Curley wishes to wait until he has had an opportunity to talk things over with Governor Roosevelt upon his return from Havana and West Palm Beach before making any further statement with reference to the presidential situation.

But there was considerable feeling of disturbance among the Roosevelt men at the new headquarters because Curley has refrained from continuing his emphatic declarations for Roosevelt ever since the announcement of former Governor Smith's willingness to be drafted. Even among Mayor Murphy's own friends yesterday there were those who professed to be greatly surprised at the sudden Curley silence.

TRANSCRIPT 2/20/32

Democrats Here Picture Baker as Smith Choice

Some Convinced Ohio Man Will Have New Yorker's Backing if Eliminated Himself

By William F. Furbush

There is a growing conviction among many Massachusetts Democratic leaders that Newton D. Baker of Ohio is Alfred E. Smith's first choice for his party's presidential nomination in the event that the nomination does not go to the former New York governor. This conviction, it may be stated on good authority, is one of the primary reasons why the Ely-Walsh-Donahue faction of the party has decided to drive ahead for a convention slate of delegates committed to Smith, although unpledged, so that either Governor Ely or Senator David I. Walsh will be in the picture as possibilities for a second place on the national ticket.

At the same time the belief is entertained among others of the leaders that both Mr. Smith and John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, have not abandoned consideration of the possibility that Owen D. Young of New York may be in the field among potential candidates, although his name has been generally eliminated from discussion during the past few months. Young, according to the understanding back in April, was outstanding as a likely candidate in Mr. Raskob's views and while there have been reasons to believe that he was out of the picture there is a feeling in some circles that Raskob still entertains hope of a Young candidacy, silence concerning him in the present rapid fire of developments being part of the strategy.

As the preliminaries to the Chicago convention take on more excitement, with the movement for Speaker John N. Garner of the National House gaining obvious headway, it becomes more and more apparent, in the view of political observers, that there is little chance of the Massachusetts supporters making any impression on the Ely-Walsh group so firmly fixed in the Smith camp.

One of the leaders in the Ely-Walsh group stated yesterday that, with Roosevelt and Garner advocates getting into action in the State, there was some chance that Smith would be asked to give his assent to running Smith-pledged delegates in this State. For Smith to give this assent would be a reversal of his recent statement that he would not make a pre-convenion fight for the nomination, but such a reversal in the opinion of some of his ardent backers here would be forthcoming "if Smith becomes sufficiently aroused."

Ready for Baker

While there is belief in some Massachusetts quarters that Smith entertains no real hope of getting another nomination, there nevertheless has been no definite word from him to that effect, and the more ardent among his Bay State backers are proceeding on the theory that he sees a chance for himself. They figure, furthermore, that, as titular leader of the party who is willing to make the fight if the convention decides it wants him to lead, he is entitled to have great weight at the convention both as affecting the selection of the nominee, if he is eliminated himself, and establishing in the party's platform his stand on prohibition and economic readjustment.

As pertains to another as a nominee, the Massachusetts backers of Smith are prepared to follow his lead, especially if the man is Baker, because of the chance it would afford of suggesting a balanced ticket geographically, with Governor Ely or Senator Walsh the vice presidential candidate from the East. Such a possibility would evaporate if Roosevelt were nominated. On the surface it would exist if Garner were nominated, but the Ely-Walsh group are not indicating their attitude toward the Garner movement in view of the belief that Smith mght not warm to Garner because of Wililam R. Hearst's sponsorship of the Texan's candidacy.

In predicting Smith support of Baker, the Democratic observers reason that the former Secretary of War's position on issues, especially his prohibition repeal stand, are in the main satisfactory to the 1928 standard bearer. Furthermore, it is argued that Baker would attract a strong Republican vote to supplement what would very likely be a solid Democratic vote, once he were nominated. Republicans themselves generally admit that Baker woud be a formidable candidate and that a ticket of Baker and Governor Albert C. Ritchie, still to be reckoned with in convention considerations, would be cause for much Republican concern.

Rumors that Mayor James M. Curley might eventually be found in the Garner camp have failed to disturb the Roosevelt workers here. Their conviction that he will remain loyal to their cause is based on a telephone conversation with the mayor, who is in Palm Beach, Florida. James D. Roosevelt, son of Governor Roosevelt, stated today that he was present at the Boston end of the conversation and that he was satisfied with Mayor Curley's statement that his position in support of Governor Roosevelt is unchanged.

Local politicians who gave heed to the rumors, however, persist that there is justification in attaching significance to the fact that the mayor, as quoted in previous dispatches from Florida, had said that he wanted to see Governor Roosevelt before committing himself to a candidate. These commentators, always aware of the mayor's political astuteness and resourcefulness, say that curtailment of his previous ardent advancement of the Roosevelt cause since the Smith declaration establishing himself as a receptive or passive candidate and the indications that the mayor would be asked to confine his activities to Boston, warrant being considered as significant.

It has been a matter of discussion among the politicians that the Roosevelt leadership assumed previously by Mayor Curley may not have been to the liking of former Mayor Andrew J. Peters and La Rue Brown, who are listed as personal friends of the New York governor and not sympathizers with the Curley campaign methods. They consider it possibly that Peters-Brown advice has had the effect of deciding the New York directors of the Roosevelt candidacy to attempt to limit the Curley leadership here. On this reasoning, anti-Curley members of the party say they see at least latent cause for possible Curley defection from Roosevelt to Garner whom he knew very well while a member of Congress.

Headquarters Opened

With James Roosevelt in charge, Massachusetts headquarters for Roosevelt were opened here yesterday afternoon in Room 49, Park Square Building, and about fifty men and women were visitors. Among those who dropped in were Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Mayors John J. Murphy of Somerville, J. H. Burke of Medford, former City Councilors Francis J. W. Ford and James A. (Jerry) Watson, and John W. Backus of New Bedford, one of the original Roosevelt men in this State.

Robert Gardner Jackson of Concord, N. H., secretary of the Democratic National Committee, came down from New Hampshire for the occasion and Louis Howe of Fall River, Governor Roosevelt's personal secretary, and James G. Fuller, personal friend of James Roosevelt, came over from New York. Strabo V. Claggett, who earlier this week called at the State House to inform Governor Ely that Roosevelt supporters would seek pledged delegates in Massachusetts, was in New York yesterday where he is actively identified with the activities of the Roosevelt national campaign workers.

Absence of men closely identified with Mayor Curley was commented upon, but Mayor Murphy scouted rumors that have been prevalent that the mayor may have lost some of his ardor for the Roosevelt cause, remarking, "Oh, I think he will be all right. He'll be back in a few days and I think you'll find that he is still with Roosevelt as strongly as he was when he went away."

The only formality of the opening exercises came when the younger Roosevelt tacked a big poster of his father on the wall with the legend: "For President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Progressive Government."

TRANSCRIPT 2/20/32

"El" Deficit Sets Stage for Curley

Many Believe Mayor Can Defeat Ely in Primary on 28-Year Control Act Issue

Fare Question Vital

Operating Deficit of Over Two Millions Will Be Assessed at Height of Campaign

By Richard D. Grant

Governor Joseph B. Ely, who signed the public control act guaranteeing continued dividends to the common stockholders of the Boston Elevated Railway for twenty-eight years after campaigning for public ownership in his quest of the governorship, will find Mayor James M. Curley a redoubtable antagonist in Greater Boston on that issue alone, if the mayor fulfills the expectations of his close friends and enters the Democratic primary for governor. For just as the preliminary campaign begins to get under way, the heavy accumulated deficit of two years of unprofitable operation of the railway, totaling between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, will be assessed on the taxpayers of the Metropolitan district. And on Sept. 1, unless the Public Utilities Commission can devise a way out, an increase in fares will be mandatory under the terms of the Elevated legislation.

Senator James J. Twohig sounded the tocsin that may well spell disaster to Mr. Ely's hopes for a second term, when he appeared last week before the joint legislative Committee on Rules, urging that the Elevated stockholders be asked to forego their dividends for two years to prevent assessment of the deficit upon those who live in the district served by the system. Senator Twohig's order was more or less gesture and was treated as such when the Rules Committee promptly reported "leave to withdraw," but it had the effect of serving notice upon the voters that the Elevated problem, locally at least, is bound to be a major point of contention.

Senator Twohig fought the twenty-eight-year bill up to the very moment it was signed by the governor, whom he afterward severely criticized for his change of front. And it was regarded as significant at the time the measure was being heard before the committee on ways and means, that Mayor Curley was at the South Boston legislator's shoulder, declaring himself firmly opposed to a continuation of public control and in favor of immediate exercise of the public purchase option.

Jeered at Mayor's Aspirations

There has been a continual disposition since the governor took office, on the part of Ely sympathizers, to jeer at and criticize Curley's political ambitions, a natural aftermath of the bitter primary campaign conducted by him against the nomination of Mr. Ely, but such efforts to belittle the mayor's strength as a candidate in the metropolitan district are made without full consideration of his ability as a campaigner in his own behalf and the fact that in his appointments and otherwise, the governor has made his administration unpopular with a large number of Boston Democrats.

The complaint is constantly heard that, as yet, none of the more important State jobs have been given by His Excellency to Boston members of the party and his insistence on a general reduction of wages has not made much of a hit with the ward and district leaders who get out the votes.

The Elevated deficit, with its prospective rise in fare, will be a particularly timely and powerful weapon in the hands of a man like Mayor Curley, who knows better than any other political leader now active in Massachusetts how to appeal to the sympathies of the city voter. He may be depended upon to invite a contrast between the millions added to the tax rate of Boston and surrounding municipalities to secure the investments of stockholders in a private corporation and those he has been so frequently criticized for borrowing to build streets and schools.

And the governor, able campaigner that he is, will be hard pressed to meet such competition, ever mindful of the fact that seventy per cent of the Democratic primary vote is cast in the metropolitan area, most of which is served by the "El."

Of course, in the event of the Curley candidacy, some tried-and-true "stalking horse" may be sent in with the hope of dividing the Boston vote, but such a course might hurt the governor more than the mayor, whose personal following is better established.

Ely Has Record to Defend

There is also this difference; that such a campaign would be based on issues, which is something novel in a Democratic primary, for the governor now has a record to defend. His official acts will be under fire, unlike the situation of 1930, when he was merely the candidate of a lot of people who thought he would be a good man for governor. And the mayor has taken care in his own official acts to keep on the popular side, particularly in the matter of public welfare and relief of municipalities from special taxation. While refraining from criticism of the adminstration on Beacon Hill, Curley has managed to align himself in diametric opposition to many of Mr. Ely's policies, obviously for the sake of the record.

It has been interesting to watch the movements of the two men, having in mind the situation which seems fairly certain to develop when the time for filing nomination papers is at hand. In their casual relations they have been apparently cordial, but all along has been an inescapable consciousness that the smouldering feud beneath the surface exterior waited only for a spark to rekindle its flaming antipathies of 1930. More than one evidence of the mayor's political astuteness has crept in, somewhat to the chagrin of the Ely forces, as on the occasion when Mr. Curley proposed that the governor seek a 10 per cent increase in the State income tax and Mr. Ely immediately told the press that he considered it the best suggestion he had heard for relieving cities and towns on welfare expenditures, only to decide later that it was not such a good idea after all.

With the mayor a candidate and Senator Twohig his ally, the Elevated situation has great possibilities as a Democratic primary issue. Governor Ely, as he stated in his inaugural address a year ago, probably will counter their assaults and impeachments of faith, in view of his pre-election promises, with the argument that the riding public expressed its preference for continued public control through the ballot referendum and that he was bound to respect their wishes. To this, however, Mr. Twohig and other public ownership advocates already have made answer by comparing the total vote cast for public control with the composite majority against it in the totals for public ownership and the return of the road to the management of its private owners.

Tuesday on Beacon Hill

Several measures providing for the licensing and taxing of chain stores operating in this State will be heard on Tuesday before the committee on taxation, meeting in Room 433, State House, at 10.30 o'clock. The committee will hear also the petition of Maurice J. Laberg for the imposition of an excise tax on admission tickets to certain theaters and other places of entertainment.

The Committee on Banks and Banking will have before it the petition of William I. Hennessey and Senator Joseph Finnegan that the assets of banking institutions taken over by the commissioner of banks be conserved by the elimination of excessive fees, charges and expenses in the course of liquidation, and the petition of Albert M. Rowean that the Commonwealth pay fees and expenses in connection with the liquidation of banks taken over by the commissioner of banks.

Two petitions introduced by Mayor Curley, one for legislation to authorize the release in certain instances of prisoners confined for non-payment of fines and expenses only, and the other for the establishment of a maximum amount of State reimbursement of cities and towns for care of certain sick persons, will be heard before the Committee on Public Welfare. The committee will take up also the petitions of John E. Daniels for legislation to prohibit the sale in open market of prison-made goods, and that prison-made goods transported into this State be made subject to the laws governing such goods made in Massachusetts penal institutions.

Post 2/21/32

THE MAYOR MIXES ONE



Photo shows Mayor Curley and his daughter Mary as they called upon Rafael Valiente of the Bacardi plant during their recent sojourn in Havana. While at the bar the Mayor is being shown the intricacies of mixing Cuba's favorite beverage.

Gh 0132 2/21/32

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

By JOHN D. MERRILL

Senator David I. Walsh is in Massachusetts, and it is assumed that before he returns to Washington he will confer with Gov Ely, Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic State committee and other prominent members of the party who are committed to the election of what will probably be officially an unpledged delegation to the Democratic national convention, although the candidates for delegates in that group will doubtless make it known that they are pledged to vote for Alfred E. Smith for President.

Two "slates," differing somewhat but not much from each other, have received some publicity, but several changes will be made in the group before it is filed for the primary. There is no doubt that Senator Walsh and Gov Ely will be candidates for delegates-at-large, and Mrs Francis B. Sayre of Cambridge will probably be one of the representatives of the Democratic women voters, but the remainder of the places will not be filled until the party leaders have discussed the matter at length.

The present inclination of the State committee is, it is said, to elect 12 delegates-at-large and two from each Congressional district. Under the new Congressional lines—and the understanding is that the Democrats will follow the Republicans in abiding by the new Congressional districts—Massachusetts will be entitled to 30 district delegates in the Democratic convention and to six delegates-at-large—two for each United States Senator and two because the State cast its electoral vote for the Democratic nominee for President in 1928. Unless the leaders change their minds, the number of delegates-at-large will be doubled, each having half a vote, but only two delegates will be chosen from each of the districts. It is believed that four of the delegates-at-large will be women.

The opening of Roosevelt headquarters in this city, with the approval of James Roosevelt, a son of the Presidential candidate, indicates that the latter's supporters intend to carry on a campaign for delegates in this State. These activities may be abandoned, however, if the leaders of the movement for the unpledged delegation agree to put a few Roosevelt men on what may be termed the regular slate. There are now no indications that such a compromise can be brought about, but it is by no means out of the question, especially if it appears that its acceptance will prevent a bitter fight in the primary.

Democratic Delegates

Gov Roosevelt's supporters may have one advantage in the primary if the contest goes on. It is assumed that he will permit a group of candidates for delegates-at-large and two candidates for delegates in each of the Congressional districts to state on the ballot that they are pledged to him. On the other hand, unless ex-Gov Smith takes a new view of things, no candidates for delegates will have authority to use his name. The result may be, particularly in the Congressional districts, that the ballot will have two or three unpledged delegations, while only one can be pledged to Roosevelt; thus the Smith strength may be split. It is doubtful, however, whether even such a division of the Smith vote would defeat unpledged candidates endorsed by Gov Ely and Senator Walsh.

Mayor Curley's attitude is the subject of frequent discussion. The story has been going the rounds ever since he went to Cuba that before long he would be found on the Garner bandwagon, but there is no evidence that the Mayor intends to desert Gov Roosevelt. Everybody knows that some of the Roosevelt people have been offended by what they characterize as Curley's attempt to monopolize the leadership for Roosevelt in this State, but such jealousies always appear in political fights. Roosevelt could have no more picturesque or forceful representative than Mayor Curley. Developments in the near future will show whether any responsible person has tried to move the Mayor into the background.

Irrespective of what may be said for public consumption, Roosevelt's friends look upon the movement for Smith as an attempt to defeat Roosevelt. Smith had only to keep still in order to assure the latter's nomination, but the candidate of 1928 chose to say, as he had the right to say, that he would accept the nomination. The result in Massachusetts will probably be the election of a delegation pledged to Smith by word of mouth if not on the ballot, whereas, if Smith had not made his statement, it might have happened that many, and perhaps most, of the Massachusetts delegates would have favored Roosevelt.

Under the circumstances, the Roosevelt supporters have decided that it will probably be wise to try to elect as many delegates as possible in this State; for they realize that those who go on the unpledged delegation will not promise to support Roosevelt on their second [illegible]

Post 2/21/32



ADVERTISER 2/21/32

RITCHIE BOOM IS UNDER WAY IN BAY STATE

Report C. F. O'Riordan Will Attempt a Break of the Smith Slate

By BERNARD J. DOHERTY

A new element in the Massachusetts Democratic presidential fracas came to light yesterday with the dissemination of apparently well-founded reports that Charles F. O'Riordan, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will attempt to break the Smith slate by running as a delegate-at-large, pledged to Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland.

The vice chairman, known to be a strong admirer of Ritchie, declined to comment on these reports, however, when seen yesterday. At the Democratic luncheon given to Governor Ritchie recently at the Parker House, O'Riordan dedicated a campaign song to the Maryland candidate.

The situation was further enlivened by launching of a Garner-for-President drive by Robert O. Lee of Newton Center a native Texan, and the setting up of a headquarters at Lee's office, 172 State st.

WALSH-ELY CONFAB

Aside from these developments, the powwow between Senator David I. Walsh and Governor Ely within the next day or two and the scheduled visit of Mayor Curley to Governor Roosevelt in Albany the latter part of this week is expected to bring the Smith-Roosevelt clash to a focus.

Because of some discontent over the official slate picked for delegates-at-large by the Walsh-Ely-Donahue forces, it is expected that a few changes will be made in the interest of harmony in this predominant group. Several of the congressmen, it is known, are clamoring for recognition.

FAVOR MISS WARD

There is also sentiment in favor of recognizing the services of Miss Mary H. Ward of Boston, who did notable work in organizing the women all over the state for Smith and Ely in the last campaign. Miss Ward is at present organizing the women in the Democratic victory campaign fund drive.

The Roosevelt forces here are considerably heartened by the declaration from Mayor Curley, given over the telephone from Palm Beach, that he is still loyal to the New York Governor, and that his position has been unchanged by the stand taken by former Gov. "Al" Smith as to the presidency.

NOT COLD TO ROOSEVELT

In their opinion, the Curley statement puts a definite quietus to the reports that the mayor had grown cold to the Roosevelt cause and was begining to look with favor on the candidacy of Speaker John N. Garner.

They expect that the mayor, following his conference with Governor Roosevelt in Albany, will come back to Boston girded for battle with the Smith adherents and prepared to jump into the fray in New Hampshire, where the first primary battle in the country will be fought out.

Governor Ely will throw his weight into the scales for Smith in the Granite State on March 1, when he will address a huge rally in Manchester. March 7, on the eve of the primary, Mayor Curley is listed to speak for Roosevelt.

GLOBE 2/21/32

CURLEY COURT MEMBERS LEAVE FOR WINTER SPORTS IN MONTREAL



Group of James M. Curley Jr Court, M. C. O. F., at North Station, just before departure for Montreal.

About 250 members and friends of James M. Curley Jr Court, M. C. O. F., left North Station last night on a nine-car special train for Montreal, where they will take part in the second annual Winter sports carnival of the court.

Everybody was enthusiastic and the Winter sports clothing was just the right thing for the departure as Boston's chilly breezes indicated that Winter sports will be the vogue in Boston over the week-end.

The members of the court have an active program laid out in Montreal. The group will arrive there at 7:30 this morning and will attend 9 o'clock mass at the Basilica of St James.

The group will have headquarters at the Hotel Windsor. There will be tobogganing, skiing, skating, and a series of competitive events, for the Boston party. The group will have an opportunity to witness the ski-jumping championships.

The party will have a supper dance at the Hotel Windsor Monday night and will leave for Boston later that night on a special train at 10:30.

The committee in charge of the trip consists of James G. Tobin, chairman; Andrew J. Dazzi, treasurer; Joseph Coppenrath, Paul G. Curley, Charles Manion, Edmund L. Dolan, Lawrence Costello, John Moriarty, George Hughes, Anne Quigley, Adele Marchant, and Helen Barry.

HERALD 2/21/32

Closing of State Republican Ranks Holds Happy Augury For Victory Next November

Hannigan Pledge to Youngman Noted —Smith-Roosevelt Feud Splits Democrats

By W. E. MULLINS

No Democrat ever has carried Massachusetts in a state-wide election without the aid of Republican votes. That has been confirmed by as shrewd a political observer as Senator Walsh. Bearing that in mind, the current amalgamation of all Republican forces in anticipation of the fall election is highly significant.

This is becoming increasingly evident, not only by the crying down of the extremists in the Republican ranks on both sides of prohibition, but also by the hand of welcome that is being extended by the old party wheelhorses to the young and ambitious workers who have been forging to the forefront in various minor organizations.

Probably the outstanding example of the lion expressing a willingness to lie down with the lamb was the public pledge made by Maj. Judson Hannigan, president of the Republican Club, that he and his associates would take off their coats and work for the election of Lt.-Gov. Youngman as Governor in the event he wins the nomination. That might have been left unsaid if it were not sincere.

The most recent evidence of the consolidation of party forces was given at the Middlesex Club assembly at Hotel Statler, at which practically every faction of the party was represented. There harmony was the dominating theme. It saw the first public appearance at a political gathering of Eben S. Draper since he was defeated for the senatorial nomination in 1930.

The addresses delivered at that dinner were considerably above the ordinary run of hocus-pocus that comes from such affairs. In furnishing the lighter touches of the evening former Atty.-Gen. Jay R. Benton named an all-Massachusetts football team of Democratic politicians, but it was generally agreed that he had fumbled the ball in failing to name Daniel H. Coakley as coach of his mythical eleven.

The Republicans are faced with the prospect of seeing a number of their partisans engage in some contests for the various nominations on the state ticket in the September primary, but they are not to be viewed with alarm. In fact, one unquestioned benefit is invariably derived from such encounters in the stimulus that is given party registration, which always is capitalized at the following election.

While the Republicans face no more serious problems than those contests, the Democrats are stripping for a struggle the extent of which none can predict at this time. The storm clouds that hover over the impending battle that will be waged between the supporters of Alfred E. Smith and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will prove once again the old adage that the Democrats are the best allies of the Republicans.

The blunders that have characterized the conduct of the campaign for support of Gov. Roosevelt's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the presidency in this state have been heartrending to his sincere and unselfish supporters. So badly have his affairs been conducted that any chances he had of carrying the state in the election in the event he is nominated have been materially lessened.

The pathetic angle to it is the ease with which shrewd direction could have exposed the illegitimacy of the counter-campaign to obtain delegate support for Smith. No sensible politician believes that Smith has any chance of being nominated, let alone elected. Smith is a man of great political wisdom and none knows his lost cause better than he. Behind the scenes his supporters here ask each other, "Whom do you think we'll be for in the convention?"

The opposition here is not against Roosevelt. It is against his supporters, and if he could be delivered from his friends he well might have prospects of accomplishing something from the Massachusetts delegates when the break away from Smith comes in the convention, which certainly will come.

Mayor Curley, undeniably a magnetic figure in a political conflict, has, like all positive political figures, made numerous enemies for himself. In waging a belligerent campaign for Roosevelt he has made his enemies Roosevelt's enemies.

Last week observers saw the spectacle of Strabo V. Claggett, Gov. Ely's running mate at the last election, paying a visit to the State House for the purpose of telling the Governor that Roosevelt's supporters, among whom he proclaimed himself a leader, would contest the Smith supporters for delegates in every district in the state. Why did he have to tell that to the Governor?

The Governor and Strabo the fifth, in spite of their close alliance in the campaign, never have been friends in the accepted sense of the term. There was no team work between them in the campaign. Early in the primary Claggett went to his subsequent running-mate and urged him to withdraw from the contest for Governor. He advised Mr. Ely to serve his time as a private in the ranks before seeking to be breveted a general. This advice was spurned and naturally was not appreciated.

The voters that Claggett can turn to Gov. Roosevelt can be carried up Tremont street in a taxicab and there'll be no discomfort from crowding.

Another hilarious situation in the Roosevelt campaign was the sophistry demonstrated by Mayor Murphy of Somerville in a recent radio address in which he attempted to prove that the legendary friendship of Damon and Pythias was a mere petting party in contrast to the deep affection between Roosevelt and Smith. If Mayor Murphy is right in his prediction that Smith will nominate Roosevelt, then Al is a master at shielding his intentions.

Let the Smith-Roosevelt quarrel develop to the extent of the bitterness that is threatened and President Hoover's supporters will not need to wage a campaign for him in this state. Such sentiment is too strong here to permit of a reconciliation in the election of any candidate who succeeds in overcoming the power of veto he probably will wield at the convention.

It would be a perfect break for the Republicans in this state if Speaker Garner gets the nomination. He is handicapped by Hearst, Texas and McAdoo, all enemies of Smith. Imagine one of the two northern states that was carried by Smith in 1928 giving its electoral vote to a Texan after what his state did to Al in that election!

While the developments of the situation here look ominous for Roosevelt, the animosities that will be engendered will operate down the ticket. One of the strongest advantages the Republicans have in electing a Governor is the supreme confidence that Gov. Ely has in his ability to win his re-election.

Those who have regarded him as an executive of outstanding courage must have smiled last week when James Jackson waved the big stick over his head and forced the selection of a man of his own choice to the Fall River finance commission. The Governor had nominated Thomas E. Lahey of Fall River for the vacancy created by the resignation of Frank J. Donahue.

Post 2/23/32

SHOCK TO LOCAL ROOSEVELT MEN

Smith's Decision to Make Fight for Delegates Means Ex-Governor Is Likely to Sweep Bay State

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

The announcement from New York that Alfred E. Smith will authorize the use of his name in the presidential primaries in Massachusetts on April 26 was a distinct shock to the Roosevelt forces in this State.

Although the former New York Governor, in his statement a few weeks ago, declared that he would not make any contest for election of delegates to the national convention, there is little question that his latest agreement to the use of his name came as a result of the determination of the Roosevelt forces to contest for Massachusetts delegates.

READY TO CO-OPERATE

It is known that Massachusetts men who have called upon Smith recently, notably Governor Ely, have found him in a particularly co-operative frame of mind. Despite his previous statement that he would rest his case solely with the delegates after they had assembled at the Chicago convention, he is understood to have said that he did not propose to see his friends in Massachusetts, for whom he has shown more than an ordinary appreciation, left in the lurch on their chances of election jeopardized in any way through failure on his part to lend a helping hand.

Governor Smith is deeply appreciative of the support which Governor Ely, Senator Walsh, Chairman Donahue of the Democratic State committee, John F. Fitzgerald and others are giving him in this State, and it is no surprise that he is willing to step into the open with them in their fight against a Roosevelt pledged delegation from Massachusetts. Former Governor Roosevelt, as one of the present New York Governor's supporters, has announced that the prospect of the Smith name on the ballot in the Massachusetts primaries would not be to his liking. It is no secret that the Roosevelt forces, banking on this prospect and the further expectation that Smith would not allow his name to be on the primary ballot, have been looking forward to the possible election of a number of delegates pledged to Roosevelt, although even they have been willing to recognize that sentiment among the Democrats of Massachusetts is strongly in favor of Smith.

Means Clean-Cut Battle

The news that Smith now is willing that delegates from this State may place opposite their name a statement to the effect that they are pledged to vote for the presidential candidate of 1928 means that there will be a clean-cut battle between the forces favorable to the present Governor of New York and those who insist upon support of the former Governor, and that the chances now strongly favor the election of a practically solid Smith delegation from the Bay State.

These Smith people are confident that they will be able to elect their entire slate of 12 delegates at large. They look for victory in each of the 15 congressional districts. The only section of the State about which they appear to be at all concerned are the new congressional district which includes Somerville, a part of Cambridge, and some of the surrounding towns, and the 15th district, which comprises New Bedford, Taunton and the Cape. They are really disturbed over the possibility that the influence of Mayor John J. Murphy may be effective in Somerville and the surrounding territory, and that John H. Backus, former assistant United States attorney, backed by Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford, may bring about the election of two full Roosevelt votes in that congressional district.

Al Likely to Corral 36 Votes

It is by no means certain that Governor Roosevelt will finally decide to have his name placed on the presidential primary ballot in this State. Advices from New York, from persons close to the Roosevelt organization, are to the effect that the New York Governor is disinclined to take direct issue with Smith in Massachusetts, but that he personally prefers to take his chances as a second choice to Smith in this State. However, his supporters locally have decided to make it a battle with the Smith people all along the line and the concensus of opinion, with Smith men as well as with Roosevelt adherents, is that Al is still the idol of the Massachusetts democracy and will have little difficulty in corralling the entire 36 votes which this State will cast at Chicago in June.

MAYOR CURLEY AND PARTY AT MIAMI

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, Miss Jane Smythe and J. Quinn, all of Boston, arrived here from Palm Beach today for a short visit. They recently returned from Havana.

Globe 2/23/32

CURLEYS ARRIVE AT MIAMI BEACH FOR VISIT

MIAMI BEACH, Fla, Feb 22 (A. P.)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, his daughter, Miss Mary Curley; Miss Jane Smythe and J. Quinn, all of Boston, arrived here from Palm Beach today for a short visit. They recently returned from Havana.

CURLE COURT MEMBERS END VISIT IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Feb 22 — James M. Curley Jr Court, M. C. O. F., of Boston spent Washington's Birthday in Montreal, numbering, with companions, about 250.

Sunday morning, shortly after arrival, the party attended mass at St James' Basilica, opposite the Windsor Hotel, where they were quartered. Later they visited the ski jumps and saw several championship performances. They then participated in tobogganing parties on Mt Royal and later saw the sights of the city.

Today was also spent in sightseeing and shopping, and closed with a supper dance at the Windsor. The party left for Boston at 10:30 tonight.

Curley and His Party Reach Miami Beach

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, Miss Jane Smythe and J. Quinn, all of Boston, arrived here from Palm Beach today for a short visit. They recently returned from Havana.

TRANSCRIPT 2/23/32

times, or any human being to correctly estimate. Since these conditions and contingencies must be met if they arise, it is absolutely necessary that the city be given an appropriating power adequate and sufficient to meet all possibilities. In requesting this surplus power the officials of the city are emphatic in the declaration that the surplus power requested will not be used under any circumstances, unless conditions beyond their control make such use necessary."

Commissioner Fox presents a table as follows to indicate the different elements entering into the $3 increase requested in the tax limit:

Reduction in estimate of revenue other than taxes on real and personal property	$3,305,000.00
Absence of cash surplus	1,629,379.86
Allowance for welfare and other contingent disbursements	2,000,000.00
	$6,934,379.86
Less reduction in budget allowances	1,010,351.80
Net increase	$5,924,028.06
$1 on average valuation produces	$1,984,506.00
Amount of increase requested	3.00
Increased limit produces	$5,953,518.00

Smith Delegate Assent Likely to Come to Ely

Power of Attorney to Pledge Convention Slate Expected to Be Sent to Governor

By William F. Furbush

Alfred E. Smith's decision to permit the use of his name in Massachusetts as a definite candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination has electrified the political situation here and given much heart to the Ely-Walsh-Donahue wing of the party. Confirmation of the news from New York of the Smith decision is expected shortly and it is further expected that Governor Joseph B. Ely, as titular leader of the party in the State and leading Smith champion here, will receive from the 1928 standard-bearer power of attorney to place in the field a slate of delegates pledged to Smith.

The effect of the Smith decision has been more or less of a shock to the Bay State supporters of the candidacy of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, but at Roosevelt headquarters in the Park Square Building today it was stated there would be no immediate change in plans. These plans, originally intended to be a drive for as many pledged Roosevelt delegates as possible, were later temporarily modified to work for harmony and the creation of Massachusetts Roosevelt sentiment.

By deciding to permit the use of his name here, former Governor Smith has reversed the position he took in his statement of Feb. 8 that he would make the fight if the convention in June wanted him to lead, but that he would make no pre-convention fight for delegates. This reversal, however, as it applied to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, is understood to have resulted from importunities from leaders in both States in their desire not to have their leadership split by the unified drive in behalf of other candidates as against their own somewhat indefinite contest for a passive candidate with committed but unpledged delegates.

In other words, the Happy Warrior of 1928, loyal to the supporters who "went through" for him four years ago and who persist in being "first-for-Smith" now, is ready to "go through" for them now by giving them his definite candidacy on which to center their battle to maintain their own group solidarity, both in the national and State campaigns ahead.

Determination of the personnel of the twelve delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention may be reached today during the visit here of Senator David I. Walsh. A tentative slate, based on the previous decision to elect a slate of delegates unpledged, but committed to Smith, already has been announced subject to possible changes after a conference among Governor Ely, Senator Walsh and Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the State committee and National Committeeman. Senator Walsh is in Boston today and, in view of the fact that he is expected to return to Washington tonight, there is likelihood that the slate will be finally drafted by nightfall.

See Smith Sweep Here

The scheduled entrance of Smith as a definite candidate in Massachusetts leads political commentators to the forecast that he would sweep the State, this prediction being based on the obviously strong hold he continues to have on the Bay State electorate. Because of this strength, also recognized among the New York directors of the Roosevelt campaign, it is believed problematical among politicians whether Governor Roosevelt will give his assent to the plan of some of his Massachusetts backers to run a list of delegates pledged to his candidacy.

Since the definite announcement last week by Strabo V. Claggett that a drive would be made for Roosevelt pledged delegates, not, however, in any hope of capturing an entire delegation as against Smith, there has been a decided modification of the program, a marked inclination to proceed slowly, cautiously in a plan for harmony and one designed to shown no antagonism toward any other candidate or his supporters.

This temporary change of front would appear to be in accord with the ideas of many Roosevelt supporters in New York that it would be better strategy to court the good will of Smith backers here to the end that with the possible elimination of Smith of all hope of the nomination, they would be inclined to Roosevelt as their second choice. Encouragement of such procedure may have come in the recent statement of Senator Walsh indicating that, while first for Smith, he is not far removed from the Roosevelt camp, and, as some of the politicians declare, not far either from the camp of Speaker John N. Garner of the National House of Representatives.

There have been no developments in the last forty-eight hours, however, to change the view of many local Smith supporters that Newton D. Baker is Smith's first choice for the nomination if he himself is eliminated. As has been stated, the nomination of Baker would leave the way open for a movement looking to the nomination of Governor Ely or Senator Walsh for the vice-presidency, a possibility that would not obtain geographically if the nomination went to Roosevelt.

Eases Threat Against Ely-Walsh

With what commentators consider the certainty of a Smith sweep of the State, Governor Ely and Senator Walsh may be relieved of much concern in the matter of maintaining their present recognized leadership of their party in this State, a leadership which would be threatened in a drive by Mayor James M. Curley heading forces of a Roosevelt-pledged slate against a slate committed to Smith by sentiment rather than pledged with the consent of an out-and-out candidate.

Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, in Washington, apparently voiced the general sentiment here when he said:

"That Massachusetts will continue to be loyal and elect delegates who will be favorable to Alfred E. Smith there cannot be much doubt since he has given his consent for his name to go on the ballot in the spring primary. His leadership did much for Democracy in the past two campaigns in Massachusetts and I believe the enthusiasm which carried the party to victory in 1928 and 1930 in the Commonwealth will again assert itself."

TRAVELER 2/23/32

BOSTON WANTS $19 TAX LIMIT

Cites Loss in Revenue and Big Welfare Costs in Legislative Plea

Absence of a cash surplus at the beginning of the municipal year, a decrease of revenue of $3,305,000 in comparison with 1931, and tentative excess allowances of $2,000,000 to meet anticipated extraordinary costs of the public welfare department, have been stressed by city officials to the legislative committee on municipal finance as reasons warranting the grant of the asked for increase of the $16 tax limit to $19.

Though no hearing has yet been held upon the petition, a voluminous brief setting forth in detail the financial condition of the city has been distributed among the legislators. Today it was learned that the committee had submitted a copy of the brief to the chamber of commerce for comment.

Necessity, in the opinion of city officials, compels a substantial increase in the tax limit. Such increase, if granted will not necessarily mean a corresponding tax rate increase.

The net increase is $1,010,351 less due to a reduction of such an amount in the 1932 budget as compared with that of last year. A tax limit increase of $3 will produce $5,953,518, approximately $30,000 in excess of the amount held to be necessary.

TRANSCRIPT 2/23/32

City Requests a $3 Increase in Tax Limit

Though Budget Is $1,000,000 Lower Than Last Year More Power Wanted

Fight Looms on Hill

Reduction in Ways and Means, Absence of Surplus Partly Explain Paradox

By Forrest P. Hull

Though Mayor Curley and his financial advisers have succeeded in reducing the departmental estimates for the year by $6,710,814.36 and have reduced the budget $1,010,351.89 from the expenditures of 1931, they ask the Legislature to grant a tax limit, or appropriating power, of $19, which would be an increase of $3 over the figure of last year.

Thus a spirited battle is foreshadowed before the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance, in which the committee is expected to rely, even more firmly than in past years, on the advice of the Finance Commission, the office of the commissioner of corporation and taxation, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

The seeming paradox of a lower budget and a higher tax limit in municipal finance is explained by Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox in an exhaustive brief prepared for the legislative committee. He regards it as a perfectly natural question why, in view of the extraordinary reductions in the budget, it is necessary to ask for a substantial increase in the tax limit. The answer lies, according to him, in a reduction in the amount of ways and means available for appropriation, the absence of a cash surplus at the end of 1931 and the necessity of having in reserve a surplus appropriating power for use in case economic conditions do not improve during the year.

Commissioner Fox sees no necessity of explaining to the legislative committee that an increase in the tax limit does not necessarily mean a higher tax rate. Tax limits and tax rates are confused in the public mind. They bear an important relation to each other, it is true, but are not of uniform significance. The tax rate is largely influenced by many elements not figured in the tax limit, such as the income tax and the corporation tax and increase in valuation. On the other hand, the tax limit takes no account of debt requirements, county expenses, the pension retirement fund, the State tax and metropolitan charges. Moreover, the school department has a tax limit of its own. The appropriating power, which the Legislature fixes annually for Boston and for no other city in the Commonwealth, is a decided check on expeditures, but does not necessarily mean that the city must use all that power. In fact, Boston has on several occasions lived well within its tax limit, even though the figure set by the Legislature has been less than that requested.

In the present emergency the city's financial experts figure that an increase of $2 is absolutely necessary if the welfare department is left out of consideration. But it is considered foolish to ignore the need of general relief, largely due to unemployment. These disbursements are runneng far in excess of those of last year, indicating that perhaps $3,000,000 more money will be necessary. Unless there is a power of reserve behind the city treasury to meet exceptional demands for the unemployed, the question necessarily arises, where would the city be able to acquire the necessary additional money? The extreme resort would be by borrowing.

Tax Limit Every Year

The tax limit of Boston is fixed by general law at $6.52 per $1000 of average valuation for the three preceding years. Since 1918 that limit has been inadequate, as Commissioner Fox points out, to meet the appropriation needs of the city, and it has been necessary to appeal to the Legislature annually for an increase in this statutory figure. All efforts on the part of preceding mayors to have the tax limit removed and thus transfer the power to the mayor and the city council have failed, though several years ago Representative Henry L. Shattuck took the lead in the House to that end. A limit in excess of the statutory $6.52 must be fixed again this year, because the amount for appropriation under that figure would be only $16,000,000 and departmental allowances just prepared total $38,447,565.63.

As indicated in an exhibit which the city has prepared for the Legislature, there has been a reduction of $4,934,379.86 in items available for appropriation over and above the tax limit. Approximately one-third of this reduction is due to the fact that no free cash was present in the treasury at the close of 1931, whereas at the end of 1930, the free cash amounted to $1,629,379.86. In addition, the auditor's 1932 estimate of departmental revenues and income other than taxes on real and personal property shows a reduction of $3,305,000 from that of 1931,. With the exception of $5000 this reduction may be attributed to the provisions of Sec. 2, Chapter 428 of the Acts of 1931.

Up to this fiscal year it was the practice of the auditor to include in his estimate of revenues available for appropriation estimated receipts from the corporation tax and the street railway tax. Last year, however, the Legislature by passing the act removed these two items from consideration for appropriation purposes by directing the commissioner of corporation and taxation to certify the item to the Board of Assessors for use in determination of the tax rate. By this action, according to Commissioner Fox, the corporaton tax and the street railway tax were placed in the same category as the income tax, which had always been certified by the commissioner of taxation and utilized by the assessors in their determination of the tax rate.

"Insofar as the tax rate of the city is concerned, this change of method will have little, if any, effect, since prior to 1932 the assessors in their determination of the tax rate used the auditor's estimate of these two items; hence, the items have always been ut lized in the computation of the rate," Mr. Fox says. "From a tax limit point of view, however, last year's action by the Legislature estops the use of these two items for appropriation purposes. Since these two items in 1931 totalled $3,300,000, it follows that the absence of this amount in the computation of the appropriating power of the city for 1932 must of necessity be compensated for by an increase in the tax limit.

For Unemployment

"Over and above the increase in the tax limit occasioned by the absence of a cash surplus and the change in accounting methods resulting from legislative action, there is also an item of surplus appropriating power which the financial officers of the city deem necessary in view of existing economic conditions. The tentative budget allowances as determined by the mayor include appropriations for public welfare purposes totalling $7,000,000, or approximately the amount expended by the Public Welfare Department during 1931. It is evident from the demands placed upon the department during the month of January and the first half of the current month that this appropriation will be wholly inadequate. At the present rate of expenditure the department will expend; unless there is a material improvement during the year in economic conditions, close to $10,000,000 in 1932. Even though the city should receive from the Unemployment Fund Campaign Committee $2,000,000, it is clear that the Public Welfare Department would still be $1,000,000 shy of the amount necessary to meet the demands of 1932.

"Over and above this deficiency it is extremely probable, in view of present conditions, that the tentative allowances included in the budget for soldiers' relief and for snow removal may prove inadequate. The appropriation for soldiers' relief in the current year's budget is practically the same as the appropriation for 1931. In January of the current year, however, the number of cases aided was 263 in excess of the number aided in January of last year. The relief disbursed during January, 1932, was $11,283 in excess of the corresponding period in 1931. If expenditures are maintained at this rate of increase, a deficiency of at least $100,000 will be present before the end of the year in the appropriation for soldiers' relief. Undoubtedly the completion of the work at Governor square during the current year will mean the placing of an additional number of veterans on the rolls of the department, so that in all probability demands upon the soldiers' relief department may be expected to increase materially as the year progresses.

"In the matter of snow removal, the tentative budget for 1932 contains an appropriation of $75,000, despite the fact that in 1931 $122,723.84 was expended for this work. The small allowance in the budget of the current year was made largely in view of conditions which prevailed in the month of January. It is barely possible that in reducing the appropriation to such a modest figure the financial officers of the city were unduly optimistic. If the experience of the first half of February is any criterion, it will be necessary to increase the appropriation for this work.

"In other words, certain conditions and contingencies exist which are beyond the power, especially in these trying

Post 2/24/32

CURLEY TO FILL 100 NEW JOBS

Explains Need in Urging $19 Tax Limit on Legislature

Mayer Curley will fill 100 new permanent positions in the city service this year as Boston's official contribution to the unemployment relief campaign to provide jobs for the jobless.

In requesting the legislative committee on municipal finance at the State House to approve his bill for a $19 tax limit, representing an increase of $3 over last year's limit, the Mayor's message disclosed that, although he slashed over $561,895 from the city payroll by leaving positions vacant, it will be necessary to hire 100 more permanent workers.

54 AT HOSPITAL

Of these, 54 will go into the new children's pavilion at the City Hospital, when it is completed in August. This group will include for the most part, cleaners, porters, maids and helpers. Increased population at the Long Island Hospital resulting from economic conditions, demanded the appointment of 16 additional workers, including an assistant chef, an assistant dietitian, six head nurses and eight undergraduate nurses.

Four new assistant resident medical officers and four new internes will be required at the new Mattapan sanatorium, and to man the charity headquarters building at Hawkins street, West End, provision has been made in the budget for a custodian, elevator operator, matron, telephone operator and assistant settlement visitor.

Needs Extra Dollar

The Mayor informed the legislative committee that the city budget, totaling appropriations of $38,447,565.63 for the year, would require a tax limit of $18, but he urged that the extra dollar be added to meet possible emergencies, pointing out that although the budget allowed $7,000,000 for poor and unemployment relief, the demands upon the city for aid were now reaching an average which would require $10,000,000 for the year.

Although he clipped the budget to a total which is $1,000,000 less than that of last year, the Mayor explained that the presence of a cash surplus in the treasury at the start of the year, totaling $5,000,000 in the amount of items available for appropriation over and above the tax limit, made the $19 figure necessary.

The Mayor has also before the Legislative committee a bill seeking the abolition of the tax limit law, which was fixed at $6.52 years ago by general law. Prominent financial experts in the legislature for the past three years have advocated the repeal of the law, but opposition to the Mayor's bill is expected from the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce, which have been supplied with copies of the 1932 budget.

ROOSEVELT MEN LIKELY TO SWITCH

Boom Will Collapse If Smith Allows Use of Name Here

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

If Alfred E. Smith allows the use of his name by delegate candidates in the presidential primaries in this State, as is now expected, the Roosevelt boom here will collapse and the bulk of those now working for Roosevelt will vote for Smith.

That is the general attitude of the Roosevelt forces in Massachusetts as outlined yesterday by Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic State committee.

In support of his contention McGlue pointed out that when the Roosevelt organization was formed in Massachusetts last summer under the leadership of Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, the incorporators stated publicly that if Smith were again a candidate they would be for him. McGlue said yesterday that he knew Mayor Murphy and the others who joined him in the Roosevelt Club organization feel the same way at present, and that if Smith allows the use of his name on the Massachusetts presidential ballot, Murphy and his followers will at once declare for the former Governor of New York again.

The McGlue statement was regarded as most interesting in view of the fact that on Monday some of the most active Roosevelt men in New England were seeing an opportunity to get the Smith leaders to agree to having Mayor Curley, Mayor Murphy and one other of the present Roosevelt group on the at-large slate which will be led by Governor Ely, Senators Walsh and Coolidge, John F. Fitzgerald and Chairman Frank J. Donahue in the interest of Smith.

It is understood that Robert Jackson, Democratic national committeeman from New Hampshire, has been anxious to have the Massachusetts differences ironed out by some form of a compromise slate on which leading Roosevelt men would be accepted by the Smith leaders.

Just what the attitude of the Smith forces will be cannot be determined until later in the week, when Senator Walsh will return from Washington, where he went last night after spending the holidays here. Senator Walsh did not have an opportunity over the week-end to confer with Governor Ely or Chairman Donahue. He did talk the situation over with Fitzgerald, and he also had a talk yesterday with Mayor Murphy of Somerville, at the request of the Mayor.

Before leaving for Washington Senator Walsh had no public statement to make regarding the Massachusetts situation, but his attitude was that the Democrats of the State should go to the convention solidly for Smith, that he intended to work with all his strength for the selection of a straight Smith delegation, composed of those who are willing to go through with Smith to the end, and that he believed that is the sentiment of the members of the party here.

No Great Surprise

It is understood that the Roosevelt people who have sought to get across their idea of a compromise found little encouragement from Walsh yesterday. The Senator listened to what they had to say, but would commit himself to nothing until after he has had an opportunity to confer with Governor Ely and Chairman Donahue.

The latest development in connection with a possible withdrawal of Roosevelt activities occasioned no great surprise among local Democrats yesterday. It has been known that from the beginning the Roosevelt managers in New York, or most of them, have been against making any open battle in the Massachusetts primaries. The wise Roosevelt men have been of the belief that it would be better for their candidate to take his chances on Massachusetts coming to him at some time in the convention, rather than to make such a turnover more difficult by offering real hostility to the Smith forces here in a primary battle.

Official Birthday Nearly Forgotten

Yesterday was Boston's official birthday, but the municipal flag-raisers did not remember it until well towards noon. Then, on an emergency order from Acting Mayor Edward M. Gallagher, the national colors were speedily hoisted to the flagstaffs above every public building, there to remain until sundown.

The oversight was ascribed by officials of the public buildings department to the fact that the City Council had not ordered the flag-flying for the 110th anniversary of Boston's incorporation as a city. "This anniversary," said the Acting Mayor, "has never been featured by public ceremonial, but I am pleased to direct the department heads, in harmony with approved custom, to fly the American flag from every public building in Boston.

"We glory in the city of Boston," said the Acting Mayor in his proclamation, "No other city of the United States possesses the advantages of Boston, and I sincerely trust that the citizens of our municipality may duly appreciate the full character of this important anniversary and the blessings we have received in the last 110 years."

The flags will fly again Sept. 17, which has been set aside as the anniversary of the founding of Boston in 1630.

Post 2/24/32

A REPORT FROM THE FRONT



Globe 2/24/32

BOSTON PETITIONS FOR TAX LIMIT INCREASE

Asks Legislature to Raise Figure From $16 to $19 —Cites Welfare Burden and Less Revenue

The Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance has been petitioned by officials of the city of Boston for an increase from a $16 tax limit to a limit of $19. Anticipated extraordinary cost of the Public Welfare Department calling for an excess of $2,000,000, a decrease in revenue of $3,305,000 in comparison with corresponding receipts in 1931, and the absence of a cash surplus at the beginning of the year, are stressed in the petition as reasons warranting the increase to $19.

The petition, a voluminous affair, has been distributed among the legislators and sets forth in detail the financial condition of the city. A copy of the petition, it is said, has been submitted to the Boston Chamber of Commerce for comment. No hearing has been held upon the petition.

The Boston tax limit destricts expenditures provided for in the appropriation budget to a specific total, but it does not cover appropriations for schools, debt purposes, pension accumulation funds or for revenue-producing municipal service, such as the water or printing divisions.

An increase to $19, according to public officials, if granted, will not necessarily mean an increase of $3 in the tax rate.

Actual municipal expenditures, it is believed, will show a gross net increase of $6,934,379; made up of the loss of a cash surplus of $1,629,379 which existed Jan. 1, 1931; a drop in revenue from taxes collected by the State and a loss of more than $1,000,000 repaid the city last year by the Elevated, aggregating $3,305,000, and the $2,000,000 excess allowance for the Welfare Department.

A tax limit increase of $3 will produce $5,953,518, approximately $30,000 in excess of the amount held to be necessary.

Transcript 2/24/32

Tomorrow on Beacon Hill

The petition of City Councilor Francis E. Kelley of Boston for legislation relative to the veto power of the Boston City Council, and that appointments and removals by the mayor be subject to confirmation by the council, will be heard tomorrow before the committee on cities. The committee will hear also the petition of Mayor Curley for the establishment of a public welfare department in the city of Boston; the petition of Representative Lewis R. Sullivan for nomination by preliminary elections of candidates for mayor and City Council in Boston, and the petition of Representative Bernard Finkelstein of Dorchester that the term of the mayor of Boston be made two years.

The committee on legal affairs will have before it the petition of Representative Joseph A. Logan of Boston for legislation to redefine intoxicating liquors and relative to the sale of certain non-intoxicating beverages, and the petition of Representative Joseph H. Downey of Brockton that imprisonment be made the sole punishment for first offenders against the law prohibiting the operation of motor vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The committee on taxation will continue hearings on a number of measures seeking to license and tax chain stores.

BOSTON TAX LIMIT INCREASE SOUGHT

Nearly $6,000,000 More Needed, Say Officials

The officials of the city of Boston have petitioned the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance for an increase from a $16 tax limit to a limit of $19.

Among the reasons for the increase as quoted in the voluminous petition were anticipated extraordinary cost of the Public Welfare Department, calling for an excess of $2,000,000, a decrease in revenue of $3,305,000 in comparison with 1931 receipts, and the absence of a cash surplus at the beginning of the year.

A copy of the petition has been distributed to the members of the Legislature and a copy, it is said, has been sent to the Chamber of Commerce. No hearing has as yet been held on the petition.

A tax limit of $3 will produce $5,953,518, about $30,000 in excess of the amount thought to be necessary.

30 OR 40 VISITORS CONFER WITH JAMES ROOSEVELT

Thirty or forty visitors, political leaders from all sections of Eastern Massachusetts, dropped in for a chat yesterday with James D. Roosevelt at Franklin D. Roosevelt headquarters in the Park Square Building.

Son Roosevelt talked at noon with his father at Albany by telephone, but said afterward that he had no newsy announcements to make. He said he expected Mayor James M. Curley to be back in Boston a week from today, and that the Mayor would have a conference with Gov Roosevelt at Albany enroute home.

There are signs at headquarters that the Roosevelt cause is here to stay for quite awhile. A mahogany-like partition has been erected at the rear of the little arcade shop, behind which James Roosevelt talks with visitors. Upon the windows of the shop fronting the arcade an artist was lettering the words, "Roosevelt for President headquarters." Two telephones have been installed.

Herald 2/24/32

TAX LIMIT OF $18 CALLED NECESSARY

Latitude of at Least $1 Urged By City Officials

In support of the petition of Mayor Curley for the increasing of the Boston ta xlimit this year from $16 to $19, the legislative committee on municipal finance has been informed in advance of a public hearing not yet scheduled that a limit of $18 is imperative and that latitude of at least $1 should be granted in order to guard against unforeseen contingencies.

In a voluminous brief distributed to the legislators, and forwarded by the committee to the chamber of commerce for comment, stress is laid upon the contention that the major factor necessitating a substantial extension of the tax limit has resulted from 1931 legislation terminating the practice of including receipts from taxes collected by the commonwealth in the account of estimated revenue available for appropriation.

It is the belief of Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox, who prepared the brief, in which he sets forth in minute detail every item of municipal expenditure, the reduction in estimates of revenue, attributable to the change in statutory law, will reach $3,305,000.

Two other factors cited by Fox as having important relationship to the inadequacy of the $16 tax limit are the lack of a cash surplus at the outset of the year, in comparison with $1,629,379 in free cash on Jan. 1, 1931, and the excess allowance of $2,000,000 for anticipated cost of the welfare department.

The total of the three factors is $6,934,379 which is brought to $5,924,028 by a decrease of $1,101,351 in the 1932 budget. If permission is granted to increase the limit to the full amount asked for, the productive maximum would be $5,953,518.

Commissioner Fox has emphasized in his summary of the financial situation that payroll requirements in all departments for 1932 will be $503,090 less than a year ago.

GLOBE 2/25/32

ROOSEVELT MEN WAIT FOR SMITH

Governor's Policy Is to Make No Enemies Now

Likely to Retire From Race Here If Smith Enters

By JOHN D. MERRILL

Massachusetts Democrats who are interested in the campaign to nominate Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidency are waiting to see whether Ex-Gov Alfred E. Smith will authorize Massachusetts candidates for delegates to the coming national convention of the party to state on the primary ballot that they are pledged to him for President. If Smith makes such a statement the movement for Roosevelt will cease here; if the ex-Governor says nothing or reiterates what he has already said, the effort to elect Roosevelt delegates will go on.

The supporters of Roosevelt insist that from the beginning he has said he would not make a contest in States which have "favorite sons," and more recently has stated he would not fight against delegates who had received authority to pledge themselves to Smith. The theory is that the Democratic candidate for President will not be nominated on the first ballot in the national convention, and Roosevelt does not want to offend delegates who may, if he has not opposed them in the primary, take him as their second choice.

Distinction Is Made

The Roosevelt people in Massachusetts make a distinction between a delegation officially pledged to Smith and an unpledged delegation the members of which say they are pledged to him even if they are not permitted to make a statement to that effect on the ballot. Unless Smith changes his position, there can be no Massachusetts candidates for delegates officially pledged to him, but the same men and women will run in either case, and it is assumed that their feelings also will be the same in either case against Roosevelt candidates who oppose them in the primary and probably against Roosevelt if he has pledged delegates here. Most of the politicians are confident that a delegation headed by Gov Joseph B. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh, Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Frank J. Donahue, and their friends, whether or not officially pledged to Smith, will carry the State against a Roosevelt slate. The most Roosevelt can hope to do, and there is doubt whether he can accomplish that, is to elect delegates in some of the Congressional districts.

Neither Smith nor Roosevelt has yet said he would permit delegates to pledge themselves to him in the Massachusetts primary. The former made it clear in his earlier statements that he did not intend to be an active candidate for the Presidential nomination, but would accept it if the convention gave it to him. The rumors from New York now are that sometime this week he will authorize his friends in Massachusetts and elsewhere to pledge themselves to his candidacy.

Smith Would Aid Friends

It is said this change has come, if it has come at all, because of Smith's wish to help his friends in Massachusetts rather than to his ambition to win the Presidntial nomination for a second time. Until now the fight among Massachustts Democrats has been led on one side by Gov Ely and Senator Walsh and by Mayor James M. Curley on the other. According to report, Smith wants to aid the Massachusetts men who have stood by him and he is willing to go the whole distance in their behalf, so that they may defeat Mayor Curley.

The Mayor worked hard for Smith four years ago. His campaign in the old Young's Hotel building attracted more publicity than all the other efforts put forth in Smith's behalf in Massachusetts, but Curley's enemies charged him with doing more for himself than for Smith. Those Democrats who dislike the Mayor say also that his prominence in the Roosevelt campaign this year has offended many who might lke to support Roosevelt, but are unwilling to tie themselves up in a movement dominated by Curley. This matter has been brought to Roosevelt's attention, but he has replied either that he could not, or would not do anything about it.

Curley has been away for some time. Perhaps it is fortunate for him that he is not in Boston while the uncertainty exists about the Roosevelt and the Smith candidacies. The Mayor must be bound by Roosevelt's wishes. No delegation pledged to the latter can file for the primary without his consent. He must make up his mind whether it will be wise to oppose the Smith movement here and perhaps thus make it improbable that any of the Smith delegates who are elected in the primary will turn to Roosevelt as their second choice.

No Second Choice Yet

Senator Walsh and Gov Ely have not committed themselves as to their choice among the candidates for President if it becomes clear in the convention that Smith cannot be nominated; although they have had opportunity to do so, they have not said they would turn to Roosevelt. The latter's friends do not like that attitude, and because of it they will continue the fight in Massachusetts unless Smith says, for all practical purposes, that he is a real candidate for the nomination. If they stop then, it will be because they fear they cannot elect any Roosevelt delegates.

The Roosevelt supporters feel that the movement for Smith must be regarded as hostile to Roosevelt. They say that if Smith had not consented to accept the nomination, Roosevelt by this time would have been assured of it, and that it is as absurd to think Smith is politically friendly to Roosevelt as it would be to believe traders in the stock exchange sold shares short in order to put the market up. They are convinced, further, that Smith cannot be nominated, and that at some time in the proceedings in the national convention the delegates pledged to him will be turned over to another candidate, probably not Roosevelt.

Breach Grows Wider

In the meantime the differences between the Democratic factions, led on one side by Mayor Curley and on the other by Gov Ely and Senator Walsh, seem to be growing. It is quite possible, however, that they may be composed, at least to some extent, in the next few weeks. Much depends on the attitude taken by those who do not like Curley.

The chances are that if they care to do so they can overwhelmingly defeat him in the coming primary in case there is an out-and-out contest between Smith and Curley in Massachusetts. Such a blow would greatly injure Curley's prestige and might make him an unimportant political factor in future years. But, being human, he would cherish bitter feelings and probably cause what trouble he could.

Perhaps, in order to prevent such a result and for the sake of party harmony, an agreement may be made so that Curley will be included in the list of candidates for delegates-at-large, whether or not they are pledged to Smith. No one knows whether the Mayor's state of mind will permit him to accept favors from his opponents. Possibly he will prefer to fight to the last ditch.

MAYOR, FOREIGN CONSULS TO WATCH FIGURE SKATING

Mayor James J. Curley of Boston and the several foreign consuls representing the home Nations of the various foreign contestants will be in attendance at the International Figure Skating Carnival under Boston Skating Club auspices at the Boston Arena Saturday night.

Outstanding among the world-renowned figure skaters appearing on the Back Bay rink Saturday night will be Karl Schafer of Vienna, Austria, present Olympic titleholder.

With the Arena Carnival now only two days hence, there are less than 500 seats remaining to be sold, so great has been the demand for tickets for this charity carnival, the proceeds of which will go to the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital.

TRAVELER 2/25/32

MAYOR CURLEY IS CALLED CZAR

Councilman Kelly Uses Term in Plea to Curb His Power

Characterizing Mayor James M. Curley as a czar, a dictator and a spendthrift travelling mayor, City Councilman Francis E. Kelly of Dorchcester today urged the legislative committee on cities to pass a bill designed to curb the power of the Boston mayor.

Councilman Kelly's bill would enable the council tooverride the mayor's veto and would have the council approve the appointments made by the mayor. There was no opposition.

unt 2/25/32

is double the average relief given by the 81 great cities of the country.

With the private agencies counted in, Boston is giving considerably more than $1,000,000 a month in direct relief, without counting a cent for overhead. But this is only a drop in the bucket when compared with the aggregate loss in wages of these families helped.

Work to Two Out of Three

Although it is everywhere said that work relief has proved impossible in any great city, Boston is still giving work to two-thirds of those aided. The number working part of each week was 6200 when the last report was made to the Board of Overseers. The new golf course at Hyde Park and the Boston Airport make the largest employment opportunities. In Boston the relief given is not measured by the work done. Relief is given to the family according to need. Work is required in return so far as the city is able to provide the work, though in many cases it is only one or two days work a week. Cleaning up alleys and surfacing unaccepted streets are among the work projects for unemployed. The Park Department has employed many and will have much more work with Spring planting.

The function of the private agencies is expressed by Howard Raymond's hope for the new clearing house for homeless men: "We want to be able to take a certain type and do a good job with them."

They all feel that they can deal with a certain group with their specialized facilities and experience, so far as their group can be segregated out of the great indiscriminate hopper of distress.

Why Fund Was Divided

"We have elected in Boston to divide up the problem in specialized agencies," explains Roy Cushman, executive of the Boston Council of Social Agencies. "And bits of relief are given by many organizations that are not directly in the business of relief, because their contacts bring them up against the problem in these times. Often they are just the agencies to do the job with the most understanding because they have known the people before they became 'cases.'

"That is why the $3,000,000 fund raised in Boston was divided, one-third to private and two-thirds to public agencies."

The allocating committee has not yet finished its task of apportioning the $1,000,000 among the various private agencies. But the large agencies that dovetail their work with the Public Welfare Department on a citywide scale are going ahead with their full program in the expectation that the new funds will be available before their own resources run out. The Industrial Aid Society, for instance, could not now be planning to extend its work among single unemployed men if it did not count on additions to its normally small fund.

Problem the Future Holds

All the agencies, public and private, are trying to see ahead to their next great problem—to get their "cases" back into industry as soon as the emergency ends. That is when the careful contacts of the Boston Provident Association, the Industrial Aid Society and the Family Welfare Society should count large. Even in these times one of these agencies finds 50 to 60 jobs a month. And the load on the Public Welfare Department lifts and falls as men find snatches of work and then lapse on to public aid until there is another opening in their trades.

When the new bureau for homeless men is set up, it is expected to be able to staff it to a considerable extent with unemployed men. Men who have been personnel directors, employment managers and purchasing agents keep turning up in the lines of applicants for aid.

There is a great deal of relief in Boston that nobody knows anything about. One great class of this untotalled aid is the assistance rendered, always in confidence, by the St Vincent de Paul Society.

The $7 to $10 a week paid to each of the 1765 cases of old age assistance is "a Godsend in these times," a social worker declares. Many of these aided old people are now the mainstay of families of their children, who, but for them, would be forced on the city themselves. An important contribution of certain private agencies is to give similar assistance to old men who are not citizens or not 70 and so not eligible for the old age assistance.

AMERICAN 2/25/32

CURLEY CALLED SPENDTHRIFT

In a vitriolic attack before the legislative committee on cities, Mayor Curley was characterized today as "the spendthrift traveling mayor" and "a high class confidence man" by City Councillor Francis E. Kelley.

Kelley, speaking in favor of his bill to give the Boston City Council veto power over the mayor in the matter of appropriations, ordinances, resolutions, as well as in the matter of removals from office, declared:

"Mayor Curley has more power than the Governor of Massachusetts or the President of the United States. The spendthrift traveling mayor has absolutely disregarded the orders passed unanimously by the council.

"I wish you gentlemen would consider the desirability of restricting this dictator and czar in his last year in office. Boston is headed for disaster and this fellow is allowed to go on unchecked. He intends to plunder the city after he has straightened out the presidential candidates.

"The mayor considers himself an intellecutal genius, although he is nothing but a high class confidence man."

TRANSCRIPT 2/25/32

Councillor Kelly Caustic in Criticizing Curley

Mayor Curley of Boston was called "a czar, a dictator and a spendthrift traveling-mayor," by City Councilor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester, at a hearing before the legislative Committee on Cities today. Boston had a fiel dday before the committee, with several measures seeking changes in the law relative to the power of the City Council and the election of city officials. Councilor Kelly urged favorable action on his own bills to empower the City Council to act on appointments of the mayor and to override his vetoes.

"I am not asking that my power as a member of the Council be increased," he said, "for in all probability this will be my last year term. I probably will follow the dictates of my followers and seek the next highest office, that of mayor." He said that the mayor has more power than the governor or the President of the United States, and he cannot be chastized for his acts by the voters, because of a provision which forbids him to succeed himself.

"We want to play some trick on this czar and dictator during his last year in office," declared Councilor Kelly, "because unless we do the city will be faced with the disaster that has come to Fall River and Chicago.

"I have said that the voters of Boston have not had an opportunity to chastise the czar and dictator for his actions, but if he runs again for any office I am quite sure he will be severely chastised, and I predict that he will not be able to carry even one precinct in the city of Boston.

Representative Peter J. Fitzgerald of Dorchester, a member of the committee, asked if the councilor knew of any instances in which "the boy from Havana" had abused his powers. Councilor Kelly cited the Hyde Park golf course, initiated under the guise of a measure to relieve unemployment.

"Here we have him at Havana, glorifying the American dollar while people are up here out of work. Why, even John D. Rockefeller has only glorified the dime."

"You haven't much love for the mayor?" asked John P. Lyons of Brockton, a committee member.

"If his excellency the governor went into your district to defeat you, you wouldn't have much love for him, either," answered Kelly. "It's the same with me. Curley went into my district in Dorchester and spent thousands of dollars trying to bring about my defeat."

Representative Marcus J. Levine of Dorchester, former Representative Thomas A. Nyland of East Boston and Mrs. Anna H. Connors of Wrentham, representing the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, and Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester, who filed the bill for Councilor Kelly, lal spoke or were recorded in favor. There was no opposition.

Globe 2/25/32

BOSTON IS TACKLING PROBLEM OF SINGLE

Attempts Now to Aid Unemployed Who Have No Dependents—Why $3,000,000 Fund Was Divided

(This is the last of several articles describing the community effort in Greater Boston to meet the Winter's problem of unemployment relief.)

By LOUIS M. LYONS

Boston is ready to meet the unemployment relief problem on a new front. The city, with the cooperation of the private relief agencies, has completed preparations to cope with the yet untouched field of the single unemployed man.

So far, relief has been pointed at the family unit. No community around here has been able to touch the case of the single man, and no other city has met the problem in a way that would satisfy Boston standards of relief.

With a record behind her of meeting the other tasks of unemployment relief more adequately than any other great city, Boston will set up a cooperative bureau for homeless men, probably within 10 days, upon the completion of the new building of the Welfare Department.

Raymond to Head Bureau

Howard Raymond, the experienced head of the Industrial Aid Society, which, of all the local agencies, has given most attention to single men, will head the bureau at its start. Other agencies will lend members of their staff. The effort will be to effect a clearing house to classify cases and assign their handling according to need.

The immediate problem is to give assurance of adequate care, to eliminate duplication, to secure results equal to the effort and the expenditure, and to secure a fair distribution of the burden among the available agencies.

This is the great field that has remained practically untouched by any planned relief. Through this Winter the problem of the single man, and almost equally of the unattached woman, has grown to proportions that could no longer be dealt with merely as an incident in other plans.

The case of the single woman, always self-supporting until now, is still one of the most baffling problems before the public or private agencies. The Family Welfare Society is giving particular attention to her case. So is the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. So are other agencies. The city Welfare Department has begun a policy of giving meal tickets to the value of $3 a week on a chain restaurant, and paying room rent, to $2 a week, to single women and single men, with three months' residence in the city.

Hard as her case has been, the single woman who always rented a room or apartment has found greater consideration than the single man.

Excuse for Panhandlers

In normal times, the social welfare people used to claim that there was no excuse for giving to street beggars in Boston. That claim could not have been made this Winter. No one has even known the size of the problem. No one has met it. A great difficulty, and still a major worry of the welfare authorities, is the danger that any adequate program will bring drifting jobless from other places. The new clearing house will have to draw the line between its own residents who recently helped man Boston industry, and those without any ties to Boston. The city will try to do better than a flop house bed and two meals a day for those who have been part of its resources in normal times and should be again.

It is not expected to have to open armories here for bed space, or to have any such makeshift shelters as New York's great ferry houses with double-decker rows of bunks, afford to the homeless men of the metropolis.

But a classification and adjustment of the lodgings available has got to be made. Facilities for something like 1500 men have been tabulated. The city's own Wayfarer's Lodge houses 172. The Dawes Hotel was putting up 500 until the Health Department ruled against the double-decker arrangement of beds. That cut the capacity in two. Gen Charles Gates Dawes' contribution to the relief problem has been to reduce the price of beds from 25 cents to a dime for cases referred by the city. The Salvation Army has had low-priced beds for more than 400 in its three establishments.

The city and the Industrial Aid Society have staked men to the price of a Salvation Army bed and breakfast, when the penniless have applied. The Morgan Memorial, the Mariner's House, the Baptist Bethel, the Seaman's Friend and other agencies have had beds at a price of around a quarter. A bed and a breakfast has been about all that anybody has been able to do for the mass of the unattached men, this Winter. The missions have been giving a meal of sorts along with their services.

Agencies Claim Responsibility

Nobody has been satisfied with this situation and the pressure has grown with the Winter. An immense amount of unclassified service has been rendered in such cases by many agencies, and it is the welfare agencies themselves that have insisted upon their responsibility to give more adequate care to these almost forgotten men.

The changes forced by the times in the traditional policies of relief here have been just short of revolutionary. The city used to limit its aid, in the cases of single men, to those over 65. This Winter the age has gradually been reduced toward middle age.

The Industrial Aid Society, which used to limit its effort to rehabilitating men by finding jobs for them, gave nearly 2000 meals to single men last month and nearly $2000 in cash.

The Family Welfare Society, whose policy used to be to use its resources in other ways than direct relief, is now giving $50,000 a month for food and shelter.

This is the largest of the private agencies. The working arrangement between it and the city Welfare Department is illustrative of the cooperation between public and private agencies in Boston, where the overseers of the poor have been established almost since the landing of the Puritans and many of the private agencies are more than 100 years old.

Family Welfare Groups

By arrangement with the city welfare office, the Family Welfare Society is specializing on four groups.

It is taking the cases of young married couples without children. The city prefers to spend its money where there are children. The welfare society sees a chance to keep these young couples from starting their lives with a record of public dependence. It has about 500 such couples on its books now. It is able to follow up these cases with more personal attention than the city can hope to give while it is swamped with relief demands.

"We don't want to let these young people get lost in the great mass of relief cases," Malcolm Nichols of the Family Welfare Society explains.

This Winter the city limited its maximum relief to a family to $15. Early in the Winter the public health nurses called attention to an increasing amount of undernourishment in children. This led to an arrangement by which the $15 a week, in the cases of very large families, has been supplemented by the private resources of the Family Welfare Society, which has a staff adequate to investigate the need and follow up the family situation.

The same agency relieves the city of the embarrassment of carrying families with part ownership of homes. Where the equity is very small the city takes the case, but only when interest payments are less than rent would be. Many cases requiring aid have larger equities in homes, but are totally unable to raise any money on their properties.

Case of Single Women

The case of the single unattached woman is the other great field in which the Family Welfare Society specializes. Its cases in this field are commonly turned over to the various women's organizations if they require more than temporary help.

"The white collar woman is a growing problem for relief all over the country," Malcolm Nichols says. Agencies that have always dealt with family units have had to take up her case.

The Public Welfare Department is carrying the brunt of the load. It will spend $900,000 on relief this month. The number of cases on its books has grown from under 17,000 in December to nearly 20,000 now. Almost every name means a family. Half of these, in round numbers 9800, are classified as due to unemployment. The relief given amounts to $40 to $80 a month, varying with the size of family. The

TRANSCRIPT 2/25/32

May Give Curley Chance to Enter List for Smith

Ely-Walsh-Fitzgerald Harmony Move Contemplates Mayor in At-Large Slate

By William F. Furbush

Harmony in the ranks of the Massachusetts Democrats is looked for by the politicians as a direct sequel to Alfred E. Smith's decision to permit the use of his name as a definite candidate in this State for the presidential nomination. As the first important step toward party peace it is predicted that the olive branch will be extended to Mayor James M. Curley, early and ardent backer of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's candidacy.

Upon the expected receipt by Governor Joseph E. Ely of the Smith power of attorney to pledge delegates to the convention starting in Chicago on June 27, there is strong likelihood that advances will be made to Mr. Curley to permit the use of his name in the list of pledged-to-Smith delegates-at-large, with the reservation, of course, that Roosevelt is his first choice when or if Smith is eliminated as a possible nominee.

It is understood on excellent authority that such advances would not be far afield from considerations being given to the Smith slate by Governor Ely, Senator David I. Walsh, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and others. As a matter of fact, it has been understood that when

tar removed from the Roosevelt camp and also give weight to recent indications that no irreparable breach exists as between Smith and Roosevelt. Information from sources considered close to both the present governor and the former executive of New York is that their personal relations are still very friendly and that anything by way of political differences is not sufficiently developed to prevent Smith from mounting the Roosevelt bandwagon if the nomination gets strongly headed toward Roosevelt at the convention.

The sentiment here among Smith supporters with relation to Roosevelt is reflected in large degree by the position of Senator Walsh who, though first for Smith, is taking no stand in opposition to Roosevelt, Garner, Ritchie or any other candidate mentioned.

It is because of this fact and other considerations that the expected gesture toward Mayor Curley is figured as a strong probability. Incidentally, the politicians point out, Mayor Curley by accepting such a gesture, would find a graceful way out of what has been considered his predicament of fighting against Smith, whom he militantly and successfully supported in 1928, for a candidate who has hesitated to decide and probably will not decide to contend hopelessly against Smith in Massachusetts.

Curley Waiting to See Roosevelt

There have been no recent indications of what Mayor Curley's reaction would be if proffered a position in the Smith delegate list. He has been on vacation since the Smith developments and has withheld comment on the Smith statement of Feb. 8 that he would make the fight if the convention decides it wants him to lead. He has indicated that his future activities with relation to the convention would depend upon his conference with Governor Roosevelt in New York upon returning from his vacation in the South.

Reports from the Roosevelt camp in New York are that the leaders are planning their activities to avoid local contests which might aggravate rivalries or create hard feelings and apparently their present strategy is to pacify Smith followers. His managers declare in New York that they are more than satisfied that their candidate has held his own in the first collision with the combined opposition which took on marked life when Smith stepped into the picture as a candidate.

Roosevelt Group Still Active Here

Massachusetts leaders of the Roosevelt-for-President movement are still abiding by Alfred E. Smith's declaration of Feb. 8 that he will make no pre-convention campaign for delegates and are continuing their program to promote Roosevelt sentiment here, with the ultimate aim of winning as many delegates as possible pledged to their candidate. This is with the reservation, however, that there will be no contest against Smith if he decides to permit use of his name in Massachusetts as a definite candidate, as was indicated earlier in the week.

There has been no let-up in activities in Roosevelt headquarters in the Park Square Building and radio broadcasts in behalf of the New York governor's candidacy will be made next Sunday and Wednesday. The Sunday broadcast will be made over WNAC by State Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, introduced by Representative Francis Peter Clark, also of Holyoke, and the Wednesday address will be by Mayor Sweeney of Gardner over Station WBZ.

In a statement issued from headquarters it is declared that the Roosevelt organization "has been formed to crystallize the existing sentiment for Franklin D. Roosevelt in Massachusetts. We have not, are not, and will not countenance the use of this organization to stir up any strife amongst the members of the Democratic party in this tSate, neither will we aid or abet in any way the efforts of certain people to make it appear that the Democratic party is entering or will enter a bitter intra-party struggle."

The statement goes on to recall the remarks of former Governor Smith on Feb. 8, quoting Smith as saying: "Now, a candidate is a man who seeks the support of delegates and makes a campaign before the convention. I'm not going to do either."

With reference to that position by Smith, the Roosevelt group says: "Governor Smith has always been a man who has stood by his own statements and we wish to draw attention to this fact merely to emphasize that we are in no way conducting an anti-Smith or anti-anybody

GLOBE 2/25/32

KELLEY TO SEEK MAYOR'S POST

Councilor Tells Hearing He'll Be Candidate

A new candidate for Mayor of Boston entered the field indirectly today, when City Councilor Francis E. Kelley of Dorchester announced at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Cities that he would "probably follow the dictates of my followers and seek the next highest office, that of Mayor of the city" at the next election.

He was speaking on legislation to empower the City Council to act on appointments made by the Mayor and to override his veto. He declared that he was not favoring the bills in order that his own power as city councilor be increased, because this will probably be his last term in that office, as he intends to seek the Mayoralty.

Although he had launched a personal attack on Mayor Curley previously, Representative Kelley continued:

"Regardless of who the Mayor may be, I think under the present system that official has far to much power. The Legislature has the power to override the veto of the Governor and a similar power is vested in Congress. Other City Councils, also, have like powers, but here in Boston we have the Mayor with more power than the Governor of the Commonwealth or the President of the United States.

"And the term of office of Boston's Mayor is four years, and he cannot succeed himself. Because of this arrangement he cannot be chastised by the voters for his actions. Under this system the Mayor can be a czar and dictator and the people are not given the opportunity to repudiate him."

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester, who introduced the bill for the Councilor, informed the committee at the start of the hearing that the Council had voted in favor of such legislation. Representative2Marcus Levins of Dorchester recorded himself in favor of the Reilly bill, as did Ex-Representative Thomas A. Niland of East Boston.

Representing the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, Mrs Anna H. Connors of Wrentham favored the bill. The association, Mrs Connors said, feels the Mayor has too much power. "We are being bled white through taxation," she continued," and unless some check is placed on the Mayor and some relief afforded the property owners, we will be faced with a real estate strike."

Asked by a committee member if her association was the organization which the Mayor had described as having only 25 members, Mrs Connors replied: "We are the organization that he referred to. We have thousands of members. He was wrong, as he has been in other matters."

The only other speaker in favor of the measure was John Meade of Dorchester. There was no opposition.

HERALD 2/25/32

ROOSEVELT MEN READY TO SWING TO SMITH CAUSE

Exodus of Leaders Here Expected When 'Al' Authorizes Use of Name

N. Y. GOVERNOR TO BE THEIR 2ND CHOICE

Supporters Agree Move Will Halt Boom Underway in State

By W. E. MULLINS

Numerous desertions from the ranks of Massachusetts Democrats now working to obtain a slate of delegates pledged to support of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will follow the actual authorization of the use of Alfred E. Smith's name on the ballot in the presidential primary election here on April 26.

Fear that the bottom will drop out of the Roosevelt campaign in this state was expressed yesterday by many of his close supporters when Charles H. McGlue, former secretary of the Democratic state committee and an active worker in the Roosevelt cause, admitted that he and others would be found in the Smith ranks once his name actually is filed.

McGlue said that he would keep the pledge he made publicly last June to work for Smith in the event he is a legitimate candidate. He expressed the opinion that the organizers of the original Roosevelt-for-President league likewise would transfer their support to the party's 1928 standard bearer.

TO KEEP AGREEMENT

When the Roosevelt-for-President league of Massachusetts filed its list of officers with a statement of its political intentions on June 17 with the secretary of state it was publicly announced that the action was being taken under the assumption that Smith would not be a candidate but that if he did subsequently enter the contest for the nomination the league would be found supporting him.

"Of course," said McGlue yesterday, "I'll live up to that agreement and I suppose the other officers will do likewise, but we will reserve the right to support Roosevelt in the convention if and when Smith ceases to be an actual candidate for the nomination."

The officers of the league have furnished the backbone of the organization that has been formed here in the announced determination to send a full Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic convention at Chicago in June pledged to the support of Roosevelt to the bitter end. The week-end development indicating that Smith will authorize the use of his name in this state has produced a complete turnover in the situation.

The result is that once Smith's name actually is filed with the secretary of state a large withdrawal from Roosevelt's ranks and a transfer of affections to Smith are expected to follow swiftly. Close observers predicted yesterday that Smith's name would be filed within 10 days.

Officers of that league, which suddenly has been plunged into a position of prominence, as filed with the secretary of state, follow: Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, chairman; Mayor Michael C. O'Neill of Everett, first vice-chairman; Judge Edward A. Counihan, Jr., of Cambridge, second vice-chairman; William T. McCarthy of Belmont, financial secretary; Charles A. Brett of Worcester, recording secretary, and Harry Bergson of Boston, treasurer.

DELICATE POSITION

James D. Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, is honorary president of the league. If the organization goes through in a body with its original declaration to support Smith in the event he is a candidate, young Roosevelt will find himself in the delicate position of being head of an organization committed to aid in obtaining the nomination for the man who has become his father's chief rival for the honor.

Mayor O'Neill already has accepted Smith as a sincere candidate and has promised to work for his renomination. McGlue said yesterday that he would continue to aid in the Roosevelt campaign until Smith's name is definitely filed. Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville, another active Smith worker, likewise indicated that he will be found in the Smith fold if the brown derby is officially tossed into the ring.

Roosevelt workers, however, indicated that they will retain the right to work for their favored candidate during the progress of the Democratic convention as second choice to Smith if he withdraws from the contest after the early balloting his indicated he has no chance for success.

That some apprehension exists in the Roosevelt ranks here was indicated yesterday by a conference of Roosevelt sympathizers. Robert H. Jackson, secretary of the national Democratic committee and leader of the Roosevelt campaign in New Hampshire, had lunch in Boston with Larue Brown, John H. Fahey and Andrew J. Peters, all known to be sympathetic toward the New York Governor.

COMPROMISE PROBABLE

Mayor Murphy conferred briefly with Senator Walsh, and it is believed that he advanced the suggestion that a compromise be reached between the two warring factions to the extent of conceding some places on the official Smith delegation to Roosevelt workers so that they may be in position to cast their ballots for Roosevelt after Smith retires. In all quarters it is conceded that Smith eventually will withdraw.

It was generally agreed yesterday that the new developments in the struggle for the nomination has created an unexpected situation. Roosevelt workers freely expressed the opinion that the campaign for the New York Governor might be halted if Smith gives his supporters here the right to use his name on the ballot.

That sentiment is in marked contrast to the belligerent announcement made last week by Strabo V. Claggett to the effect that a fight to the finish would be waged in the expectation of winning at least a few places in the delegation.

Smith's friends expect that Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the state committee and member of the national committee, will be given the power of attorney within 10 days. Such a procedure will give him the right to select the complete slate of delegates for the ballot, both from districts and at-large.

LOYAL TO SMITH

Senator Walsh returned last night to Washington after having passed the week-end here. He left without having conferred with Gov. Ely or Chairman Donahue. He said that he would be back here again late this week to meet his party associates who are working for Smith.

Walsh reaffirmed his loyalty to the Smith cause, declaring that he would be found with "Al" while his name remains before the convention for consideration. He would not commit himself to any second choice, beyond saying that if Smith withdraws he will reserve the right to work for the candidate whose chances of defeating President Hoover seem to him to be the best. Party success, he said, will be his only consideration.

Senator Walsh's refusal to select Roosevelt as his second choice was regarded as a severe blow to Rooevelt's chances here because of the opinion existing in some circles that he would be found in that camp eventually. When Mayor Curley returned from his recent visit to Roosevelt at Albany he predicted that Walsh would be with him in support of Roosevelt.

Walsh said that it would make no difference in his plans whether or not Smith's permision to use his name is obtained. He took the position that the former New York Governor has gone sufficiently far into the contest to warrant his friends working for a full Smith slate, official or unpledged.

Other Smith workers said there would be no compromise with Roosevelt in pledging support to him in the event of Smith's withdrawal. This refusal to deal with Roosevelt indicates the possibility of an agreement to advance Gov. Ely or Senator Walsh as a candidate for Vice-President in partnership with a middle western presidential candidate, probably Newton D. Baker.

HERALD 2/25/32

Friends Believe Smith Will Swing to Baker or Garner

"Happy Warrior" Going to National Convention to Lead Forces Against Roosevelt—Considers Governor Unwise Choice, Friends Say.

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER
(Copyright, 1932, by United Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (UP)—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith revealed in conversation with the United Press today that he intends to go to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in June.

There this man, who is casting a rapidly growing shadow along the Democratic path, will be in position to take personal leadership of his forces now organizing to prevent nomination of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

Smith's decision forecasts a finish fight between these two popular sons of New York state. They have been political friends and allies for years, but now they face each other in a struggle that may become historic.

Smith is putting his war paint on again.

He is about to make an important political utterance on prohibition, the first since he recently announced he was "willing to make the fight" if the Democratic convention so desired. He is preparing to speak for the Raskob home-rule plan to return liquor control to the states, before the National Democratic Club here Saturday.

There is an ominous silence in Smith's 32d floor office of the Empire State building. I was the first newspaper correspondent he had received since he announced his willingness to be a candidate more than two weeks ago. He refuses under any circumstances to elaborate that announcement.

Smith, in 1928, stayed in Albany instead of attending the Houston convention where he was nominated on the first ballot.

His decision to attend the Chicago convention was taken as indicating he foresees a hard fight both over the candidate and over prohibition and wishes to be on hand to lead his forces personally.

Smith's attitude toward Roosevelt is one of the most mysterious chapters in Democratic politics. He did not discuss it with me. What I report on this subject was gathered entirely from some of his close friends.

They believe Smith regards Roosevelt as an unwise presidential choice. One of them told me that in numerous conversations he had never heard Smith utter an unkind word about Roosevelt and that he bears no personal ill-will toward the man who placed him in nomination before two national conventions and who gave him the title of "The Happy Warrior."

The explanation advanced by most of Smith's friends is that he does not regard Roosevelt as the strongest man the party could name. They do not believe Smith himself expects to be nominated. Some expect him, at the proper time, to forswear all claim and name his preference. They think this may be either Newton D. Baker of Ohio or Speaker John N. Garner of Texas.

Some of the Smith group are watching Garner closely as a new potential figure. They like his easy personality which some of them suggest is somewhat like Smith's. On the other hand, they regard Baker as having one of the finest minds in America. They would be happy with either as a candidate. Both are rated in their minds as the two who today stand nearest the nomination. Some of Smith's closest friends feel it would be inadvisable for him to be nominated because of the disturbing effect of another religious fight. They say this without yielding one inch in their personal devotion and loyalty to him.

If Roosevelt fails of nomination, it will undoubtedly be due to Smith. Harmony Democrats are mournfully deploring the prospect of a prolonged factional fight. Republicans, thankful, are saying, "We can always count on the Democrats to help us." The pressure on Smith to desist and let Roosevelt go through is something like that to which the late Theodore Roosevelt was subjected in 1912 when he decided to oppose Taft. It is easy, under such circumstances, to accuse a man of being a party wrecker, or nursing overweening ambition, but such accusations do not move him.

He has made his decision. It is a grim path he has taken. The "Happy Warrior's" smile does not flash so readily. He chews his cigar a little harder. From his office window high up in the world's tallest building—and Smith is president of the company that built it—can be seen through haze the end of Brooklyn bridge, where Smith played as a boy. To the eye it does not seem far. But to those who know the story, the climb has been hard. It took a strong man to make it. Smith is now conscious of that strength, and apparently indifferent to the storm he has let loose, he is willing to let the world wait and judge whether he has done a great or a petty thing.

ANTI-ROOSEVELT SLATE IN SIGHT

Bay State Democratic Delegation Expected to Boom Smith

The Smith-Roosevelt presidential contest in Massachusetts shaped up today somewhat as follows:

The Massachusetts delegation to the Chicago convention will be one with many strong Smith supporters and at least some Roosevelt supporters. These latter may worm their way on to the delegation or may win places at large in the primary.

There is some doubt as to whether the Ely-Donahue-Walsh group, which represents the real party organization in the state and is out and out for Smith, will allow many, if any, Roosevelt supporters, on the slate. Particular attention is directed to their attitude toward Mayor Curley, the original Roosevelt booster in Massachusetts. It is not believed that he will be taken on willingly. The impression is that he will probably have to fight his way in the primary.

POLS WATCHING MAYOR

There is doubt that the Roosevelt supporters will care to "go to the bat" in the primary for a full-pledged delegation in the state. Here again Mayor Curley enters the picture. He is due back from Florida tomorrow and much interest attaches to his position.

In some circles it is believed that he has lost some of his enthusiasm for the Roosevelt cause and is now a bit luke warm, yet others expect him to come to the fore stronger than ever.

That either Gov. Ely or Chairman Donahue will be empowered by the national Democratic committee to list the slate of delegates is expected.

It is generally accepted that, despite his carefully worded announcement on his stand in the contest for the nomination, Smith is a candidate, and this belief is bound to affect the independents who have declared for Roosevelt. The former Governor of the Empire state has Massachusetts "sewed up" politically; he is the idol of Massachusetts democracy; a campaign to turn the state against him would be futile, it is argued.

And the Roosevelt enthusiasts appreciate this situation very clearly. They would, it is pointed out, rather take their chances on weaning the support of the Smith men for second choice, than to antagonize them in the primary.

It is further pointed out that there is no assurance that Roosevelt is the second choice. There has been definite indication that Newton D. Baker, secretary of war under Wilson, has some second choice supporters, and that Gov. Albert T. Ritchie of Maryland is thought well of.

Charles H. McGlue,, former secretary of the Democratic state committee, has stated that in accordance with the agreement when the Roosevelt-for-President League was formed the sponsors are bound to line up for Smith if he is a candidate. The league was formed, it is explained, on the understanding that Smith was not to be a candidate.

"We reserve the right to support Roosevelt in the convention," McGlue said, "if and when Smith ceases to be an actual candidate for the nomination." McGlue's statement is construed to mean that the league members are not to be delivered to a candidate other than Roosevelt.

HERALD 2/26/32

New Paramount Theatre Opens With Noted Guests in Attendance

With a host of officials and dignitaries in attendance, the new Paramount Theatre on Washington street, seating 1800 persons, was opened last night with a private showing of "Shanghai Express," starring Mariene Dietrich.

A detail of 20 extra police was in charge of the crowds attracted to the opening by the battery of searchlights stationed on Washington street opposite the entrance to the new theatre on the site of the old Adams House. Motion pictures were made of the guests as they entered the lobby of the new theatre.

Various guests broadcast over station WAAB as part of the opening program, including Gov. Ely, City Censor John M. Casey, Superintendent of Police Michael J. Crowley, Acting Mayor Edward J. Gallagher, G. Ralph Branton, New England general manager of the Publix theatres; James Roosevelt, son of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, and others. Radio arrangements were in charge of Al Fowler, manager of the Uptown Theatre.

Greeting the guests at the door was "Miss Paramount," who was Miss Alice Konites of Roslindale. The lobby of the new theatre, which is modernistic in its architecture and decoration, contained baskets of flowers and easels holding telegrams sent to the management of the theatre by a large number of Paramount film stars.

Sidney Rheinhartz, pianist of the Metropolitan theatre, played in the downstairs lounge of the theatre before and after the performance, and through the courtesy of the Salada Tea Company, tea was served in the ladies' lounge following the performance.

The theatre's architects were Arthur H. Bowditch and the A. H. Realty Company, Ralph G. Carpenter and W. H. Smart. The wall decorations are lavish throughout and oriental walnut and imported black ebony have been used extensively in paneling the foyer and lobby. Chromium plating on fixtures was also used. Walls are treated in aluminum and gold leaf, and seat coverings conform to the modernistic theme of decoration expressed throughout.

The chambers of the organ which is installed in the theatre are situated high above the stage, giving special acoustic properties. The organ itself can be raised pneumatically and was played last night by Arthur Martel organist at the Metropolitan theatre.

Lighting throughout the house is indirect. Fixtures are chromium or gold plated and the light controlled by central dimming apparatus. Aisle lights to prevent the need of ushers flashlights have been installed, and when the performance is under way, the auditorium is still semi-lighted, making it simple to find seats.

Gov. Ely and Mayor Curley both last night sent appreciations to the Publix Corporation of the benefits which will accrue to merchants by the opening of the new theatre, and of the employment supplied to men and various firms by the construction of the house.

Guests last night included: Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin, Chief Henry Fox, Deputy Police Superintendent Goode, Lt. John A. Dorsey of the bureau of criminal investigation, Former Gov. Frank G. Allen, former Gov. Channing H. Cox, Councillor James H. Brennan, Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, Gen. Alfred F Foote of the department of public safety; Mayors John J. Murphy of Somerville, Forest V. Smith of Haverhill and J. Fred Manning of Lynn, Standish Wilcox, representing Mayor Curley and a large number of representative of the builders of the theatres, theatre managers in Boston, newspapermen and various city departments.

CITY SEEKS $1,000,000 TO PAY TEACHERS

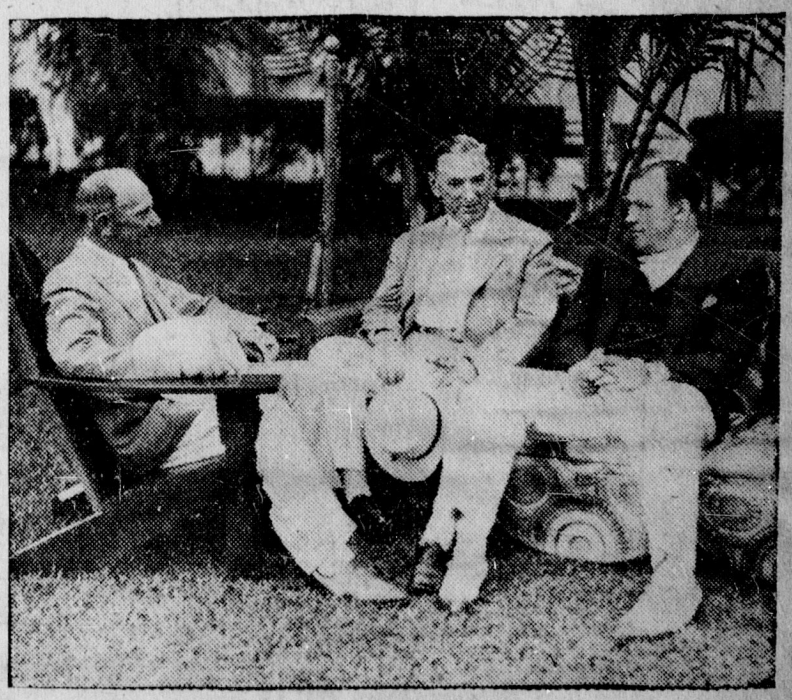
Dolan Hopes to Borrow Sum Today—Salaries Due Monday

City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan expects to borrow, without difficulty, today $1,000,000 necessary to insure the payment of February salaries to school teachers next Monday.

The time for filing bids for the temporary loan expires at noon but although the treasurer had not received any proposals yesterday he refused to be perturbed. Without saying so he intimated that he knows where he can negotiate the loan.

The school payroll will be about $1,250,000. The city has a large cash balance on hand and with the payment of overdue taxes progressing satisfactorily no apprehension is felt that the city will be without cash to meet its bills.

Sharkey and Curley in South

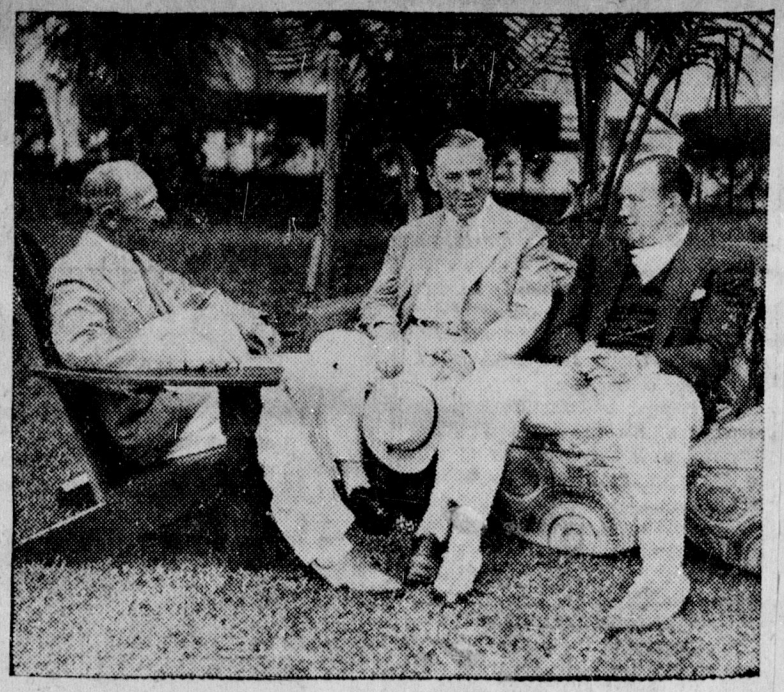


(Photo by A. P., Boston Traveler)

Mayor Curley and Jack Sharkey, who is at Miami preparing for Schmeling bout, with Herman W. Nelson of Moline, Ill., a friend of the Curleys.

HERALD 2/26/32

JACK SHARKEY AND CURLEY IN SOUTH



(Boston Herald-Associated Press Photo)
Mayor and fighter, who is at Miami preparing for Schmeling bout, with Herman W. Nelson, Moline, Illinois, a friend of the Curleys.

TRAVELER 2/26/32

Boston's Credit Excellent



WE doubt that there is another big city in the country that can do what Boston has just done—go out into the market and borrow $2,000,000 for fifty years at 4.75 per cent.

The Boston issue was well received an indication of faith in the credit of the city. City Treasurer Dolan says that insurance companies have been brisk buyers of the Boston bonds. The city treasurer says that only a couple of months ago he completed the issuance of $8,000,000 worth of Boston paper that was bought the country over.

The money just borrowed is to be used to carry on the work of building the East Boston tunnel. Tunnel tolls will repay the loan.

While we have no intention of striking up the brass band for Mayor Curley, we call attention to the fact that he does know how to run a city and evidently has convinced the bankers of this fact. What the mayor needs now is complete public co-operation in conserving the public funds. Taxpayers should avoid asking for extravagant improvements. Money should be spent cautiously, but, when necessary, generously. False economy must be avoided.

It is refreshing to be reminded that when some cities are failing to meet payrolls, Boston's credit stands at the top. Let us keep it there.

GLOBE 2/26/32

ABOLISHING WELFARE OVERSEERS IS ARGUED

Mayor's Plan for Paid Commission Opposed

Declaring that the present system is obsolete and inefficient, Abraham B. Casson, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, led a group of proponents who appeared yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Cities to favor the bill of Mayor Curley to abolish the present Boston Board of Public Welfare Overseers and transfer their powers to a paid commissioner and two deputies.

"The board was established in 1772," Mr Casson said, "when it controlled only an insignificant sum. It has continued through the years and was in charge of the $6,600,000 expenditure in 1931 for poor relief."

"We are getting into plenty of trouble under the present arrangement," he told the committee. "Because of the lack of a single responsible head in this important department, people get tossed around."

Recent Drive Cited

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan spoke for the bill. Visitors of the Welfare Department are not efficiently operating because of the lack of proper organization, said Frank A. Howland, a former member of the board. He told of instances in which persons were receiving more in aid than they ordinarily earned when employed.

Any plan would be preferable to the present system, declared City Councilor Clement A. Norton.

There is no need for making such a radical change, Clifford P. Warren, representing the Family Welfare Society of Boston, declared. He called the committee's attention to an understanding that $2,000,000 of the sum collected in the recent municipal unemployment drive was to be administered by the board.

"It wouldn't be fair to the contributors," he said, to have the Legislature by passing this bill turn their contributions over to the commissioner and two deputies.

The Massachusetts Civic Board was recorded in opposition by Jeffrey R. Bracket.

The board of overseers has an honorable record, in the opinion of Prof Lucille Eaves of Simmons College.

Advisory Council a Condition

The Boston Chamber of Commerce would favor the appointment of a commissioner and two deputies only if an additional advisory council were created to act in conjunction with them according to Claude L. Allen, representing the Chamber.

This position was supported by Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

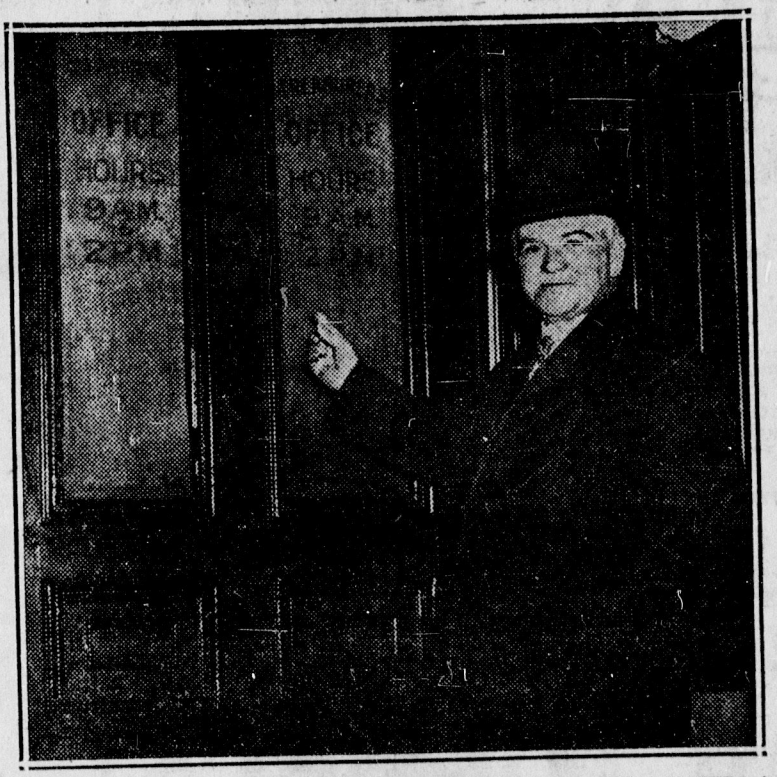
City Councilor Francis E. Kelly suggested that the committee amend the bill to provide for its acceptance by the Boston City Council.

Others to oppose it were Morris Taylor, representing the Jewish Family Welfare Society of Boston, and Roy M. Cushman, who appeared for the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

Globe 2/26/32

CAMPBELL ASSAILS MAYOR'S "USURPATION OF AUTHORITY"

Clerk of Superior Court, Protesting Deduction From Pay, Calls Action Holdup, Uncouth, Disreputable



FRANCIS A. CAMPBELL, CLERK OF SUFFOLK SUPERIOR COURT, DELIVERS A FEW KNOCKS AT CITY HALL

Characterizing the action of Mayor Curley in withholding one day's pay from his monthly salary for the unemployed as "an outrageous usurpation of authority" Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, yesterday called at City Hall and left a written protest for the Mayor.

Mr Campbell tried to leave a copy with Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer, but Mr Dolan's office was closed. Mr Dolan and City Auditor Rupert S. Craven will each get one today and the one for the Mayor will be delivered to him on his return from the South.

Mr Campbell's letter reads:

"I hereby protest the taking of one day's pay from my monthly salary of February, as clerk of the Superior Civil Court of Suffolk County.

"The Mayor of the City of Boston has notified me that the withholding of said money is occasioned on the ground that it is to be used for the benefit of the unemployed. Such action is without my assent and is, I believe, also without sanction in law. I have contributed to the cause of the unemployed and have entered into written contract to contribute for five consecutive months one day's pay per month.

"The action of the Mayor is, to my mind, a revival of the ancient theory that the King can do no wrong.

"It is an outrageous usurpation of outhority and, if submitted to, would establish a precedent injurious to the rights of city and county employes. Workers are entitled to the fruits of their labors and have an inalienable right to distribute these benefits as they see fit. Other great calamities may happen and the same uncouth and disreputable methods may be adopted to the injury of honest employes.

"I do not believe there is a man or woman in the city or county employ that is not supporting a relative or friend in need. I protest the action of a political Dick Turpin who would hold up the laboring people. I thank you Mr Mayor for your courtesy in allowing me to exercise my rights as a citizen of Massachusets."

Post 2/26/32

BIDS FOR LOAN OPENED TODAY

Boston Needs $1,000,000 for Payrolls

To meet the school teachers' payroll and other bills coming due at the end of the month, City Treasurer Dolan will open bids this noon at City Hall for a $1,000,000 short-term loan in anticipation of taxes.

The city treasurer last night expressed the opinion that Boston would undoubtedly obtain the loan today from the bankers at a reasonable rate of interest because of the high financial standing of the city.

A couple of weeks ago the bankers gave the city a rate of 5¾ per cent on a $2,000,000 loan, although New York and other large cities were obliged to pay 6 per cent, and some cities were denied loans at any price.

The issue to be floated today will be dated March 1, and they will be redeemed by the city Oct. 6, when the 1932 tax bills start to come in.

COURT FIGHT ON PAY DEDUCTION

Campbell Calls Curley Political Dick Turpin

Characterizing Mayor Curley as a "political Dick Turpin," Clerk Francis A. Campbell last night pounded on the vaulted doors of the city treasury in protest against the removal of a day's pay from his monthly envelope yesterday.

Upon receiving no response—it was five minutes after closing time—the eloquent and veteran clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, slapped a written protest into the municipal mail box and promised to take the financial officers of the city to court next week.

To reporters Clerk Campbell explained that it was not the $19.60 taken from his envelope to relieve the unemployed that bothered him so much as the principle of the thing. He declared that he had signed a pledge to contribute a day's pay a month for the next five months to the unemployment relief fund, but he insisted that the Mayor had no right at law to order the city officers to deduct the contributions from the employees' pay envelopes.

"The action of the Mayor is to my mind a revival of the ancient theory that 'the King can do no wrong.' It is an outrageous usurpation of authority and if submitted to, it would establish a precedent injurious to the rights of 21,000 city and county employees," protested Clerk Campbell.

"If permitted now, the same uncouth and disreputable methods may be adopted to the injury of honest employees in the future," warned the clerk. "I protest," he said, "the action of a political Dick Turpin who would

Post 2/26/32

THE SEARCH FOR THE BANDWAGON



SO MANY WHITE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES, NOW, PICKING THE RIGHT BANDWAGON IS WORRYING THE BAY STATE 'POLS"



ORIGINAL ROOSEVELT PIONEER CONSULTS THE CARDS FOR INSIDE DOPE

CHIEF BROWN DERBY BOOSTER TRIES A PEER INTO THE BALLED UP FUTURE

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN DONAHUE TRIES A CRACK AT THE TRANCES

A SEER THE 'POLS' COULD GET THE REAL DOPE FROM - IS DISINTERESTED

26 Globe 2/26/32

MAYOR CURLEY AND JACK SHARKEY HAVE A TALK AT FLORIDA RESORT



MAYOR CURLEY OF BOSTON AND JACK SHARKEY, HEAVYWEIGHT FIGHTER, WHO IS IN FLORIDA PREPARING FOR HIS BOUT WITH MAX SCHMELLING PHOTOGRAPHED AT MIAMI BEACH RECENTLY. THEY ARE SHOWN WITH HERMAN W. NELSON OF MOLINE, ILL., A FRIEND OF THE MAYOR.

CURLEY IS PRAISED TO HEALTH LEAGUE

Dr L. I. Dublin Is Speaker; Bigelow Debates One Issue

The interest of Mayor Curley in Boston's health problems was commended last night at the annual meeting of the Boston Health League, held at Hotel Kenmore, by Dr Louis I. Dublin, third vice president and statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York and president of the American Public Health Association. About 75 members were present, headed by Pres Dr John W. Bartol.

Dr Dublin declared the health of the Nation had improved in spite of the slump and added that this was particularly true of Boston, which has the highest per capita public health donations in the country.

Would Shift Funds

He then mentioned the ways in which Boston health workers had fallen short of perfection, and said a redistribution of the funds available was badly needed. He recommended diverting $50,000 from the annual sanitation appropriations for service and statistical bureaus.

Dr Dublin raised a question which was later debated by Mr George Bigelow, State Commissioner of Public Health, when he advocated approaching the health problem of the community as a unit and not segregating the preventive and the curative services.

"We can make no progress if we emphasize and differentiate specialties; we must seek rather to organize and unify all phases of the health movement into an effective unity," he said.

"I hesitate to agree with that," said Dr Bigelow a little later. "I believe that the really good health department can function perfectly only as long as it is divided into orderly separations of activity."

Man in Street Wonders

Dr Dublin's major concern was with the fact that the "day of individual practice of medicine is over, as far as the masses are concerned."

"The problem which confronts the Health League," he said, "is the one of bringing together all the health services of the community and organizing them, whether preventive or curative, into a coordinated unit under the joint leadership of the medical profession, public health officials and public spirited citizens."

Dr Bigelow stressed that the "man in the street" was wondering how much of the new medical knowledge in preventive medicine was doing him any good.

"He feels that he may find more of it in the Taj Mahal, the Mayo Chinic, on top of the Matterhorn or in the Phillips House than in his own home, where it will benefit his wife and children. He feels that there is something very mystic about it all.

"As a matter of fact, that may not be far from the case if that gang of buzzards up at the State House this morning arguing against vaccination ever has its way."

Dr Charles F. Wilinsky, deputy commissioner of the city Health Department, was the final speaker on the program, bringing the greetings of the Mayor.

TRANSCRIPT 2/27/32

Smith Leaders Here Planning General Slate

Pledged Delegation to Include General Court and Racial Group Representation

By William F. Furbush

With the aim of avoiding as much friction as possible, Massachusetts Democratic leaders who are supporting Alfred E. Smith's candidacy for the presidential nomination are working out a list of pledged-to-Smith delegates designed to be generally representative. Under revised plans the leaders are altering the tentative slate previously announced so that the list will include representatives of racial groups and the General Court.

Written assent from Smith to the use of his name as an active candidate in the Bay State primaries on April 26 is confidently expected within a few hours. It may have been timed to arrive today in connection with the announcement the former governor made on Feb. 8 that his next speech would be on Feb. 27 over a national hook-up from the Democratic National Club "on a home rule plank on prohibition."

In anticipation of the Smith assent, which is expected to be in the form of power of attorney either to Governor Joseph B. Ely or Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the State Committee to pledge delegates, conferences are being held on the personnel of the slate for delegates-at-large. While nothing definite has been determined the present indications are that neither former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald nor Chairman Donahue will be included in the list of twelve at-large delegates, if their suggestions are adopted.

Previous to his departure on a brief vacation in Miami, Fla., Mr. Fitzgerald declared: "I am not going as a delegate—absolutely." Mr. Donahue has taken a similar position, the idea of both leaders being that, in the interest of harmony, they can relieve some of the embarrassment by making their positions available for others who may have more of an urge to represent their party at the convention activities in Chicago.

Fitzgerald for Racial Recognition

The former mayor has been urging upon the other leaders that it is important, in the interest of party effectiveness, that the Democrats "take a leaf out of the Republican book" in the matter of recognizing racial groups. He has strongly expressed his willingness and desire to be eliminated from consideration as an at-large delegate to make room for a representative of some racial group, having suggested Vincent Grogna, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, as a delegate to represent the Italian voters in the party.

Mr. Donahue expects to go to the convention in his capacity both as State chairman and national committeeman. He may yield to importunities from Governor Ely and Senator David I. Walsh to be included in the at-large group in recognition of his successful leadership of the party in the campaigns of 1928 and 1930, but his inclination is to make way for another.

Discussion of the possible representatives from the General Court includes Senator Joseph W. Monahan of Belmont and Representative Leo M. Birmingham of Brighton as likely selections. Governor Ely, Senators Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge, of course are included among the certainties in the at-large group, and there is strong likelihood that Congressman William J. Granfield of Longmeadow will be in the final selection.

It is considered problematical whether Congressman John W. McCormack, militant Smith supporter, eventually will make known his desire to go to the convention, it being the present understanding among the other leaders that he does not at present contemplate the Chicago trip. McCormack's decision will hinge, it is said, on whether a position is made for District Attorney William J. Foley.

According to present plans, the list will include also a representative of the French-Canadian members of the party and, of course, recognition of the women Democratic workers.

In connection with the movement for party harmony, it has been strongly indicated that the door will not be closed against Mayor James M. Curley if, as the previously announced Bay State leader of the forces behind the candidacy of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, he agrees to being an at-large delegate pledged to Smith, but with the reservation that he is for Roosevelt in the event that Smith is eliminated at the convention.

No Change in Roosevelt Plans

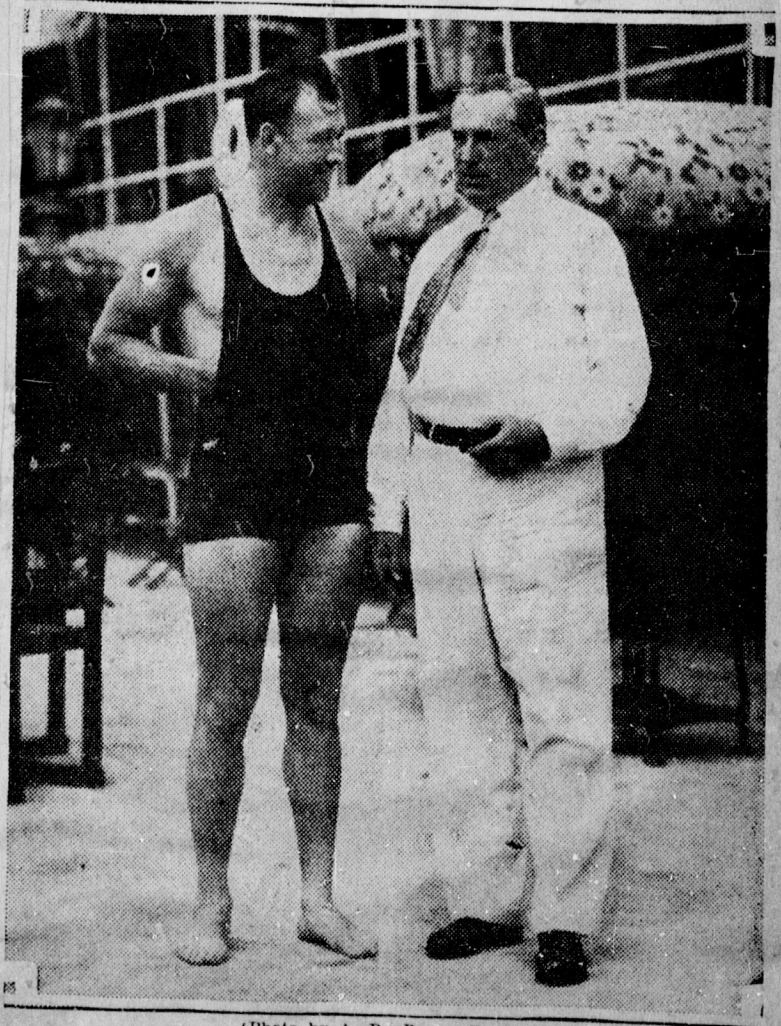
Pending developments with relation to the Smith candidacy, the Roosevelt forces here are proceeding with their temporary plan of campaigning for sentiment in behalf of their candidate, with no definite steps thus far looking to the pledging of Massachusetts delegates. The position of the Roosevelt leaders here is that they "will cross that path when they reach it," if and when Smith gives his assent to a Massachusetts delegation pledged to him.

It was announced at headquarters, at 49 Park Square Building, that downtown Roosevelt offices would be opened next Thursday, the location to be determined later. According to present plans, Mayor Curley will participate in the opening activities.

Former City Councilor Thomas L. Toomey of Malden has filed nomination papers as a delegate to the Democratic convention from the eighth district. He is "verbally pledged" to Smith.

TRAVELER 2/27/32

YOU'RE TOO FAT, SAYS MAYOR



(Photo by A. P., Boston Traveler)

Mayor James Curley of Boston, photographed at Miami Beach, Fla., as he talked to Jack Sharkey, the heavyweight boxer. Both are taking a vacation there, Sharkey getting in preliminary shape for his bout with Max Schmeling. Sharkey is at the left.

TRAVELER 2/27/32

DONAHUE, ELY, WALSH CONFER

Chairman and Fitzgerald Offer Not to Seek Places on Party Slate

By DONALD R. WAUGH

As Senator Walsh, Gov. Ely and Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic state committee entered into a series of conferences today to line up a Smith slate for the Massachusetts delegates to the Democratic national convention, Donahue and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston announced that in the interest of harmony they would not seek to be included on the slate.

This group of party leaders is now working along lines which would produce a slate with racial and sectional balance and give representation to Democratic members of the Legislature.

There were indications today that the group of delegates-at-large would include Representative Leo M. Birmingham of Boston, minority leader of the Massachusetts House, and John P. Buckley of Charlestown or Joseph W. Monahan of Belmont from the state Senate. Buckley is minority leader of the Senate.

Fitzgerald took luncheon with Gov. Ely yesterday and then sailed for Maimi with Mrs. Fitzgerald for a rest of a couple of weeks. At the luncheon he outlined to the Governor his willingness, even desire, not to go to Chicago as a delegate.

Today Senator Walsh came down to Boston from Clinton, where he is for the week-end, and conferred with the Governor in the Governor's suite at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Other conferences between Ely, Walsh and Donahue are planned before the Senator returns to Washington late tomorrow night.

Meanwhile the Republicans haven't gotten anywhere in shaping up their Hoover slate and former Senator James F. Cavanagh is sounding out the sentiment for a wet slate not pledged to President Hoover or any one else.

Donahue has not as yet received from ex-Gov. Smith the expected letter to authorize the use of Smith's name in Massachusetts. In fact Donahue doesn't seem to relish having to pick the Smith candidates. He would like to have Gov. Ely do it. But the Governor feels that Donahue is the proper man.

Donahue will go to Chicago, anyway as chairman of the state committee and member of the national committee, and for that reason he is willing to have hiself left off the list of delegates.

There does not appear to be any weakening in the determination of the Donahue-Ely-Walsh faction not to let Mayor Curley on to their slate, at least not unless he changes to Smith as his first choice.

Today Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the Roosevelt for President headquarters in the Park Square building.

Senator Walsh has deplored suggestions that the candidacy of former Gov. Smith will mean injection of bigotry into the campaign and said that the issue will be solely the administration of President Hoover. So long as the Massachusetts slate is a Smith slate the senator doesn't care who's on it, he says.

AMERICAN 2/27/32

MAYOR JIM TO SAILOR JACK



Maybe they're talking about Ernie Schaff's battle with "Young" Stribling, or maybe it's about the primary campaign, but anyway here's Jack Sharkey and Mayor Curley in Palm Beach animately discussing something on the beach in front of the Roney Plaza, where both were registered a few days ago (Wide World photo.)

GLOBE 2/27/32

SAYS COUNTY SYSTEM ROBS BOSTON OF $300,000 A YEAR

Charging that the city of Boston is being robbed of $300,000 a year under the present system of paying county expenses, Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester yesterday urged the Legislative Committee on Counties to act favorably on a bill to reapportion the expenses of Suffolk County.

Representatives Augustine Airola and Thomas F. Carroll of Revere and John P. Clancy of Winthrop, in opposition, said their municipalities demur from paying the expenses of Suffolk County as long "as it is under the domination of Boston politicians."

COUNCILOR KELLEY SAYS HE WILL RUN FOR MAYOR

One of the three City Councilors who overcame Mayor Curley's bitter opposition in their election battles last year, Councilor Francis E. Kelley of Dorchester, made it known, indirectly, yesterday that he intends to seek the office of Mayor of Boston.

Speaking at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Cities, he said that he would "probably follow the dictates of my followers and seek the next highest office, that of Mayor of Boston," at the next election.

He appeared at a hearing on a petition for legislation to empower the City Council to act on appointments made by the Mayor and to override his veto.

"Regardless of who the Mayor may be," he said, "I think under the present system that that official has far too much power."

ADVERTISER 2/28/32

DONAHUE TO ACT REGARDLESS OF SEN. WALSH

Democratic Chairman Will Go Ahead and Pick Slate of Convention Delegates

By BERNARD J. DOHERTY

Unless Sen. Walsh is prepared to take his full share of responsibility for the Smith slate of delegates and delegates-at-large to the Democratic national convention, his advice on changes in the makeup of the slate will not be asked.

Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, feels that if he is to bear the brunt of criticism from disappointed aspirants, there is no reason why he should consult anyone but go ahead and make his decisions himself.

Donahue made no effort yesterday to conceal his chagrin over a newspaper statement accredited to Walsh to the effect that while Walsh was ready to advise in the selection of a slate, he had no desire to participate in the actual arrangement.

POWER FROM SMITH

Once clothed with power of attorney from former Governor "Al" Smith, Donahue will be in a position to dictate the slate, and he proposes to do just that, although admitting it is an unpleasant task and one which he did not seek.

That the power of attorney in question was received at Democratic state headquarters from Smith 48 hours ago is claimed as an actual fact by those who profess to know. Donahue, however, denies this and says he does not look for the document's arrival before Tuesday.

Donahue let it be known that he does not care whether he goes to the convention or not and may give up his place on the delegate-at-large list. There is also a posibility that former Mayor Peters will not care to go.

MUST BE SMITH MEN

Should these changes be made, Donahue will undoubtedly recognize the claims of the Democratic contingents in both branches of the legislature, and designate Sen. John P. Buckley of Charlestown and Rep. Leo M. Birmingham of Brighton, the two minority leaders.

One thing is certain. There will be no one on the slate who is not an out and out Smith man Donahue is adamant on this requirement.

Getting back to the lukewarm attitude of Donahue over his own inclusion on the slate, an explanation is seen in circumstances which may develop within the next three weeks which may make it imperative that he resign as state chairman and national committeeman.

BOTH DONAHUES

It is understood Governor Ely will promote Judge Charles G. Donahue from the Superior to the Supreme bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice James B. Carroll of Springfield.

The governor, it is known, is prepared to send this nomination to the council next Wednesday. Confirmation of the appointment must go over for one week.

Frank J. Donahue, it is understood further, will then be appointed to the superior court. This latter development, however, may be delayed until after the presidential primary on April 26 so that Donahue's services may be available during the campaign.

GLOBE 2/28/32

CURLEY REACHES NEW YORK, MUM

Pauses Th[illegible] for Ta[illegible] With Roosevelt

Mayor to Make No [illegible] on Politics Until Return

By ROGER BATCHELDER

NEW YORK, Feb 27 — "This is definite and thorough." said Mayor James M. Curley of Boston. "I shall not make any statement concerning the coming Presidential election, until I reach Boston."

Mayor Curley, booster in the Bay State of Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt, reached here tonight on the Havana Limited. He was met by Boston conferees, and he expected, from telephone conversations that he already has had, to have something important to say with leaders of his party in Massachusetts, New York and nationally.

He will see Gov Roosevelt before he goes home, he declared. He admitted no embarrassment and showed no slightest signs of any reaction following his statement before sailing some weeks ago on a vacation tour that Alfred E. Smith would become nationally a ridiculous political figure if he attempted again to become the President of the United States.

HERALD 2/28/32

GOES BANKRUPT FOR $7,000,000

Harvey, Florida Realty Man, Lists Curley as $36,400 Creditor

OTHER PROMINENT PERSONS INVOLVED

George W. Harvey, president of the George W. Harvey Company, West Palm Beach, Fla., and of a construction company bearing his name, in Boston, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here yesterday, listing liabilities of $7,833,040.42 and assets of $126,904.33.

A number of persons prominent in public life are included among the creditors, Mayor James M. Curley [illegible] 400, Grafton Cushing, former Lieutenant Governor, $6100; U.S. Dist.-Atty. Frederick Tarr, Rockport, $5575; A. Dudley Dowd, Boston, $36,000; Mary F. Dodge, 1101 Beacon street, $6854; Harry W. Nye, 857 Commonwealth avenue, $5,334, and John J. Prindiville, Framingham, $50,408.

FLORIDA DEVELOPMENT

These names appear in the schedule as being persons who made payments of money to Harvey to invest in Florida development between December, 1924, and April, 1926. The developments Harvey recites, are going on under the direction of the George W. Harvey Trust, which is operating under a declaration filed with the secretary of the state of Florida.

There are secured claims amounting to $3,029,916.50, and unsecured claims of $4,719,198.46.

The heaviest creditor is C. C. Chillingsworth of West Palm Beach, who is listed as having a 99-year lease on land there valued at $3,560,000.

The First National Bank of Boston is a secured creditor to the extent of $305,000 on property on Doane street, Boston.

John J. Heffernan, counsel for Harvey, said yesterday that his client's difficulties are directly traceable to the fall of the Florida real estate boom. He added that Harvey attempted to carry the property and business for the last two years in effort to save all, but finally, owing to general conditions, was forced to file the bankruptcy proceeding.

VILLA RICA OUTLAY

One of Harvey's latest developments was in Villa Rica, in the southern part of Palm Beach county and extending over 1500 acres between the Atlantic ocean and the Dixie highway. Several million dollars were appropriated for the development of Villa Rica and the Harvey Company was the builder.

Villa Rica as built by Harvey had broad streets, built for generations of service, the inland canals, reminiscent of Venice and romantic Ireland.

HERALD 2/28/32

Roosevelt-Smith Campaign To Be at Its Height This Week When Mayor Curley Returns

Prediction 'Al' Would Nominate His Rival Now Upset — Democratic Leaders Committed

By W. E. MULLINS

Mayor Curley will return this week from his vacation in the South to encounter a political situation in the Democratic party the like of which he could not have foreseen when he left.

A month ago he ventured the prediction that Alfred E. Smith would do "the decent thing" and nominate Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York for the presidency at the Democratic convention.

Since then Smith has become a candidate and every conspicuous Democrat has commented on it except the mayor. It is known that authorized activity is being made on Smith's behalf to elect delegates to support him in this state and in New Hampshire. It is likely that similar activity is being undertaken in other sections.

Obviously Smith must keep faith with delegates elected to support him. Under no conceivable circumstances now can he be found in the role of nominating Roosevelt, although developments of the convention eventually might find him supporting his successor at Albany.

Even the most casual observation already has disclosed a hostility between Smith and Roosevelt which indicates that the present New York Governor will be acceptable to Smith only as a last resort to prevent giving the nomination to some member of the Democratic party, South.

In considering the Democratic party, it always is necessary to bear in mind that it actually represents two separate and distinct groups with different ideals and principles.

The suggestion has been advanced that Curley eventually might be found supporting some candidate other than Roosevelt. Such a shift in sentiment would require an explanation in view of the mayor's unswerving and militant loyalty to Roosevelt prior to his departure for the South.

LESS THAN 3 WEEKS LEFT

The progress of the presidential rivalry here will develop swiftly from now on because there is less than three weeks left for the filing of nomination signatures for certification of candidates for places on the delegations.

The mayor will find practically every member of his party of any consequence definitely committed to the Smith campaign here and, with the assurance that the Happy Warrior will permit the use of his name on the ballot, the Roosevelt cause will be materially injured.

Gov. Ely has two speaking engagements to deliver in Smith's interest next Tuesday night in New Hampshire, and the following Tuesday will come the first test between Smith and Roosevelt when the Democrats of that state participate in their presidential primary election.

Judging from the speed at which the Massachusetts Legislature is travelling, its members will be free to devote all their time to their own presidential primary on April 26 because the session will be adjourned by that date unless some unexpected delays are encountered.

The procedure of the House of Representatives, last week, in passing to engrossment the bill prohibiting the writing of "yellow dog" contracts furnishes a splendid example of what the citizens of the commonwealth must expect in the event the Legislature ever is turned over to the control of the Democrats.

Disregarding the merits of the legislation its rejection was imperative because the supreme judicial court, in an advisory opinion sought by the Legislature, declared it would be unconstitutional. With that in view, it is obvious that the statute would be meaningless. It could have no force and accordingly amounted to nothing more than an open gesture for the votes of organized labor.

In the face of the court's forceful

AMERICAN 2/28/32

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY TO HOLD FETE

Fr. Washington to Be Guest at 195th Anniversary Dinner on March 17

Rev. Fr. Richard Blackburn Washington will be one of the notable speakers at the 195th anniversary dinner of the Charitable Irish Society, which is to be held at the Hotel Somerset on Thursday evening, March 17.

Fr. Washington, a collateral descendant of the first President, will speak upon "George Washington." United States Senator Robert J. Bulkley of Cleveland will address the gathering on "The United States of America," while Governor Ely and Mayor Curley have both accepted invitations to be present and speak on the state and city.

Francis J. Good is to be the toastmaster.

Others invited include Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commanding the First Army Corp area, and Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton, commandant of the First Naval District.

Honorary members, several of whom are expected to attend, are: Rev. Jeremiah M. Prendergast, S. J.; Cogoyan de Misamio, Philippine Islands; Hon. Eugene Noble Foss, ex-governor of Massachusetts; His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston; Edmund Reardon, president of the society in 1900; Hon. David I. Walsh, former governor of Massachusetts and now United States senator; James J. Phelan, banker and philanthropist; Hon. Edward A. McLaughlin, president in 1891.

CURLEY AND DAUGHTER ARE DUE HOME TODAY

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Mayor Curley of Boston with his daughter, Mary, arrived here today after a month's vacation in Havana and Florida. He plans to return to Boston tomorrow.

Post 2/28/32

GOVERNOR HAS 'AL'S' CONSENT

Name Can Be Used Here---No Chance for Curley on Ely-Walsh Slate

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

Governor Ely makes the definite statement that he has the written consent of ex-Governor Smith to permit the use of his name on the Massachusetts ballot as the candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

The Governor can see no possibility whatsoever of compromise with Mayor Curley, unless the latter should agree in taking a place on the slate "to vote for Smith until released."

"I do not possibly see how Mayor Curley could run on a ticket pledged to Smith, in view of his public statements favoring Governor Roosevelt, unless he has had a complete change of opinion," says the Governor.

"Governor Smith has given me his consent to the use of his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. This will give the Democrats of the State a pledged Smith ticket to vote for. It relieves any doubt that may have existed as to the purposes of an unpledged slate. It means that we will be pledged to go through for Smith until released.

"I won't even discuss the possibility of second choice. We will do everything in our power to nominate Smith and stay with him to the finish. Governor Smith represents a school of political frankness that makes him the greatest figure in the Democratic party. People are sick and disgusted these days with men who are fearful of taking a stand.

Makes Smith Candidacy Certain

"I do not believe the primary purpose of the candidacy of ex-Governor Smith is to stop Roosevelt. He has publicly stated that he will not be for or against any candidate previous to the convention. Smith owes it to the 15,000,000 who voted for him in 1928 to represent them in the convention. He is the acknowledged leader of the party. He is the outstanding leader of the generation and is closer to the thoughts and aspirations of the people than any other man that public life has developed. After his great fight of 1928 I believe that he is entitled to lead the party in 1932. I am for Governor Smith all the way through."

The consent of ex-Governor Smith to permit the use of his name in this State puts an entirely different aspect on the presidential situation in the Democratic party. It dissipates whatever doubt may have existed as to his candidacy. It accentuates the differences between Smith and Roosevelt and definitely aligns the two men as opponents, despite the talk of ultimate conciliation. It means that Smith has taken the bit in his teeth.

Has Shifted His Stand

And the fact that the ex-Governor has consented to the use of his name on the Massachusetts ballot also indicates a very positive shift in the stand which he took in his original statements.

In his first statement ex-Governor Smith said: "If the Democratic national convention, after careful consideration, should decide that it wants me to lead, I will make the fight; but I will not make a pre-convention campaign to secure the support of the delegates."

On Feb. 8, amplifying this statement, he said: "Now a candidate is a man who seeks the support of delegates and makes a campaign before the convention. I am not going to do either. Nothing in the statement I gave out for the morning papers can be interpreted as an announcement that I am a candidate. All that I said was that I would accept the nomination if the convention should choose me.

"I don't believe anyone was ever nominated who didn't make a pre-convention campaign."

Blocks Roosevelt Forces Here

It is stated that the ex-Governor was induced to permit the use of his name in Massachusetts in order to clinch the situation in this State. Otherwise, it was figured, that a Roosevelt slate would elect some delegates because of the confusion that might arise in the minds of the voters. But the decision is significant and can mean nothing else except that Smith is definitely in the fight for the nomination. It points to a similar line of action in the Pennsylvania primaries.

In Massachusetts it leaves the Roosevelt forces with the choice of making a straight-out fight against Smith or abandoning the field.

Puts Ely in Strong Position

Governor Ely stands out as a leading proponent of Smith. It is altogether likely that if he does not make the speech nominating Smith in the convention that he will make a seconding speech. As a matter of pure speculation the last ditch support of Ely will put him in a strong position for the support of the Smith forces for the vice-presidential nomination in case neither Smith nor Roosevelt are nominated. And it is also within the realms of possibility that the Massachusetts Governor may be given a run for first place when the break comes.

The Governor states that the Massachusetts delegation will stand solidly behind a plank calling for State control of liquor, supporting the Raskob plan.

Globe 2/28/32

CALLS PAY REMOVAL CITY CZARISTIC ACT

Kelly Will File Protest in the Council

Receiving complaints that policemen, firemen, and many other employes of the city of Boston have had a day's pay taken from their envelopes Friday and yesterday without their permission, City Councilor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester last night announced he intended to file an order condemning the action of City Treas Edmund L. Dolan as being "confiscation."

Councilor Kelly said that his order would request Acting Mayor Gallagher to discontinue this practice in the future.

"I and everyone else understood that the contribution of the city employes to the unemployment relief was to be in the form of voluntary donations," he said. "To take a day's pay without permission is nothing but a Czaristic act on the part of the Acting Mayor.

"It is confiscation and contrary to the principles of the American Government, which are against taxation without representation. The Revolutionary War was fought on this issue, which I claim is now at stake in the city of Boston.

78 Globe 2/28/32

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

By JOHN D. MERRILL

James Roosevelt of Cambridge, son of Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, will talk on the air at 2:30 this afternoon from Station WNAC. The younger Roosevelt will discuss his father's candidacy for President, especially as it relates to Massachusetts. Mayor James M. Curley, who has had a vacation in Cuba and Florida, has moved North and may come to Boston on Monday; the understanding is that before his return to the City Hall he will have a conference with Gov Roosevelt. These two events may throw light on the peculiar situation which exists among the Democrats in this State.

Another event which has been expected, namely, the publication of a statement from Ex-Gov Alfred E. Smith, has not yet occurred, and the feeling at the moment is that perhaps it may not happen. Rumors from New York for several days have said that Smith, in order to oblige his Massachusetts friends, would authorize them to use his name on the ballot in the Democratic primary. Inasmuch as that step, however, would apparently be at variance with what he said in his earlier statements, in which he declared that he was not a candidate in the usual sense, some people think Smith will keep silence or tell his supporters they must be content with what he has already said.

He Need Not Act

So far as his interests in Massachusetts are concerned, Smith probably need take no action even if he has decided to be an active candidate for the Presidential nomination. Experienced politicians believe that the group, or "slate," of delegates approved by Gov Joseph B. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh, Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Frank J. Donahue and their associates will probably carry the Democratic primary in this State against any delegates who may be proposed in behalf of Roosevelt. No doubt is felt about the delegates at-large; perhaps a few Roosevelt delegates might be successful in some of the Congressional districts, but even that result seems unlikely, since Smith's friends can say in public they are pledged to Smith, whether or not he gives them permission to print his name after their own on the ballot.

"Alfred E. Smith' is an overwhelming asset among the Democratic voters in Massachusetts; he is perhaps stronger here than in any other State in the Union. It is generally believed that the only danger to his cause in this State lies in the possibility that in some of the Congressional districts more than one group of delegates may be nominated who say they are pledged to him although they cannot make that satement on the ballot. That difficulty can probably be overcome even if Smith declines to authorize the use of his name on the ticket. He may decide that it will be wiser to run that slight risk than to make a statement which will seem to contradict what he said a few weeks ago.

The Democratic Situation

The situation in Massachusetts is embarrassing to the Roosevelt supporters. Until a short time ago they had a reasonable hope of electing a considerable number of Roosevelt delegates here. So long as the opponents of a pledged Roosevelt delegation had no candidate of their own, the outlook for the New York Governor was by no means discouraging, but the introduction of Smith's name at once set them back. Now the Roosevelt people must decide whether the wise course is to make no contest in Massachusetts, with the hope that, if Smith cannot be nominated, the Massachusetts delegates will then turn to Roosevelt; or to make a fight and possibly elect a Roosevelt delegate here and there, at the cost of giving offense to the Smith delegates and making it unlikely they will swing to Roosevelt in case it develops that Smith cannot get two-thirds of the delegates in the national convention.

A somewhat similar situation arose in this State in 1924. Everybody assumed until a short time before the primary that the Massachusetts delegates to the Democratic national convention would vote for McAdoo; nevertheless, all but a few of the delegation voted for Smith. McAdoo's disappointment over what happened here in 1928 was probably greater than Roosevelt's will be this year, even if the latter fails to elect any delegates, since he has full knowledge now of what is going on.

It seems quite possible that the other New England States also will turn from Roosevelt to Smith. Roosevelt has counted on the New Hampshire delegation, and most of the party leaders there have committed themselves to him, but an active contest has developed, and it is by no means certain that Smith will not at least split the delegation. It is said that he is particularly strong in the 1st Congressional district, where the city of Manchester, because of its population, has so much weight.

The same story, with minor variations, is told about Vermont. There, too, the indications were that the delegation would probably vote for Roosevelt, but the situation has radically changed in the past few weeks, and no one will be surprised to learn that Vermont is for Smith. Even Maine may swing into the Smith column. Both Rhode Island and Connecticut, it is said, are in doubt.

Democratic Delegates

The leaders of the Smith movement in Massachusetts recently have had several conferences in regard to the makeup of the group of delegates at-large to the national convention. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald said some time ago that he had no desire to go to the convention and expressed the wish that some of the racial groups might have representation; he suggested Vincent Brogna as one who might properly stand for the Italian voters. It is said also that Mr Donahue thinks he has enough to do as chairman of the Democratic State Committee and the Massachusetts member of the Democratic National Committee, and is quite willing he should not be considered as a candidate for delegate at-large.

Gov Ely and Senators Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge will surely be in the list. If 12 delegates at-large are nominated, probably at least three will be women, and it is taken for granted that Mrs Francis B. Sayre of Cambridge, a daughter of Woodrow Wilson, will be one of the representatives of her sex. The understanding is that Dist Atty William J. Foley, who has been proposed as one of the delegates, does not care to run. Congressman William Granfield of Longmeadow and Springfield may be chosen; one of the delegates at-large will be selected from that part of the State.

Mayor Curley Suggested

Someone has suggested that a step towards real party harmony could be made if those who are conferring about what may be termed the regular slate put Mayor Curley on it, but several difficulties are in the way. Curley, who has been so prominent in the Roosevelt movement, would probably not be willing to join a group pledged to Smith, especially if the declaration were to be made on the ballot, unless Roosevelt assented to such an agreement with the knowledge that he would be Curley's second choice. Moreover, the Smith leaders are not inclined to be too friendly to Curley. It is conceivable, however, that a concession might be made to the Roosevelt supporters through the nomination of two or three delegates who will be pledged to Smith but will vote for Roosevelt if and when it becomes clear that Smith cannot be nominated. Most of those who have been mentioned for the Smith slate are unwilling to make promises about their second choice.

James Roosevelt may have something to say this afternoon on these matters, and Mayor Curley can doubtless throw light on the situation if, as is expected, he has a conference with Gov Roosevelt before Curley's return to Boston.

Post 2/28/32

LAND BOOM CRASH HITS THE MAYOR

Curley Has $36,400 in Harvey Florida Development

The bursting of the Florida land bubble six years ago was responsible yesterday for the voluntary bankruptcy of George W. Harvey of Newton, one of the leading builders of the United States. Along with losing his own big fortune, nearly $1,000,000 contributed to Harvey's project by friends in this section, including Mayor Curley, U. S. District Attorney Tarr and other prominent men, is wiped out.

In the petition, filed in the United States District Court here, Harvey stated that his liabilities amount to $7,833,040.42, and that his assets are valued at $126,904.33. It was the biggest individual failure ever recorded in the bankruptcy court at Boston.

Practically all of the debts he now seeks the aid of the court in settling were incurred in land development in Florida in 1925 and 1926, when he started with the aid of a number of Boston friends to lay out Boynton Beach, a part of West Palm Beach, and Villa Rica, in the township of Boca Raton, half-way between Palm Beach and Miami, Fla.

The hurricane that laid Miami waste Sept. 10, 1926, drove the speculators out of Florida and with them the spectacular land boom. The crash that followed found Harvey loaded with mortgaged properties which he was unable to handle.

Greater Boston Investors

Among the people of Greater Boston who invested money in Mr. Harvey's land development in Florida and lost were Mayor Curley, $36,400; United States District-Attorney Frederick H. Tarr of Rockport, $5675; Grafton D. Cushing, $6100; John J. Prindiville, Framingham, $50,408; Dr. John S. Leard, Centre street, West Roxbury, $13,708; Philip Young, 209 Washington street, Boston, $66,483; Dr. Harrie V. Dunsmoor, Huntington avenue, Boston, $20,200; Alfred T. Dean, Natick, $36,108; Harry K. Noyes, Commonwealth avenue, Boston, $183,334; Charles J. Hatch, care Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Boston, $18,375; Thomas T. H. Harwood, Gloucester, $12,700; Ida Halloran, care Frank R. Halloran, Federal street, Boston, $12,700; Henderson & Ross, 209 Washington street, Boston, $6854; John H. Johnson, Park square building, Boston, $46,700; Harold C. Murdock, Hobart road, Newton Center, $12,000.

J. Manuel Marshall, Gloucester, $11,600; estate of Eugene O'Brien, care of Mrs. Ellen O'Brien, Naples road, Brookline, $16,000; Clarence C. Pendergast, Norfolk Downs, $18,854; estate of W. S. Quinby, care Mrs. Dorothy Dunham, Larchmont, N. Y., $12,200; Samuel Rusidsky, Englewood avenue, Brookline, $13,708; Edward G. Stone, care Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, Boston, $12,200; Mary F. Dodge, Beacon street, Brookline, $6854; Marion L. Parks, Commonwealth avenue, Boston, $7639; Albert Ammann, Newbury street, Boston, $12,529; Charles Allen, Rockport, $5675; Margaret C. Anderson, Beacon street, Brookline, $6854; Daniel Boylan, care New England Excavating Co., Brighton avenue, Brighton, $8000; James Abbott, Gloucester, $6100; Lewis H. Babcock, Dorchester avenue, Boston, $8837; George W. P. Babb, West Roxbury, $5675; Paul J. Bertelson, Longwood terrace, Brookline, $5093; Howard V. Bullinger, 209 Washington street, Boston, $1523; William G. Brown, Gloucester, $6100; George B. Baker, 209 Washington street, Boston, $61,008; Albert J. Carter, Highland street, Hyde Park, $8000; Charles H. Carter, Garrison road, Brookline, $12,200; Charles F. Dean, Wellesley, $12,700; A. Dudley Dowd, State street, $5083; Charles E. Fisher, Gloucester, $6100.

Wrecked by Hurricane

Harvey, who had built the Atlantic National Bank building and the Employers Liability building in Boston, had been very successful in his business and he was acquainted with Florida land values from personal experience as a builder and as a constant winter visitor there. He had planned to make a personal investment but so many of his friends asked him to invest their money for them, that he went in bigger than he had first planned. Harvey still believes that if the hurricane had not occurred, he and his friends would have made $4,000,000 on their investment.

Ever since the crash, Mr. Harvey has been trying to carry the burden along. But the depression followed quickly and then the Florida Bank & Trust Co. of Palm Beach got into financial straits and sued Mr. Harvey. Other creditors pressed for payment.

With conditions as they are, Mr. Harvey reluctantly accepted the advice of his counsel, John J. Heffernan, 33 Broad street, and went into bankruptcy yesterday.

The secured claims amount to $3,029,916.50. The trustees of the First Peoples Trust, 20 Kilby street, Boston, hold the principal secured claim, which amounts to $1,178,895.15, secured by a mortgage on Harvey building at West Palm Beach. Other secured creditors include M. E. Gruber, Inc., West Palm Beach, which holds a claim for $1,000,107, secured by a mortgage on land at Boca Ratin, Fla.; First National Bank of Boston, $305,000, secured by mortgage on property on Doane street, Boston; George W. Fryhoffer, Washington, D. C., $138,510.50; Vincent Goldthwaite or the Norfolk Holding Co., 140 Federal street, Boston, $89,237.72; Frank H. Parsons, Lynn, $23,666.67; Boynton Beach Hotel Association, Boynton Beach, Fla., $94,000, and the Eastern States Land Co., Park Square building, Boston, $7777.78.

Herald 2/28/32

TAMMANY TAUGHT TO 'RESPECT' CURLEY

Mayor Stole Choice Seats From New Yorkers at Capital Dinner

[From Herald Washington Bureau]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Washington was chuckling today at a story which New York Democrats finally collected enough courage to tell at the expense of their leaders, John F. Curry and George W. Olvany. It was a case of Boston Tammany and it happened at the Jackson day dinner here.

Mayor Curley and his party, arriving at the banquet early, found to their chagrin that their table was in a far corner of a room adjoining the main dining room. The mayor hinted to his secretary, Connie Reardon, that he should do something about it. Presently Secretary Reardon ushered the mayoral party to a table directly in front of the speakers' table.

The mayor noticed that his table, numbered 86, was flanked by tables numbered 25 and 27, respectively. Messrs. Curry and Olvany, whose party held reservations for table 2[illegible] also noticed the discrepancy when they arrived to take their seats. They called the attention of Mayor Curley to the irregularity, but he only smiled and pointed to the card number 86. The New York chieftains moved on, and it is reported also had cards changed to obtain better seats than those abandoned by Mayor Curley but not quite as good as those his party seized.

American 2/28/32

TO FIGHT LEVY ON CITY EMPLOYES

Councilman Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester announced last night that he would introduce an order in the City Council Monday condemning the assessment on city employes of one day's pay, every month, for the unemployment fund.

"This one day's pay, which is referred to as a donation," he said, "is exacted willy-nilly from all, and represents to many thus taxed the difference between want and food. The act of the city treasurer is nothing short of confiscation.

"I am also going to take up with Acting Mayor Edward Gallagher the wisdom of prohibiting any further raids on the wage envelopes of certain classes of municipal eemployes."

TRANSCRIRT 2/29/32

Rooseveltians Awaiting Text of Smith Assent

Marking Time with Mayor Curley, Pending Ely-Walsh Move for Delegates

By William F. Furbush

Leaders in Massachusetts of the Roosevelt-for-President movement, taking their cue from Mayor James M. Curley, are marking time for the present, waiting for the text of the much-heralded consent which Alfred E. Smith is declared as prepared to give in writing for use of his name as an active candidate here for the nomination. This was the declaration at Roosevelt headquarters this morning, where it was indicated that activities would continue in behalf of the New York governor, with the question still open whether a drive would be made for pledged Roosevelt delegates.

Mayor Curley, upon his return last night from his vacation in the South, with a stop-over in New York for a conference with Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, plainly indicated that his immediate course would be one of "watchful waiting," until he studies the situation, although giving every indication that he is prepared to wage a militant fight for the New York governor's nomination.

It has been definitely understood for some time that Governor Joseph B. Ely has had at least verbal assent from former Governor Smith to the use of his name in the Massachusetts primaries on April 26, but the politicians are wondering when the written consent required by the Massachusetts law from a presidential candidate authorizing delegates to place their names on the ballot as pledged to the candidate, will arrive. It has not been received as yet, either by Governor Ely or Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the State Committee.

The politicians now are speculating whether the written consent, if it arrives, will be made public before or after the result of the New Hampshire primaries on March 8, which will be the first test in the country of the strength of Smith and Roosevelt. The result of the New Hampshire battle also, it is believed, may have some bearing on the decision of the Roosevelt forces on the question of staging a battle here for pledged delegates against a Smith slate.

Word from New Hampshire, where Governor Ely is scheduled to make two addresses tomorrow in the interest of the Smith delegates, is that there is much uncertainty over the outcome of the March 8 primaries. It is conceded by Smith workers that the Roosevelt campaign, under much headway for the past four months as against the month's activities by the Smith group, has piled up considerable strength in the outlying towns. Smith strength, however, is said to be very marked in the cities and larger towns but with some question at present whether it will be sufficiently developed to overcome the outlying Roosevelt support on primary day.

With the realization that their success hinges in such large measure on the city vote, the Smith managers have called in Governor Ely as part of their heavy artillery, recalling that the Massachusetts executive's appearance in the Granite State was a part of the successful program resulting recently in the election of a Democrat to Congress.

A Roosevelt victory in New Hampshire, in the view of political observers, obviously would give heart to the New York governor's supporters here and might incline them to risk a battle against Smith in this State, despite the general agreement that if Smith is outstandingly strong anywhere it is in Massachusetts. While there has been nothing definite stated by the Boston Roosevelt camp, it appears that the present strategy is to await the predicted consent move by Smith—which some of the Rooseveltians think may not materialize—and the result in New Hampshire.

There are very definite indications among the Roosevelt forces that if Smith does not give his written consent for pledged delegates here a pledged Roosevelt delegate slate will be placed in the field to run against an Ely-Walsh delegation, unpledged, but committed to the standard bearer of 1928. That, of course, would mean a battle royal between the Ely-Walsh camp on one side and the Curley-Roosevelt force on the other, with a split delegation certain, but with the majority of the delegates very likely on the Ely-Walsh side.

Curley to be Silent for Time

Contrary to his methods in past campaigns, Mayor Curley has refused, for the time being, at least, to divulge his plans, waiting for the next move by the Ely-Walsh-Fitzgerald-Donahue wing of the party supporting the Smith candidacy.

"I have agreed," he has said, "to remain silent for a day or two, and possibly for a week. I want to find out the lay of the land here, for I have been sort of out of touch while at Havana and Palm Beach.

"Roosevelt will win the presidential nomination without any question. In the past few weeks in Cuba and Florida, I had occasion to meet prominent Americans from every State in the Union. I must have talked with 250 of them and they were unanimous in the conviction that Roosevelt was a sure winner.

"I had dinner with Governor Roosevelt at his Hyde Park home Saturday night and spent practically the entire evening with him and his son, James D. who had gone over from Cambridge for the week-end.

"Governor Roosevelt was in splendid health and he had full confidence that the outlook was perfect for his nomination and election, as the results of reports which he has received from every section of the country."

That there are some in the Roosevelt camp who might be unwilling to yield the Massachusetts fight to mith without a contest was indicated in the radio address yesterday by State Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke in behalf of the Roosevelt candidacy. He declared that it was not proper for anybody to use his power, not to build up his own or any other candidacy, but to stop another candidate, the reference obviously being to Smith. Senator Hurley's remarks were his own composition, although he spoke in place of James D. Roosevelt, who was obliged to abandon his scheduled speech because of a cold, but they very likely had the sanction of the Roosevelt leaders.

Post 2/29/32

peared a moment later, leading by the hand a proud but smudgy-faced young admiral whose tremendous pride kept him from speaking to any of his former run of acquaintances.

HE CAN BE KING IN WAJAY

James went back to buying and distributing more merry-go-round tickets, the admiral went home to show his clothes and things went along with the incident more or less forgotten, until Jim suddenly felt a warm little hand stuck into his and looked down to find another, a younger and even darker little gentleman who had slipped around the corner, stripped off his customary rags, and was standing there stark naked, silently waiting for the power of suggestion to work another miracle.

Jim led him over to the clothing man, but it seems this astonished merchant was fresh out of admiral's uniforms by now, and this second young gent had to be satisfied to become a Cuban sailor.

By this time the whole of Wajay was making impromptu fiesta, which seems to be the Cuban word for whoopee, and the Americans stayed and helped them for something like two hours.

When at last they got ready to go, the entire population massed around them, and the Mayor of Wajay, in a flowery speech, said that by popular vote the entire citizenry had decided to make the next day a general holiday and stage a grand fiesta for the magnificent, munificent, and beneficent, honorable Mayor of Boston. In fact, they had decided to elect him king.

Boston's Mayor, interviewed by the Cuban press, didn't miss a trick.

He began by a magnificent tribute to Cuban womanhood.

BUT, THEY ADD CHECKS JUST THE SAME

"Cuban women," he said, "are as beautiful and as fragile as the most tender violet."

Then, "I have found Havana the most delightful place I have ever visited."

Then he went ahead, "Since our country is in a great measure responsible for the creation and establishment of the government of Cuba, we should consider the island republic our little brother, to be watched over and cared for, and by no means should American politicians, to gain a little prestige at home, discriminate against Cuba's major source of revenue, sugar, to protect our little handful of beet-growers.

"Notwithstanding the vicissitudes suffered by the people of Cuba, it is gratifying to find them as patient in adversity as they were courageous in the movement to establish their liberty. And if they continue to exercise such patience with the world, emerging from its present financial depression and restoring its faith and courage, Cuba will go forward to a higher and nobler destiny than she has ever dreamed."

These tactful pronouncements were featured heavily in the Cuban journals and all Bostonians were hailed as paragons of wisdom and justice. I haven't noticed, however, that it's made very much difference when they come around to adding up the check.

Transcript 2/29/32

Curley at His Desk in Best of Health

Mayor Curley returned to his desk at City Hall today after one of the best vacations he ever enjoyed and remarking that he was ready for any amount of work. But he had not a word to say on the political situation. On his arrival from the South yesterday he had told reporters that he would wait a few days before commenting on the Smith-Roosevelt situation. Today he did not refer to the subject. He did, however, speak in glowing terms of Governor Roosevelt's Hyde Park, N. Y., home, one of the most beautiful country estates he had ever seen.

There was little of official business to engage the mayor's attention, the acting mayor, Edward M. Gallagher, president of the City Council, having cleaned up all routine matters last Saturday afternoon and having won the mayor's hearty congratulation for his service. The mayor met a few department heads and declared that he would be ready for a rush of work tomorrow. To all inquirers, he spoke highly of Havana as a vacation point.

The Mayor Forgets

Mayor Curley is back at his desk, and as full of enthusiasm for Roosevelt for President as ever, although not yet brimming over with that fighting vim characteristic of him when he girds for a contest. Massachusetts politics promises to be more or less drab, unless the mayor stages some [illegible]; that will bring out the warriors, but we are not surprised that he prefers to await the outcome of the delegate fight in New Hampshire before committing himself too ardently to a battle role. The mayor is always interesting; never more so than when he intimates that Governor Roosevelt's unfortunate physical handicap constitutes a political asset. The subject is not one to be debated, but since the mayor has opened it, we see no impropriety in remarking that we do not quite follow his logic. It can't be true, as Mr. Curley suggests, that only a man who has suffered from illness can have a sympathetic heart toward the misery and suffering that exists in the country today. The mayor himself, for instance, always has enjoyed good health, we are happy to say, but we never have regarded him as lacking in sympathy for the poor and downtrodden.

HERALD 2/29/32

CURLEY AWAITS SMITH ACTION

Marks Time to See if Ex-Governor Permits Use of Name Here

By DONALD R. WAUGH

Headed by Mayor Curley, the Roosevelt-for-President leaders in Massachusetts are going to mark time until they see definitely whether former Gov. Smith sends to Massachusetts authority for the use of his name in the presidential primary, and until they see the text of such a Smith statement.

Frankly, they are skeptical as to Smith permitting Massachusetts delegates to run as pledged to him. They are going to wait a few days to see if the Smith statement actually reaches Massachusetts. If it does not, then they will go ahead at full steam for Roosevelt. If the statement should be forthcoming, then Mayor Curley and the other pro-Roosevelt leaders will have to decide what strategy they will undertake.

Neither Gov. Ely nor Chairman Donahue has as yet received a written statement from Smith, although the Governor was given verbal assurance by Smith that the written authorization will come soon at the proper time. The Smith letter will come to Donahue. It may arrive any day, or it may be withheld until after the New Hampshire primary, a week from tomorrow.

The Governor was still in Westfield today, having gone there Saturday for the week-end. Today he was working on the speeches he will deliver in Manchester and Nashua, N. H., tomorrow night in the interest of the Smith slate in the New Hampshire primaries. The Governor will return to the State House Wednesday.

Neither Curley, Ely nor Donahue had anything to say about the situation today.

It is understood that when Curley talked with Gov. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., over the week-end it was agreed that they should have the Roosevelt campaign go on in a quiet way here and await some definite turn on the Smith statement.

Curley Seals Lips on Plans in Campaign

Mayor Curley came home to Boston last night, but absolutely refused to break a self-imposed silence on his plans to lead a campaign in this State for the presidential nomination of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

He said he had engaged in an "entirely satisfactory" conference with Governor Roosevelt at the latter's home in Hyde Park, N. Y., and declared emphatically his belief that Roosevelt will be nominated and sweep the country.

But he had nothing to say about his part in the Massachusetts campaign.

Post 2/29/32

CURLEY CAN NOW BE KING IN WAJAY

Mayor Buys Pants for Pantless and Booms Business---and Now He's Overwhelmingly Popular

BY BILL CUNNINGHAM

HAVANA, Feb. 28—If James M. Curley, head alcalde of the glorious city of Boston, ever gets in a thin way for a job, he can have one down here about 60 miles back in the brush at a little wide place in the road called Wajay. Jim, his daughter, Mary, and some other Bostonians; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McSweeney, Miss Anne Smyth, Walter J. and Mrs. Quinn, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Long were streaking along in automobiles toward the Cuban interior here the other day when they struck the little village of Wajay.

In the middle of the tiny place they spotted a battered merry-go-round and an ice cream wagon, surrounded by a couple of dozen ragged, wistful kids. No business was being done. Times are tough down here, too. The road was long and the day was hot, and the party was about due for a rest. The Mayor slowed down his driver, had the car brought to a halt and alighted to investigate just why, with such a set-up, no business was going on.

Jim's Spanish isn't exactly classical, but "no dough" sounds about the same in any language, at least when it's said in gestures, so the Mayor, with his passion for organizing, promptly began to organize. He placed Miss Mary in charge of the box office, and she promptly began to sell tickets by the wholesale to the other gentlemen and himself.

EVERYBODY AND HIS BROTHER THERE

They, in turn, promptly tucked the tickets into the grimy and eager little fists. Quicker than it takes to write it, the hurdy-gurdy was thronking away and the toy horses were galloping, each straddled by a diminutive Cuban lad, or lass, who shrieked in appreciative glee.

While Jim was bossing the merry-go-round, another of the Boston group took charge of the ice cream concession and cones began to be passed around to a large and increasing demand.

The word, of course, spread like wildfire and from further afield came more kids, their pappas and mammas, uncles, aunts, grandparents, and any stray cousin who could be rounded up on short notice. They came breaking out of every weed patch and jungle.

James, while passing out his merry-go-round tickets, chanced to spy one youthful caballero who was frankly and unashamedly minus the lower half of masculine attire generally considered essential to any sort of public appearance. So, turning over his flying-Jenny job to another member of the party, he herded the young lad into a nearby store, and undertook to ascertain his charge's personal taste in clothing, if any.

The young caballero, after great deliberation, voted for a vest pocket edition of an admiral's uniform, an ornate affair with red buttons and lots of gold braid. James dug down [illegible]

HERALD 2/29/32

CURLEY TO WAGE BITTER BATTLE FOR ROOSEVELT

Will Enter Primary as Delegate at Large Pledged To Governor

PLANS TO MANAGE CAMPAIGN IN STATE

Mayor In Fighting Mood After 'Satisfactory' Visit With N. Y. Executive

By W. E. MULLINS

Mayor Curley returned to Boston last night, prepared to wage a belligerent campaign in Massachusetts to obtain support for Gov. Roosevelt of New York in his fight for the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

Anxious to learn just how conditions here have shifted since he left for a vacation in the South three weeks ago, he declared emphatically his belief that Roosevelt will be nominated and elected.

His decision to strip off his coat and plunge into the approaching conflict was reached after he had engaged in a prolonged and "entirely satisfactory" conference with Gov. Roosevelt at the latter's home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Although he declined specifically to outline his immediate plans it was obvious from his attitude and general views that he will run in the presidential primary election of April 26 as a delegate-at-large pledged to Roosevelt.

WILL WAGE FIGHT

He may not agree to stand sponsor for a complete Roosevelt delegation-at-large, but within a few days he will take over from James Roosevelt, the Governor's son, the direction of the local campaign. From that moment on the Democrats may anticipate a furious fight with the mayor giving no quarter.

Admitting that the indices of the local situation yield the impression that his back is against the wall, he refused to be downcast at the prospect and predicted that when the voters are fully informed on the background of the entire situation, they will do what he believes is the right thing.

Not only will he wage a fight for Roosevelt in Massachusetts, but the chances are good that he will accept an invitation he has received from Manchester and carry the fight for Roosevelt into New Hampshire. Gov. Ely is scheduled to speak there tomorrow night for Alfred E. Smith, and the mayor probably will speak there the latter part of the week. The New Hampshire primary is March 8.

He said yesterday that his sole consideration is the welfare of the Democratic party. His observations here and in the South have convinced him that Smith can neither be nominated nor elected and that Roosevelt not only can be nominated but also will sweep the country in the November election.

He indicated that he is not disposed to undergo the 1928 situation all over again with no prospects of winning and that he also is unwilling to throw away prospects which appear to be certain of victory with Roosevelt as the party's candidate.

In going over Roosevelt's qualifications again he declared that he could find nothing to disqualify him. For the first time since Roosevelt's name has been mentioned as a candidate the mayor publicly discussed his physical affliction and portrayed it as an advantage rather than a handicap.

"Only a man who has undergone great suffering," he said, "can sympathize properly with the needs of a nation which has been suffering now for going on three years. Gov. Roosevelt can look with a proper perspective at the misery and suffering of the people during this thing called depression because of what he has gone through."

Although steadfastly refusing to comment on the reports that have come to him of the operations of Gov. Ely, Senator Walsh and Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic state committee in Smith's behalf here he did regard rather quizzically Walsh's recent discussion of his refusal to accept Smith's religion as a political disability in the approaching campaign.

In an interview he said:

During my absence I have encountered and discussed politics with more than 250 Democrats, many of them of considerable prominence. They reside in many sections of the country. I have found 95 per cent. of them for Roosevelt.

What Garner sentiment I have found has been from a few native Texans. There is no solid sentiment, I am convinced, for any candidate but Roosevelt. He carried New York in 1930 by 700,000 and that's an important factor. New York has settled many elections and that great vote is sufficient assurance that Roosevelt can carry his own state in a national election.

To put a Democrat in the White House is my only consideration and I don't care a continental about anything else. We can put Roosevelt in. It's a patriotic duty we owe the nation because of the perilous times we are passing through.

The country cannot afford four more years of President Hoover or four more years of dictation by the banking interests of America, who, through their foreign investments, have brought about this depression. The economic welfare of the people is dependent on the nomination and election of a Democrat in sympathy with the needs of the American people, and Gov. Roosevelt is that Democrat.

The policies that have been inaugurated in New York state by him are the only type of politics that will serve as a panacea for conditions that have prevailed throughout the country for the past three years.

SALVATION OF NEW YORK

Roosevelt's program of work and wages has been the salvation of New York. His courageous stand on the League of Nations, on the question of liberalizing the Volstead act and of making those best able to bear the cost of government represent a character of legislation vital to the well being of the people of America.

He is a liberal in the best sense of the word. He has had abundant national experience and from the standpoint of suffering more nearly approaches Lincoln than any other individual. As a consequence of his illness and suffering he will bring to the office of President a sympathetic heart and kindly nature that the problems, all too difficult for the working man to understand, can best help in arriving at a solution.

Only a sufferer can appreciate other sufferings. If you meet a man on the street who is suffering the tortures of rheumatism you cannot appreciate the extent of his position unless you, too, have suffered from it. The people have suffered misery and distress. Gov. Roosevelt has, too, and he can approach their problems with the proper sympathetic viewpoint.

The mayor's latest indorsement of Roosevelt serves to still the reports that he eventually might be found supporting Speaker Garner. It settles beyond question that he is definitely committed to make a fight here to the finish for Roosevelt. He would not say however, that he would refuse to listen to any compromise from the Smith workers if they are in a mood to yield from the position they have taken.

In his desire to avoid any present discussion of his plans the mayor left the New York train last night at Providence and drove to his home in Jamaica Plain over the road. He adopted this procedure of caution in spite of the unpleasant weather.

His interview with Gov. Roosevelt took place Saturday night following his return to New York from Florida. He was met in New York by James Roosevelt and driven to the secluded family home at Hyde Park where he remained until yesterday morning.

The mayor would give out no inkling of the discussion that took place there other than to say that it had been "entirely satisfactory" from his point of view.

The reason for his caution in discussing the local situation, he said, was due entirely to his unfamiliarity with conditions because of the swft changes that have transpired during his absence.

He smiled at the suggestion that his foes within the Democratic party have placed him in a tight fix but he declared that he has no cause for fearing the outcome of a contest for delegate to the national convention at Chicago next June.

"I want to look around," he said, "and survey the situation from every angle. This game of politics is peculiar. This current situation reminds me of the conditions that prevailed in 1912 when Champ Clark was running against Woodrow Wilson.

"That's 20 years ago but the picture is just as clear in my mind today as it was at the time. The political Solomons declared that we didn't have a chance to do anything for Clark and yet we carried the entire Massachusetts delegation for him and we also went up into New Hampshire and pulled that state through for him as well. We accomplished that without any money.

"The real barometer of this Smith-Roosevelt situation will be the contest for delegates in New Hampshire next week. The Democrats of New Hampshire are no different from the Democrats of Massachusetts. Watch that result and you'll have a fair idea of where this nomination is headed."

The mayor's face was tanned a deep crimson from exposure to the southern suns. He said that he had enjoyed himself immensely and felt rested and primed for just such a conflict as he sees in prospect. He promised to give a complete statement of his estimation of the local situation within a few days.

Globe 2/29/32

MAYOR CURLEY HERE SAW GOV ROOSEVELT

Found Sentiment For New Yorker Wherever He Went—He Is Silent on Plans For Primary

By JOHN D. MERRILL

Mayor James M. Curley, who returned last evening from his vacation in Cuba and Florida, refused to utter a word about the political situation in Massachusetts. He said he must wait until he became familiar with conditions here and found out what had happened in his absence.

The Mayor made, however, this remark: "While I was in Cuba and Florida I talked with probably 200 or 300 prominent Democrats from different parts of the United States. "Ninety percent of them were for Roosevelt."

That statement does not bear out the prediction which some of our politicians have made, namely, that when Curley came back he would be found on the John N. Garner band wagon.

Conferred With Roosevelt

The Mayor also said last night that he went to Hyde Park, N Y, Saturday evening and conferred with Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt. No information about that meeting was to be had from Curley.

One may hazard the guess that the Mayor is not wholly ignorant about what has gone on in Boston in the last few weeks. His secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon, and City Treas Edmund L. Dolan were with Curley in New York on Saturday and Sunday, and they probably told him what they knew about conditions at home. They accompanied the Mayor on the train which left New York at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and arrived in Boston about 8:20. The Mayor and the city treasurer left the train at Providence, however, and said they would cover the remaining distance in a motor. It has been suggested that perhaps they wanted to talk with some of the Rhode Island Democrats before the Boston men came home.

The Mayor's daughter, Mary, remained on the train. He arrived at his home in Jamaica Plain soon after 10.

To Speak in Day or Two

Curley will have something to say in a day or two. He now faces the fact that Gov Joseph B. Ely has received from Ex-Gov Alfred E. Smith written permission to make up a list of delegates from Massachusetts to the Democratic National Convention who may state on the primary ballot that they are pledged to Smith. Thus the Roosevelt supporters must either make a straight-out fighter against a Smith delegation or gracefully withdraw, hoping that some of the Smith delegates will turn to Roosevelt if and when they discover that Smith cannot get the nomination.

Those who are closest to the Mayor think that if he followed his own wishes he would decide to fight. No one has ever questioned his courage. But in this situation he has to consider the welfare of Gov Roosevelt as a Presidential candidate. If Roosevelt makes up his mind that on the whole it will be wiser for him to retire from the field in Massachusetts, Curley can do nothing but acquiesce.

The Roosevelt people in this State have not believed that Smith would allow the use of his name on the primary ballot, but Gov Ely has said he has Smith's permission, and that matter appears to be settled. Nor is there any inclination on the part of the Smith supporters to give Roosevelt representation in the Smith slate even if it were possible to do so.

Move to Force Him Out

Some of Mayor Curley's friends say the Smith movement in Massachusetts is to be used as a means of forcing the Mayor out of the political picture. There have been rumors from time to time that Curley intended to run against Gov Ely as a candidate for Governor this Fall; although the former's candidacy has not been taken very seriously, some of his supporters fear that the existing situation, whether or not he makes a contest for Roosevelt, may injure the Mayor's political prestige—a result which would not be unpleasant to his enemies in his own party.

There is some evidence that the Roosevelt supporters are disinclined to submit without protest to the Smith candidacy even if they decide it best to make no contest in Massachusetts. State Senator Frank Hurley, talking on the air in behalf of Roosevelt yesterday afternoon, said in effect that, although everybody had the right to be a candidate for President, it was improper for anyone to use his power, whatever it might be, not to build up his own or any other candidacy, but to stop another candidate. That allusion, of course, referred to Smith, and it may be taken for granted that Senator Hurley's remarks were carefully considered by the Roosevelt leaders before he uttered them.

MAYOR CURLEY BACK AT DESK

Mayor James M. Curley was at his desk at City Hall today and though he enthusiastically discussed Havana, Miami and Palm Beach and extolled the hospitality and cordiality of the Cubans, politics were no part of his chat with City Hall reporters.

He talked atlength about the splendid trip he had, and his appearance bore out his statement of having enjoyed himself. But national politics, apparently, were too serious a matter to be discussed in the same breath with tropical cruise joys, and he is saving politics for another day.

American 2/29/32

CURLEY DODGES POLITICAL TALK

Declining to talk politics, Mayor Curley held to but a brief comment on his vacation trip to Havana when he returned to City Hall today.

He never laughed so much as on this vacation trip, he said, and he found Cuba an excellent place to live, with many of the natives still active even after 100 years. One Cuban he met is 136 years old and has a fine singing voice.

Vacations in Florida, the mayor declared, are far cheaper, comparatively, than two an dmore years ago, some hotels which used to charge $50 a day at Palm Beach being glad now to get $12.

Curley found on his desk today a half-dozen snapshots of himself and some Cuban children and the following letter from the town photographer who took the pictures:

"Some days ago (in Feb. 10 of 1932) in your last visit to Havana you were in this town and you gave to the poor boys of here some dresses and shoes. And you did send to the police that come with you for find a photographer, and he was to find me for I would take a picture of you with the poor boys at dress store door, and you said me that you should come in the next day for find the pictures, and as you have not come I believe that you have forget it.. I am sending you the pictures with the present.

"Without more answer I give you one million of thanks and I desire for you and your family all class luckness.

"Remaining very respectfully sure servant."

The letter was signed, "Yours, Serge Fernandez, Photographer, El Cano, Havana Cuba."

Post 2/29/32

BACK TO THE MADDING CROWD



Post 2/29/32

CURLEY IS SILENT ON PLANS

Home After Visit to Roosevelt–Let Smith Men Move Next

Strategical silence was the new weapon adopted by Mayor Curley for the first time last night, when he quietly returned home, prepared by a month's rest in the South to lead a victorious campaign in this State for the Presidential nomination of Governor Roosevelt of New York.

Evidently under the direction of Governor Roosevelt, the Mayor assumed the sphynx-like silence of the old wooden Indian in front of the Tammany Club, when he was asked to divulge his plans of campaign. For the first time he will let the Smith forces here make the first move.

AGREES TO SILENCE

In view of the fact that Governor Ely has announced his possession of former Governor Smith's permission to use the latter's name on the Bay State ballots in the presidential primary, the Mayor will withhold his fire until the letter is made public.

"I have agreed," he told a Post reporter last night at his Jamaicaway home, "to remain silent for a day or two, and possibly for a week. I want to find out the lay of the land here, for I have been sort of out of touch while at Havana and Palm Beach.

Sure Roosevelt Will Win

"Roosevelt will win the Presidential nomination without any question," said the Mayor positively. "In the past few weeks in Cuba and Florida, I had occasion to meet prominent Americans from every State in the Union. I must have talked with 250 of them and they were unanimous in the conviction that Roosevelt was a sure winner.

"I had dinner with Governor Roosevelt at his Hyde Park home Saturday night and spent practically the entire evening with him and his son, James, who had gone over from Cambridge for the weekend.

Governor Confident

"Governor Roosevelt was in splendid health and he had full confidence that the outlook was perfect for his nomination and election, as the result of reports which he has received from every section of the country."

In taking the "watchful waiting" policy from the late Woodrow Wilson's notebook, the Mayor is adopting a political maneuver which has never before been a part of his campaign strategy. Those who expected him to return home with a "blast" were keenly disappointed in the Mayor's sudden change of front.

Leaves Train at Providence

Not only did the Mayor pass off inquiring questions regarding the campaign, but he secretly stepped off the New York express at Providence, and from there motored home, thus avoiding the photographers waiting at the Back Bay station.

The flashlights flared only to find his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, emerging from the train, and the Mayor himself mysteriously missing. Later the Mayor was found at his home, after a ride over the road from Providence through a drizzling rain.

In Fighting Trim

To a reporter who finally caught him at Jamaicaway, the Mayor eagerly described his voyage to Havana, the first airplane flight of his life from Cuba across to Miami, and the infinite details of Governor Roosevelt's home. But whether he would direct a Roosevelt fight against the Smith forces in this State, the Mayor would not say.

He appeared in perfect physical trim. The southern sun had bronzed his skin, while golfing, swimming and walking had made him as hard as nails. The reporter was invited to grip the bulging muscles of his forearms to become convinced that the Mayor was in fighting form.

Enthuses Over Loans

The one thing that brought paragraphs of praise tumbling from the Mayor's lips was the facility with which the city obtained $3,000,000 in tax anticipation notes from Boston bankers at only 5¾ per cent interest.

"Why, Philadelphia and a number of other cities have been trying for months to sell their tax anticipation notes and have failed. The loans issued by City Treasurer Dolan here are certainly a fine tribute to the outstanding character of Boston's financial position," said the Mayor.

The Legislature's refusal to abolish the Boston Traffic Commission and the State Board of Tax Appeals failed to disturb the Mayor. "Now Traffic Commissioner Joseph A. Conry will remain head of the Traffic Commission, and I will have to find somebody else to take the vacant post of chairman of the Street Commission," smiled the Mayor.

He stated that he did not expect that the Legislature would remove the Tax Appeal Board, which had been in office but a year, but he felt confident that Boston would get a better break from the State board in future cases of tax abatements.

Lucky in South

The Legislature withheld its hearings on other bills affecting the city so that the Mayor could personally attend the sessions, which will open Wednesday, when the Mayor's bills regarding the municipal tax limit come up for a hearing.

If his Southern luck remains with him, the Mayor promised that he would have the best year in his political history here in 1932. "Everything I touched came out right for me," the mayor laughed. "I won at every table at the Havana Casino and again at the races, until finally the American managers appealed to me to give them a chance by staying away. One of them told me I was crazy to go back home to be Mayor when I could win so handily at all their games of chance."

Lost Profit of $100,000

The Mayor declined to tell for publication the amount of his winnings, but it helped to offset the news of the George W. Harvey bankruptcy in which the Mayor was listed as a loser of $36,400, in Florida real estate as a result of the 1926 hurricane.

"I had a chance to sell half of my Florida real estate holdings at a profit of $100,000 and I held out," said the Mayor. "But then came the hurricane and the collapse of the boom. It's life and I have no complaint."

The Mayor will be back at his City Hall desk at 9 o'clock this morning to pile into his work, and at the same time keep an eye on his political opponents in the presidential campaign.

TRAVELER 3/1/32

Council Stops Flow of Oratory

After a three-weeks' rest the city council resumed its turbulence at yesterday's session, but two of the most loquacious members were forced to submit to silence. The council ruled Councilor John F. Dowd of Roxbury out of order when he presented an order requesting the City Hospital trustees to direct a city contractor to discharge seven bricklayers, who, he charged, were not residents of Boston, and later applied a recess order to Councilor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester while he was in the middle of a speech against Mayor Curley.

Councilor Dowd without a dissenting vote obtained the passage of a score of orders, most of them dealing with unemployment and public welfare. Conditions at the charity headquarters were so lax, he charged, that the city was "dipping into trust funds left for specific purposes by beneficiaries during the last 250 years."

Dowd secured the adoption of an order protesting against the Elevated crowding standing passengers in busses within the city limits. He charged that the El had discharged chauffeurs and taken busses off practically every route in the city. He presented another order requesting the mayor to refund contributions to the unemployment fund which had been taken, he said, from the city pay envelopes of temporary workers. Another order asked the mayor to direct the public welfare overseers to discontinue the issuance of $3-a-week lunch ticket books upon a chain lunch system to bachelor applicants for relief.

At the series of public hearings against city contractors which will start Friday at 2.30 o'clock, Kelly promised to produce affidavits alleging that Coleman Brothers have failed to make garbage collections twice a week in Dorchester, as required.

Councilor Norton's voice of protest was raised against the Coleman disposal company, which he said, should be required to install a new garbage reduction system at Spectacle Island at a cost of $250,000.

Mayor Curley sent but one order to the council and that was adopted with a unanimous vote, granting the City Hospital trustees authority to spend $1,226,000 on the construction of a new pathological building, ambulance station, garage and tunnels at the hospital grounds.

Globe 3/1/32

SANCTIONS MOVE IN BAY STATE

Donahue and Others Will Pick Slate Soon

Democratic National Committeeman Frank J. Donahue received this afternoon from Ex-Gov Alfred E. Smith a formal statement conveying to him power of attorney to select a Massachusetts slate pledged to support Mr Smith in the party's June convention at Chicago.

The way is thus cleared for Committeeman Donahue, in consultation with Gov Ely and Senator David I. Walsh, to pick the State-wide slate, and Mr Donahue said that he expects now that the conferees will be ready to announce the slate late this week.

Copies of the correspondence between Mr Donahue anl Ex-Gov Smith, which resulted in the granting by the latter to the former of legal power to act for him to meet the technicality in the primary regulations which requires that a Presidential candidate must give his written assent to the use of his name, were issued by Mr Donahue.

Donahue's Letter

Last Friday Mr Donahue wrote to Ex-Gov Smith, as follows:

"My Dear Governor:

"As the time draws near for our Presidential primary, it becomes necessary for us to meet a purely technical requirement.

"You know that Massachusetts will never be content to enter a Democratic national convention without a pledge to you.

"In order to be able to do this to the satisfaction of the Democratic voters of this State, we need your signature to the statement which I inclose. This satisfies the technical requirements of our election law and commits you to nothing beyond that.

"I would appreciate it if you would let me have your signature at the earliest convenient moment."

Ex-Gov Smith's Reply

With his legal authorization to Mr Donahue to act for him, ex-Gov Smith forwarded the following letter:

"Dear Mr Donahue:

"With deep appreciation of the contents of your letter of Feb 26, I am sending you herewith the signed authorization giving assent to the use of my name by candidates for delegates and alternate delegates at large and from districts in Massachusetts to the Democratic national convention to state their preference for me as a candidate for nomination for President of the United States.

"I understand that this is a technical requirement in your State, and I would not be interpreted as hampering in any way the desire of my friends in Massachusetts to express their sentiment for me.

"I cannot tell you how highly I value the friendship and esteem the honor which the State of Massachusetts seeks to do me. I hope, through you, to convey this to all my friends in the State of Massachusetts."

Text of Authorization

The formal grant of power of attorney to Mr Donahue, signed by Alfred E. Smith, is as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Alfred E. Smith of the city of New York, in the State of New York do hereby appoint and constitute Frank J. Donahue of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, my true and lawful attorney in fact, for me and in my name, to give written consent and file the same with the State Secretary of the State of Massachusetts to candidates for delegate and alternate delegates at large and from districts to the Democratic national convention, to state their preference for me as a candidate for nomination for President of the United States; the power hereunto given being given with the intention that said attorney may exercise all the rights that I might personally exercise under the provisions of Section 68 of Chapter 53 of the General Laws of Massachusetts.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 27th day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two."

Senator Coolidge's Stand

Mr Donahue, who is still also chairman of the Democratic State committee, declined to talk about the probable composition of the Smith-pledged slate of delegates and alternates. But he did comment, as follows, upon discussion of the likelihood that Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, by a statement attributed to Coolidge in New York newspapers Sunday, has ended the possibility of his being named on the list as a delegate-at-large:

"If Senator Coolidge was correctly quoted in Sunday's New York Times, he has, I should think, eliminated himself from further consideration.

"Delegates on the slate will be expected not only to support Gov Smith for President, but to support his platform views with respect to the 18th amendment.

"I cannot believe that Senator Coolidge, who was elected as a proponent of the repeal of the 18th amendment and received 100,000 "wet" Republican votes on that issue, has now shifted his position. I look for a denial from Senator Coolidge of the remarks attributed to him."

The Sunday Times quoted Senator Coolidge as having answered, when asked for an opinion upon Ex-Gov Smith's prohibition speech, delivered Saturday, that Coolidge did not think the convention would accept the plank proposed then by the ex-Governor. Coolidge was quoted as saying:

"I do not believe that the convention would accept such a plank as is proposed by Ex-Gov Smith. I hope the convention will not be thrown into discord by his fight. Both parties have this question to contend with, and I am hopeful that the platform declarations will be about the same, so as to take the wet and dry question out of the Presidential campaign."

Mayor Curley this afternoon declined to make any comment on the matter.

Mr Donahue said that the coming conference between Gov Ely, Senator Walsh and himself will deal with the proposal that the name of Vincent Brogna of Boston be substituted on the Smith-pledged slate for that of Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who has just left for a vacation in Florida, after withdrawing his own name from consideration.

Friends of Senator John P. Buckley and Representative Leo M. Birmingham, the party's floor leaders in the Legislature, are exercising increasing pressure aimed to place the names of both these Boston leaders upon the slate as finally selected, and one of these two men may secure the place that is left vacant by Mr Fitzgerald's withdrawal, it is said.

Unaware of the receipt by Committeeman Donahue of the Smith communication, Pres Joseph Santosuoso of the Italian Democratic Club of Massachusetts mailed today to Ex-Gov Smith a letter inquiring whether Mr Smith would or would not be a candidate for President and whether or not Mr Smith had yet given written consent for the use of his name as a candidate for the party's Presidential nomination.

SENATOR COOLIDGE OUSTED BY CHAIRMAN DONAHUE

Because of his opposition to Ex-Gov Alfred E. Smith's recently-stated position on prohibition reform, Senator Marcus A. Coolidge will not be named among the delegates-at-large who will go to the Democratic national convention pledged to Smith, it was revealed last night. Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic State committee removed Coolidge's name from the tentative list in response to numerous protests from Smith supporters, who resented the Senator's attitude of the Smith prohibition reform plan.

It was understood that Chairman Donahue took the action without consulting party associates, on the grounds that the Senator's renunciation of the Smith platform automatically excluded him from consideration even as a district delegate.

SMITH'S ACTION IN LINE WITH HIS ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW YORK, March 1 (A. P.)—Former Gov Smith's action in consenting to the use of his name by candidates for delegates to the Democratic national convention from Massachusetts is in line with his recent statement of policy.

In that statement he said he would make no pre-convention campaign for the Presidential nomination, but that if the convention should nominate him he would "make the fight."

HERALD 3/1/32 TRANSCRIPT 3/1/32

ORDERS $68,852 TAX ABATEMENT

State Appeal Board Finds A. W. Perry, Inc., Over-Assessed $2,300,000

ALL PROPERTIES IN BUSINESS AREA

The state board of tax appeals, charged by Mayor Curley with robbing municipalities of self government by its interference, yesterday handed down decisions ruling that Boston assessors overvalued property of A. W. Perry, Inc. real estate operators, by $2,303,000. The board finds that the company is therefore entitled to abatements of $68,852.40 on taxes levied for 1930.

The assessed value of the properties was set at $10,785,000, but after the board heard evidence and visited the properties, it ruled that the fair cash value for them was not more than $8,482,000.

Perry originally applied to the Boston assessors for abatement, but no action having been taken on those applications for more than four months, he went to the state board. Richard J. Cotter represented Perry and Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles F. Fay the city.

Change in the character of the districts in which the buildings are located, failure to renew leases for a variety of reasons and the general business depression are given as reasons why the properties should not be valued by the city at the figures set by the assessors.

Perry went before the board as both lessee and owner of the properties in issue. He contended as lessee that the fair cash value of real estate for the purpose of assessing a tax, where the real estate is subject to an existing lease, is the value irrespective of the lease, and the return thereunder is not to be considered except as it bears on the fair rental value of the premises.

Perry was tenant of 14 parcels under written leases and assignments and extensions from the several owners, and of one parcel under a written lease from the lessee of the premises. The assessors made a valuation of each parcel and assessed taxes for 1930 at $30.80 per $1000. Each of Perry's leases provided for the payment of rent by the lessee and obliged the lessee to pay all taxes.

All of the properties involved are in the business district of Boston.

Evidence was introduced by Cotter that in the operation of all the buildings for 1930, including in the expenses the rent and taxes paid by his client under the leases, but making no charge for management or depreciation, in all but two instances losses were incurred, and that in only one instance was there more than a small profit from the operation.

Cotter introduced evidence by Herbert G. Perry, president of A. W. Perry, Inc., and experts, to show that by reason of marked reductions in rent and great decline in the sale and rental value, their figures of valuation were much less than those of the assessors. They also testified that any recovery in real estate values would be slow.

According to testimony introduced by Cotter the assessors in their valuation gave great weight to the income received by the owners under their lease. It was Cotter's contention that in determining the fair cash value of the properties such income is of importance o..ly as it bears on their fair rental value. He was sustained in this connection.

Perry went to the board in four petitions. The first had to do with properties assessed for $5,980,000 and which the board said a fair cash value for which would be $4,697,000, thus an overvaluation of $1,283,000 and ordered abatements for $39,516.40. The parcels in question follow:

	Assessed value	Fair cash value	Abatement
101-103 Sum'er St.	$300,000	$230,000	$2156.00
143-147 Sum er St.	270,000	210,000	1848.00
149-151 Sum'er St.	180,000	115,000	2002.00
123-129 Sum'er St.	390,000	325,000	2002.00
40-44 Bromfield..	575,000	500,000	2310.00
121-123 Beach, 161-173 South....	325,000	215,000	3388.00
515-521 Washing'n	820,000	650,000	5236.00
607-611 Washing'n	710,000	625,000	2618.00
7-8 Hayward Pl...	90,000	57,000	1016.40
597-603 Washing'n	585,000	465,000	3696.00
85-91 Essex, 9 Edinboro....	350,000	275,000	2310.00
112-128 Bedford..	450,000	350,000	3080.00
130-136 Federal..	530,000	440,000	2772.00
81-91 Washington, 18-20 Elm.....	205,000	125,000	2464.00
83-87 Hanover....	200,000	115,000	2618.00

As lessee of the property bounded by 85-89 Beach street, 155-205 Lincoln street, 118-124 Kneeland street and 4-32 Albany street, Perry was assessed for $1,000,000, and as lessee of the property at 105-113 Summer street and 140 Bedford street he was assessed for $675,000. The board finds that the first group is worth only $760,000 and the latter group $625,000, on both of which there was an over-valuation of $290,000 and orders an abatement of both for $8932.

The assessors valued the Converse building at Milk and Pearl streets, owned by Perry, at $1,380,000, but the board finds an overvaluation of $300,000 and abates $7160.

Perry, as owner of three other parcels described as 90-92 State street, 2-16 Tremont street and 42-46 Court street and 89-105 Bedford street and 1-17 Lincoln street, fought the tax levy on those properties. He said that the assessed valuation placed on the first was $255,000; $735,000 on the second and $760,000 on the third. The board found the fair cash value of the first at $150,000, the second at $540,000 and the third at $630,000 and declared an overvaluation of $430,000 on the three groups and declares for a $13,244 abatement.

Pay $107,060 to Protect Airport

City of Boston Buys Two Parcels of Land from Boston Port Development Company

To insure clear approaches on the northwest side of the Boston Municipal Airport, the city of Boston has just purchased two parcels of land from the Boston Port Development Company, adjoining the airport. The recording of title reveals that one parcel containing 117,470 square feet was purchased for $20,557 and the other parcel containing 494,304 square feet was purchased for $86,503. Without the purchase of this area, it would have been possible for commercial interests to erect buildings that would have constituted serious hazards to planes landing or taking off from the northwest side of the field.

RECORD 3/1/32



"His Honor!"

Photo, taken in Havana and sent to Mayor Curley yesterday, shows His Honor surrounded by group of kiddies, shortly after he passed out shoes and clothing to them during his recent visit. Several other photos, taken in Havana during recent trip, were also sent the mayor yesterday.

Post 3/1/32

ORATORY BANNED BY COUNCIL

Two of "Three Musketeers" "Gagged" by Rules

Deluged with a torrent of orders, resolutions and oratorical speeches from the "Three Musketeers," who recently won their seats against the opposition of the city administration, the City Council yesterday rebelled at a turbulent session and formally banned the discussion of all matters outside its jurisdiction.

COUNCILLORS GAGGED

In a movement to speed up its official business the Council ruled Councillor John F. Dowd of Roxbury out of order by a vote of 18 to 2, and gagged Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester in the middle of a speech by going into recess with a vote of 11 to 5. Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park is the third "musketeer."

The drive to speed up business in the Council chamber was launched by Councillor Joseph McGrath of Dorchester, who recently retired from the president's chair.

Although during his year as presiding officer of the Council, he permitted the opponents of the administration the widest latitude, as a plain member yesterday he opened war upon "wasting time in the discussion of measures beyond our control."

Calls Order Useless

His crusade started when Councillor Dowd presented for adoption an order requesting the City Hospital trustees to direct a city contractor to discharge from the hospital construction job seven bricklayers who, he charged, were not residents of Boston.

The order was useless, Councillor McGrath suddenly protested, because the contract and ordinances and laws merely required that the workers be citizens of the United States, and there was no lawful restriction that they reside in this city.

"The only reason for the introduction of all these useless orders," charged Councillor McGrath, "is to bluff those people in the gallery.

Dowd and Kelly Stand Alone

That the order was unconstitutional was suggested by Councillor Thomas Burke of Dorchester, who appealed to the chair on a point of order. President Gallagher then ruled the order out of order, and when Dowd and Kelly protested that the president's ruling was unfair and appealed from the decision of the chair, 18 members of the Council sustained the president, leaving Dowd and Kelly alone in protest.

Kelly immediately afterwards was left in the middle of his protest against the Mayor's order, through which a day's pay is deducted from city employees for the unemployment relief fund.

Referring to the Mayor as "Silver-Dollar Jimmy who gave 800 silver dollars to the crew of a foreign steamship at Havana," Kelly was interrupted by Councillor Israel Ruby of Dorchester, who called Kelly "the clown of the Council."

To end the personalities, Councillor George W. Roberts, Back Bay Republican, stopped further debate by offering a motion to recess, and it was adopted by a vote of 11 to 5, with Councillors Dowd, Norton, Burke and Murray joining with Kelly in protest against the sudden ending of his speech.

Before the gags were applied, however, Councillor Dowd without a dissenting vote obtained the passage of a score of orders, most of them dealing with unemployment and public welfare.

Conditions at the charity headquarters were so lax, he charged, that the city was "dipping into trust funds left for specific purposes by beneficiaries during the last 250 years."

Dowd secured the adoption of an order protesting against the Elevated crowding standing passengers in buses within the city limits. He charged that the El had discharged chauffeurs and taken buses off practically every route in the city.

He presented another order requesting the Mayor to refund contributions to the unemployment fund which had been taken, he said, from the city pay envelopes of temparary workers.

Another Dowd order asked the Mayor to direct the public welfare overseers to discontinue the issuance of $3-a-week lunch ticket books upon a chain lunch system to bachelor applicants for relief.

Complaints Against Contractors

At the series of public hearings against city contractors which will start Friday at 2:30 o'clock, Kelly promised to produce affidavits alleging that Coleman Brothers have failed to make garbage collections twice a week in Dorchester as required.

Councillor Norton's voice of protest was raised against the Coleman disposal company, which he said, should be required to install a new garbage reduction system at Spectacle Island at a cost of $250,000.

Mayor Curley sent but one order to the Council and that was adopted with a unanimous vote, granting the City Hospital trustees authority to spend $1,226,000 on the construction of a new pathological building, ambulance station, garage and tunnels at the hospital grounds.

Back on the Job!



Mayor James M. Curley, tanned and refreshed by his month in the tropics, shown yesterday as he resumed his duties in City Hall, all ready for a volume of work awaiting his attention.

Globe 3/1/32

FOR HOME RULE IN BOSTON

Finnegan and Twohig Urge Mayor Name Police Head

Appointment by the Mayor of Boston, rather than the Governor, of the Boston Police Commissioner was urged today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Cities.

The committee had before it the petition of Senators James J. Twohig of South Boston and Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester seeking such a change.

Senator Twohig was the first speaker and declared that a similar measure has been before the Legsilature for the past several sessions.

He declared that it was not filed as a direct slap at the present commissioner, Eugene C. Hultman, but that the principle of the situation is entirely wrong and directly in violation of home rule.

Mr Twohig charged that certain high-class clubs and hotels are just as much speakeasies as places in other sections of the city, and that in one prominent club there had been within a year, he said, a "full-fledged bar in operation," yet no one ever heard of these places being raided.

Mr Twohig cited the operation of the Fire Department, under a commissioner appointed by the Mayor, as one of the finest disciplined organizations in the country. He had no criticism of the rank and file of the Police Department.

He claimed that the Police Commissioner is almost like a czar in that he is responsible to no one.

Senator Finnegan protested against a system that he claimed was in violation of the best principle of Government. He said that the present Governor does not want this situation and that he had requested him to file a similar bill a year ago. "And his attitude has not changed since," he added.

Mrs Hanna M. Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, opposed the bill. She told the committee that the present commissioner has done very well.

"The Mayor of Boston has too much power now to satisfy most people," she declared. "He is not capable of handling the appointments now."

Hearing closed.

TRAVELER, 3/1/32

Senator Coolidge's Name Is Wiped off State List Of Delegates for Smith

Donahue Eliminates Him Because of His Dry Law Stand

DEMOCRATS ASSAIL WAVERING ON ISSUE

Ex-Governor's Permission To Have Group Pledged To Him Expected

By W. E. MULLINS

The name of Senator Marcus A Coolidge last night was withdrawn from the tentative slate of delegates-at-large who would be pledged to support Alfred E. Smith for the presidential nomination at the Democratic national convention by Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the state committee and member of the party's national committee.

The decision to eliminate the senator's name was reached by Donahue following a flood of protests filed with him yesterday by Smith adherents who became incensed at Coolidge's repudiation of Smith's newly outlined position on prohibition reform.

Donahue readily conceded that Coolidge's surprising renunciation of the Smith platform had excluded him from consideration, even as a district delegate. The state chairman took the action without consulting party associates and said he would accept full responsibility.

Commenting on the situation last night Donahue said:

"Of course, if Senator Coolidge has been quoted correctly, and I have assurance that he has been, he cannot expect to be named on the slate that has been practically completed with his name on it. These delegates will run with Smith's written assent and it is his intention to make a fight to include his prohibition ideas in the platform. There is no point in having a delegate, particularly a delegate-at-large, who is unwilling to follow him on so important an issue."

Asked for an opinion on Smith's prohibition speech delivered Saturday afternoon in New York, Senator Coolidge said:

"I do not believe that the convention would accept such a plank as proposed by ex-Gov. Smith. I hope that the convention will not be thrown into discord by his fight. Both parties have this question to contend with, and I am hopeful that the platform declarations will be about the same, so as to take the wet and dry question out of the presidential campaign."

Coolidge's pussyfooting on the prohibition issue aroused considerable discontent among Democrats who had voted for him against William M. Butler, former senator, in the belief that he would follow the party in the North on its program for restoring control of liquor to the states.

The decision to eliminate Coolidge quickly follows the withdrawal of John F. Fitzgerald. He left for Florida Friday, after requesting that the place reserved for him on the slate be given to Vincent P. Brogna as a gesture of recognition to the Italian-American voters who had supported Smith in 1928.

Donahue said that he confidently expected to receive in this morning's mail a blank from Smith containing his certified signature to permit delegates to run in the presidential primary April 26 pledged to his support. This announcement checked with reports from New York to the effect that Smith's definite entrance as an active candidate here would be accompanied by a statement explaining his position.

ROOSEVELT GROUP SILENT

Supporters of Gov. Roosevelt steadfastly maintained silence yesterday on their plans, apparently convinced that the Smith workers would not have the written consent of their candidate.

In some quarters it was stated that efforts would be made to effect a compromise whereby several places on the Massachusetts Democratic delegation would be given to Mayor Curley and other Roosevelt supporters.

Although declining to be directly quoted, several Smith supporters declared that there would be no compromise, and that the slate would be named from top to bottom by Donahue.

The procedure in eliminating Coolidge was interpreted as meaning that the delegation would consist of 100 per cent Smith supporters who could be relied on to go through to the bitter end with the 1928 standard bearer. One Smith worker went to the extent of declaring that Curley cannot be a member of the delegation now even if he shifts his position and declares for Smith without reservation.

Gov. Ely was in Westfield over the week end working on the preparation of the address he will deliver tonight in Smith's interests at Manchester and Nashua. He readily conceded that he did not have Smith's written assent in his possession, but he declared that he had received verbal assurance from Smith that he would permit the use of his name here.

COUNCIL FIGHTS CONTRACTORS

Opens Drive Against Those Paying Less Than Stipulated Wage

DOWD IN ATTACK ON RELIEF HEADS

A drive against contractors who are not paying their employes the wages specified in contracts with the city was started by the city council yesterday.

A committee consisting of Councilmen Dowd, Power, Brackman, Norton and Kelly was named to summon contractors to public hearings and to determine if laborers are receiving less than the stipulated wage of 62½ cents per hour.

The council also ordered the committee on soldiers' relief to investigate at a public hearing, Thursday at 2:30 P. M., charges that John J. Lydon, soldiers' relief commissioner, has been abusing his discretionary power.

After a vacation of three weeks the council went on an investigating rampage which was punctuated by a customary attack by Councilman Kelly on Mayor Curley which was abruptly ended by a decision to recess.

Kelly, with the support of Councilman Fish of Dorchester, a world war veteran, charged that the treatment of veterans seeking soldiers' relief by Lydon has resulted in a deluge of complaints about the arbitrary manner in which he has used broad discretionary power.

Dowd berated the overseers of public welfare for compelling recipients of aid to accept tickets for food in a restaurant chain instead of the cash, which was formerly paid. He demanded an inquiry to discover the reasons for the adoption of the policy of paying those who formerly received $5 cash weekly, $2 in cash and lunch tickets amounting to $3.

McGrath gave the council orators a verbal drubbing for constantly "playing to the gallery" by urging the council to adopt orders calling for action which the council is powerless to force. He rebuked Dowd for asking approval of an order calling on the trustees of the City Hospital to force the discharge of bricklayers employed by a contractor engaged in the erection of a new hospital building because they are not residents of Boston.

"The only reason," McGrath said, "is to bluff the unemployed. We're powerless in this matter and every councilman knows it. I'm tired of the practice of bringing men here and bunking them if they're looking for work. They want work and not conversation. So why continue to bluff those within the hearing of our voices?"

TRAVELER 3/1/32

ENTERS RACE FOR DELEGATES IN BAY STATE

Happy Warrior Formally Authorizes Use of Name in Selecting Slate for Democratic National Convention—Expresses Appreciation of State's Loyal Support—Ely, Walsh, Donahue to Name Delegates

BULLETIN (Latest)

Mayor Curley announced at City Hall today that he would have nothing to say in the nature of comment on the statement of Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith. The mayor declined to see the newspaper men to discuss the situation.

By DONALD R. WAUGH

Al Smith today became an outright candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, openly seeking pledged delegates to the national convention.

This occurred when Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic state committee of Massachusetts, made public correspondence between Smith and himself and Smith's power of attorney to him authorizing Donahue to select a hand-picked slate of candidates for delegates pledged to Smith.

AUTHORIZES USE OF NAME

Donahue received today Smith's authority for the use of his name in this way in the Massachusetts presidential primaries, which will take place April 26.

Donahue has not picked the slate of delegates.

In his accompanying letter Smith said: "I cannot tell you how highly I value the friendship, and esteem the honor which the state of Massachusetts seeks to do me. I hope, through you, to convey this to all my friends in the state of Massachusetts."

The message which Donahue received from Smith today was the one which Smith had verbally assured Gov. Ely 10 days ago would be forthcoming at the proper time.

Mayor Curley and other Massachusetts supporters of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt had expressed doubt as to whether Smith would permit the formal pledging of delegates to him. Smith's statement leaves them pretty much on the end of a political limb as they realize the difficulty in attempting to break down a Smith pledged slate by the Democratic state machine including the Governor and Senator David I. Walsh.

MAY PUT CURLEY ON SLATE

Although Mayor Curley would not discuss the situation today it is understood that he hopes to reach some agreement whereby he will be allowed on the hand-picked slate. Gov. Ely and Senator Walsh would probably stand for some such arrangement if Curley agreed to Smith as his first choice. This would eliminate Curley running independently and possibly breaking into the hand-picked slate.

But Donahue and Daniel H. Coakley will vigorously resist allowing Curley on the slate under any circumstances. The outcome of the matter is, therefore, very much in doubt.

In any event it looks less and less likely that there will be any complete pledged-to-Roosevelt slate in the field. Roosevelt probably would be afraid of such a direct showdown in Massachusetts which would endanger his eventually getting some of the Massachusetts delegates at the convention, when and if the Smith candidacy is there eliminated.

Under the Massachusetts laws delegates to the national convention may not run as pledged to vote for a particular candidate unless that man has consented in writing to have the would-be delegates run so pledged.

It is significant that Smith's approval of the use of his name comes in such a form as to give Donahue absolute authority to pick the slate.

HAS NATIONAL BEARING

Although Smith's action is directed at the Massachusetts situation, it has been awaited with great interest throughout the country and has a special bearing on the New Hampshire primary of next Tuesday. Gov. Ely, a recognized Smith leader in New England, will speak tonight in Manchester and Nashua, N. H., in the interest of the election of the Smith slate in the Granite state.

The text of Smith's power of attorney to Donahue reads:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Alfred E. Smith of the City of New York in the State of New York, do hereby appoint and constitute Frank J. Donahue of Boston in the State of Massachusetts my true and lawful attorney in fact, for me, and in my name, to give written assent and file the same with the State Secretary of the State of Massachusets to candidates for delegates and alternate delegates, at large, and from districts, to the Democratic National Convention, to state their preference for me as a candidae for nomination for President of the United States; the power hereunto given being given with the intention that said attorney may exercise al, the rights that I might personally exercise under the provisions of Section 68 of Chapter 53 of the General Laws of Massachusetts.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the twenty-seventh day of February in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Two.

(Signed) ALFRED E. SMITH

"State of New York, county of New York, ss.

ADVERTISER 3/1/32

SEN. COOLIDGE TO BE DROPPED AS DELEGATE

His Speech Criticizing Smith's Stand on Wet Referendum Lets Him Out

By BERNARD J. DOHERTY

United States Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, by his statement criticizing the speech of "Al" Smith in favor of a referendum on prohibition as suggested by John J. Raskob, has eliminated himself from the Smith slate to the Democratic national convention.

Chairman Frank J. Donahue made this plain today, a few minutes after he received Smith's consent to have his name used in the primary here.

Donahue leaves a loophole for Sen. Coolidge on the chance that he had been misquoted, but it is not believed Sen. Coolidge will avail himself of the opportunity.

"If Senator Coolidge is correctly quoted," commented Donahue, "of course he has eliminated himself as a possible delegate on the Smith slate.

LOOKS FOR DENIAL.

"I cannot believe Sen. Coolidge wishes the question of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment kept out of the national platform when he was elected to the Senate as the proponent of such repeal and received 100,000 Republican votes as such.

"I look for a denial."

Sen. Coolidge was reported as saying he hoped the Smith idea would not be thrown into the convention, as it might create discord. He further expressed the hope that inasmuch as prohibition is a problem with which both parties have to deal, the Republican and Democratic platforms would be much alike, so that prohibition would not be an issue in the coming campaign.

Chairman Donahue let it be known that he is not alone in the attitude he is taking on the Coolidge statement, that indignation has been expressed by a number of influenial men within the party.

FOR SMITH FIRST

The formal entrance of Smith into the state primary here, dispelling as it does all question as to his candidacy, was expected today to bring about a further collapse in the Roosevelt movement here.

Some of the most prominent Roosevelt boosters are on record as being Smith men first. Announcements of their allegiance to the Smith candidacy are considered bound to come as a matter of course.

Mayor Curley, however, leader of the Roosevelt forces here, when acquainted today with Smith's consent statement, chose not to break the silence he has maintained since his conference a few days ago with Roosevelt in Hyde Park, N. Y.

OUT AND OUT SMITH MEN

None of the pro-Roosevelt group will be given any consideration in the final makeup of the Smith slate, if Chairman Donahue has his way. Donahue believes that none but straight out-and-out Smith men should be recognized.

Donahue plans to have a last pow-wow with Sen. Walsh and Gov. Ely within the next few days on the final makeup of the slate. Several changes are indicated with the possibility that Donahue himself may decide to give up his place.

With Coolidge off and also the possibility of former Mayor Peters being dropped, there will be greater opportunity of recgonizing some of the younger element within the party.

POST 3/1/32

His Honor in Cuba



Yesterday you read Bill Cunningham's story telling how Mayor Curley brought business to Wajay, Cuba, and, incidentally, purchased an admiral's suit for one young fellow who was totally minus pants. Thereupon another, hopeful divested himself of what he called clothing, and, clad in nature's garb only, sidled up to the Mayor, waiting for the manna to descend. He received his suit, too, but not before this picture was taken. The "admiral" is at the Mayor's right, the unclothed (they threw a garment over his shoulders for propriety's sake) is at the left, and, of course, in the centre is his Honor, himself, thoroughly enjoying the experience.

Mayor Curley has arrived home in good health and spirits, but Gov Roosevelt, who has the Mayor's support, possibly doesn't know just where he is, politically speaking.

Globe 3/1/32

SAYS STATE SHOULD PAY COST OF BANK CASE

Hein Tells City Council Law Requires Attorney General to Prosecute—Dowd's Move to Oust Non-Resident Laborers Hit as "Bluff"

Councilor James Hein of Brighton, Republican, yesterday charged in the City Council that prosecution of the Industrial Bank and Trust Company officials had already cost Suffolk County taxpayers $50,000 when he believed the burden should have been borne by the State. He offered an order requesting Dist Atty William Foley to inform the City Council if it were not true that the investigation should have been carried on by the Attorney General.

The order met opposition from Councilor Fitzgerald and was tabled. Councilor Hein after yesterday's meeting said that the matter would be heard from again.

According to Mr Hein, "Chapter 167 of the General Laws provide that the State Commissioner of Banks in cases of violation of the banking laws of the Commonwealth may report to the Attorney General, who shall forthwith prosecute the same."

Continuing, the Brighton Councilor said that "the Attorney General to relieve his department from the inconvenience and expense of the prosecution sent the case down to the district attorney, who proceeded to prosecute at an expense of $500 a day or $50,000 so far, not including the costs of the trial. This expense should be borne by the State."

To Hold Wage Hearings

A committee consisting of Councilors Dowd, Kelly, Norton, Power and Brackman, beginning next Friday, will conduct hearings to determine if individuals or corporations holding city contracts are paying the regulation wage and hiring noncitizens or aliens.

Councilor Dowd offered the order, but in view of the possibility of hearings all Summer certain members of the Council were not enthusiastic at the prospect, but readily agreed to a suggestion that a committee do the job and call before it any or all individuals or corporations suspected of not conforming with terms of city contracts relating to wages, etc.

Public Works Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke is called upon in an order offered by Councilor Dowd to abrogate the Nickerson contract for garbage removal at Hyde Park. Councilor Clement Norton of Hyde Park declared he not only favored the abrogation of the Hyde Park contract but also the greater contract with the Brooklyn Ash Removal Company, which some time ago was sublet.

The three-week vacation of the Council caused Councilor Dowd's orders to pile up, and as a result he consumed considerable time of the body in yesterday's session.

Councilor Dowd encountered real opposition when he offered an order calling up the City Hospital trustees to direct a contractor doing work there to discharge employes not residents of Boston and hire Boston residents. Councilor McGrath attacked the order and charged that the only reason it was introduced "was to bluff those within hearing of our voices."

Order of No Effect, Ruby Says

Continuing, Councilor McGrath said, "Hungry men want work . . . not conversation or bluff from us. We are powerless in this matter and every member knows it."

Charging that "one or two members were trying to put the rest of the Council in the middle and have them vote for something they all know will have no force or effect," Councilor Ruby opposed the order. He pointed out that the contracts contained a specific provision that employes be citizens of the United States and if they are citizens of the country, they need not live in Boston.

Councilor Gleason, ordinarily extremely quiet in Council meetings, heatedly charged that the order was an attack on Mayor Curley.

The order was amended by Councilor Kelly only to be ruled out by order of Pres Gallagher. Councilor Dowd then insisted his only reason for the order was that one Boston citizen had been discharged from the job and seven residents of cities and towns outside Boston were retained.

Councilor Burke of Dorchester took exceptions to remarks of Councilor Dowd and plainly stated he favored employment only of Boston men on Boston contracts, but that a contract existed and that was the end of that particular matter. Councilor Curtis spoke along the same lines and suggested that he favored some provision in future contracts to care for Boston men.

Vote Defeats Order

The chair's ruling that the order and amendment were out of order went to a vote and the chair was sustained, 18 to 2, Councilors Dowd and Kelly standing alone.

Under another order from the Councilor from Roxbury, City Auditor Carven is asked to tell the Council if any trust funds provided for welfare purposes have been diverted to any purpose other than that expressed by the creator of the trust.

Others of Councilor Dowd's orders call on the Mayor to direct the trustees of the City Hospital to cease discharging any help and that the Elevated comply with the city ordinance and forbid standees in busses.

The Council passed an order for $1,226,000 for the pathological building improvement of the power plants and construction of the laundry at the Boston City Hospital. Councilor Cox, who spoke for the order, said that when the hospital plan is completed there will be accommodations for 2200 patients.

A resolution offered by Councilor Kelly was passed, as amended by Councilor Cox, to the effect that the City Council extended its congratulations and best wishes to the Irish party in power.

No objection being raised to an order of Councilor Kelly, there will be held at 2 p m, Friday, a public hearing for the airing of any complaints against the Soldiers' Relief Department.

MARCH 17 PARADE ROUTE CHOSEN IN SOUTH BOSTON

The route of the Evacuation Day, March 17, parade in South Boston was announced last night as follows: Andrew sq through Dorchester st to 4th st, to Thomas Park, to 6th st, to 8th st, to Farragut road, to Broadway, to Dorchester av, where the marchers will be dismissed.

The reviewing stand for the Governor, the Mayor and invited guests will be at B st and Broadway and that of the chief marshal and staff at A st and Broadway. The chief marshal of the parade, which this year will be somewhat curtailed, will be Leon Connors and his chief of staff will be James McGarry.

The annual celebration will be held at the Broadway Theatre March 12 and the annual banquet of the South Boston Citizens Association will be held March 16.

Allows Perry Two Million Abatement

The State Board of Tax Appeal yesterday announced that it had granted an abatement of nearly $2,000,000 in taxes assessed on sixteen parcels of property owned or leased by A. W. Perry, Inc., of Boston. It was the largest abatement since that given the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, which was more than $3,000,000. The board previously had given the Perry Company abatements aggregating more than $500,000 on two other properties.

Yesterday's decision was the first since the creation of the tax appeal board a year ago on which a dissenting opinion was expressed. Alexander Lincoln dissented from the majority on property at 607-611 Washington street and John D. Wright dissented on three items. It was announced by counsel for the company that application for similar abatements on the same properties on taxes for 1931 would be filed.

Post 3/1/32

THE BATTLE OF THE CENTURY



American 3/1/32

MAYOR READY FOR YEAR OF CLOSE SHAVES



JAMES FLEMING MAYOR CURLEY WALTER SCOTT

Mayor Curley will have plenty of close shaves this coming year, and he'll enjoy them all. Here are James Fleming and Walter Scott, officials of the Gillette Safety Razor Co., presenting His Honor with one year's supply of the firm's new "blue blade" razor. The mayor thanked his visitors for their gift and praised the Gillette concern as a firm in which Boston takes just pride. (Staff photo.)

Globe 3/1/32

MAYOR LAUDS BLUE BLADES

The new blue blade manufactured by the Gillette Safety Razor Company gives assurance of greater comfort and better shaving service, Mayor Curley told representatives of the concern who were his guests at City Hall today.

The visitors, James Fleming, sales manager of the concern, and Walter Scott, sales promotion manager, told the mayor of the many improvements made in the new blue blade and presented him with a year's supply of them.

"Boston has always taken pride in the Gillette Safety Razor Company," the mayor told his visitors. "From its inception the company has been financed and officered in great measure by New Englanders.

"I am a user of the Gillette razor and of the blades manufactured by your concern. I rejoice that your newest blade makes it possible to enjoy shaving to a larger measure than has ever been previously known. I heard your new blade discussed favorably in New York early this week. Your blue blade gives assurance of greater comfort and better shaving service."

MAYOR WOULD RAISE MARRIAGE FEE COST

Bill to Increase It to $2 Given Hearing

Another dollar would be added to the already high cost of matrimony under a bill heard today by the legislative committee on legal affairs. The bill is proposed by Mayor Curley of Boston and would increase the marriage license fee from $1 to $2.

Edward D. Collins represented Mayor Curley in urging the measure, stating that the cost of the marriage license bureau in Boston is greater than the income derived from it.

There was no opposition.

unt Globe 3/2/32 TRAVELER 3/2/32

garage', looked like a [illegible] Under Republican leadership, because we had prospered under a high tariff, we were fooled into the belief that we could be made rich under a higher one.

"We were so self satisfied that we thought that our gold could buy all of the best things the best way in the countries of Europe. We proposed to capitalize the industry of the Old World with the dollars from the New.

"No man could beat that tide. Today things have changed. Today the spirit of '28 is a myth to be written in the history of American mythology, a weird and fancy tale of credulous people. Some of us have two old cars in the garage, but the second-hand man won't look at them, and a beef bone may be in the pot, but the chicken is gone.

Deserves Another Try

"In my opinion, a man who received 15,000,000 votes in 1928, and possesses the character and ability of Gov Smith should have our sympathy for another try. Not for the glory of Smith, but for the salvation of American people.

"You will say to me, 'But there are other candidates, men of great ability and experience.' That is true and I am not here, a stranger to you, to talk against them. I have the natural feeling of every Democrat in the country that we want to win this next election. We must not forget, however, that the object of our political interests is not primarily the success of the Democratic party, but the peace, happiness and prosperity of 120,000,000 people who compose the United States of America.

"It is not enough that we elect a President of the United States, but we must elect a President who meets the need of these times and is capable of rendering that service which is now so much needed to put the country back upon a sane and normal course, both in its domestic affairs and its foreign policies.

"We appreciate that it is a matter of grave concern and therefore concede that it is a matter requiring grave deliberation."

CURLEY URGES $19 TAX LIMIT

Mayor Appears Personally Before Legislative City Finance Body

Seeking a $19 tax limit for municipal appropriations, in place of the present $16 limit, Mayor Curley appeared today before the committee on municipal finance, accompanied by Budget Commissioner Fox.

He called attention to increased expenditures, more especially in the city hospital department and department of public welfare, and said that while the present situation of affairs may improve before another year, he felt the city should be prepared to meet the future.

"I look for the election of a Democratic President and the end of the present depression," he said, "and furthermore there is hope from another angle, for the Republicans never let a depression run through a presidential year."

Budget Commissioner Fox submitted figures in detail in support of the mayor's position.

He called attention to decreased revenue, transfer of the corporation and street railway taxes from tax limit considerations, and lack of free cash at the beginning of the municipal year, as well as the increased expenditure in the public welfare department. It is the desire of the city, he said, to set up a reserve against emergencies in the economic situation.

CURLEY SILENT ON ROOSEVELT

Mayor, as Well as Smith Forces, Are Waiting N. H. Primary

By DONALD R. WAUGH

Mayor Curley said today that he does not expect to have any statement to make on the Smith-Roosevelt political situation until after the New Hampshire presidential primaries Tuesday.

The mayor said that, although he is to speak Monday noon to the Manchester, N. H., chamber of commerce, his address will be on the port of Boston.

Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic state committee, who is to draw up the hand-picked slate of delegates pledged to Smith, was in Worcester today trying a case in court. Accordingly, he did nothing with regard to the slate.

It is now anticipated that Senator Walsh will come up from Washington again next week-end, possibly arriving in Massachusetts Saturday morning, and while the senator is in the state he will probably sit down with Donahue and Gov. Ely and assist in reaching a definite decision on the slate.

In view of the announcement from Mayor Curley today, it seems definitely assured that the Roosevelt-for-President forces will make no definite decision on their plans until they see the result of the contest between the Smith and Roosevelt slates of delegates in New Hampshire.

This was the general reaction in political circles today despite the announcement of John H. Backus, Jr., in New Bedford that he would go forward with a Roosevelt slate of delegates in the 15th congressional district. The slate consists of him and Representative Arthur Goulart of New Bedford, as candidates for delegates; and August J. Cormier of New Bedford and Thomas F. Keliher of Sandwich, as candidates for alternate delegates. Backus has no written authority from Gov Roosevelt for the use of his name.

From Washington Senator Marcus A. Coolidge has issued a denial of the views on prohibition recently attributed to him by a New York newspaper.

Senator Coolidge says that he believes in return of liquor control to the states and does not differ with ex-Gov. Smith on this question.

This statement of the junior Massachusetts senator rather puts him back on the tentative Smith slate, which Chairman Frank J. Donahue is now drawing up.

Some seven of the 12 places for delegates-at-large on Donahue's list seem pretty well assured—Gov. Ely, Senator Walsh, Senator Coolidge, State Senator Buckley, Representative Birmingham, Mrs. Sayre and Dr. McGillicuddy. There will be another woman such as Mrs. Millea or National Committeewoman Sullivan, and representatives of one or more racial groups, such as Sheriff Talbot of Bristol county and Vincent Brogna. Daniel J. Gallagher, ex-Mayor Peters, Donahue himself, and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald might also have places. State Senator Joseph W. Monahan of Belmont denies a report that he is interested in being a delegate to the convention.

It still looks very doubtful whether Mayor Curley will be allowed on the slate.

Gov. Ely was back in the State House today, after having made three speeches in New Hampshire last night in the interest of the Smith slate there. He spoke over the radio and then at rallies in Manchester and Nashua. He referred at length to Smith's action in sending his power of attorney to Donahue, and said if Smith is a candidate in Massachusetts, as he is, he is also a candidate in New Hampshire.

Gov. Ely said that in view of the strong vote which Smith received in 1928 his election this year should be a "cinch."

That the Roosevelt forces in Massachusetts are now somewhat discouraged is indicated by Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic state committee and erstwhile Roosevelt supporter. He says tartly he thinks he'll return to the practice of law.

GLOBE 3/2/32

SMITH CAMPAIGN STARTED BY ELY

Governor Declares Him Definitely in Race

New Hampshire Audiences Give Executive Warm Welcome

Curley Silent on Message to Donahue From Smith

By JOHN D. MERRILL

MANCHESTER, N H, March 1—Gov Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts came up into New Hampshire today and urged the Democratic voters of this State to send to the national convention of the party delegates who will support Alfred E. Smith for President.

The Governor spoke first over the air from the new Station WFEA, which made its bow to the public tonight from Hotel Carpenter. That was at 7 p m. About an hour later Gov Ely addressed an audience which crowded the Ritz, a hall seating perhaps 1000 people and still later he went over the road to Nashua, where he spoke to another large audience.

Says Smith Is Candidate

Gov Ely said in one of his early sentences tonight that he was not trying to persuade the Democrats of New Hampshire, "unless they were willing to be persuaded," but before he had finished he went a little further and said he was pleading the cause of a man "who speaks a language both you and I understand. The cause of Democracy. The cause of Alfred E. Smith."

Gov Ely said with emphasis tonight that Smith is a candidate for President.

"He is a candidate in Massachusetts," Mr Ely remarked, "and he is no different in New Hampshire."

Then the Governor went on to observe that if Smith was able to get 15,000,000 votes in 1928 when everything was rosy and the Republicans said they must be continued in power if prosperity was to last, it will be "a cinch" to elect Smith in these troubled days when everybody is dissatisfied and disgusted with the Hoover Administration.

It appears that the Roosevelt people in New Hampshire are throwing cold water on the Smith candidacy by saying that he cannot be nominated, or, if he is nominated, cannot be elected. These were the allegations which Gov Ely attempted to answer here tonight, and so did the other speakers.

No Reservations in Speech

What the Governor said here tonight may be of interest in Massachusetts also, because there are some people in that State who think Smith is not a candidate in the ordinary use of the word. But Gov Ely made no reservations in what he said tonight.

The crowd gave the Governor a fine reception, applauded him often, and cheered him loudly at the close of his address. John L. Sullivan, the County Solicitor of Hillsboro County, who presided at the meeting here, said when Gov Ely had finished, "If the people of Massachusetts ever lose their minds and think they want to get along without Gov Ely, we'll take him up here, keep him busy, and forgive Massachusetts for taking Daniel Webster away from us." That sentence showed the kind of impression Gov Ely made.

"I had a little hesitation about coming up here tonight and speaking to you," the Governor began. "I am not at all sure you want advice on this matter from anyone outside the State. I am here only as a friend.

"I will tell you how I feel. They have asked us why we waste our time on a man who is not a candidate."

Gov Ely then read the correspondence between Smith and Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts in which the former said his name might be used on the primary ballot in Massachusetts.

Candidate in Massachusetts

"Over in Massachusetts Gov Smith is a candidate for President of the United States, and I am sure he will not change where he crossed the State line. If he is a candidate in Massachusetts, of course he is a candidate in New Hampshire. I can probably tell you about him little that you do not already know. I have shaken his hand. I have smoked a cigar with him, I have talked over with him the issues of the present campaign."

The Governor then swung into his prepared address, altering it slightly.

The Smith supporters here express confidence they will elect all the New Hampshire delegates to the national convention. The Roosevelt people are just as certain of the opposite result.

Most of the prominent party leaders in the State are for Roosevelt, but their attitude is perhaps something of an asset to Smith's friends, because the latter allege that the "bosses" are trying to thwart the will of the people. Unprejudiced observers say it is not at all unlikely that the State delegation will be split.

Much depends on this city, by far the largest in the State. It is said that Smith is very strong in Manchester. New Hampshire Democrats are not unmindful of the fact that their primary a week from today will be the first in the country and will put them in the newspaper headlines everywhere. Both factions of the party are doing everything they can to obtain the psychological benefit which will follow a victory on March 8.

Text of Ely Speech

Gov Ely spoke as follows:

"From my observation, our own political world is made up of two schools of politics. In one school we find the men who are successful because of their cleverness in being all things to all people, cautious and even equivocal in stating a position on a public question. They announce with ponderous deliberation and knitted brow enigmatical answers of Yes and No and get away with it. On the other hand, they very definitely behind the scenes work along a given line. Their English is polished and correct, their Delphic utterances may be interpreted to suit the taste of the individual. In ordinary times they do very well in public office because they are not fools.

"The other school of politics is the school of frankness. The statement of those men who belong to that school is positive and of course such men do not please everyone. You cannot please everyone by saying, 'I am against the 18th Amendment' and 'I believe in its repeal.' You cannot please everyone by saying, 'The tariff is too high; it should be taken out of politics and regulated by an impartial commission of experts.' You cannot please everyone by saying, 'I do not know what to do for the farmers,' although no one has yet found out what to do for the farmers.

Not Ordinary Times

"It may not make very much difference from which school you draw your elective officers in ordinary times—but these are not ordinary times. If conditions ever faced the American people calling for the choice of a President who is definite and positive in his course of action, whose sympathies are such that he appreciates the needs of the common man, who is trained in the theory and practice of Government, whose intellectual capacity is practical rather than academic, whose frankness bespeaks confidence—that time is now.

"That is why I am here to urge the Democrats of New Hampshire to select delegates favorable to the candidacy of Alfred E Smith. If the rest of the Nation understood him as we do, if they knew his sturdy Americanism, his honesty of purpose, his executive ability, his intellectual capacity for public problems, there would be no doubt of his choice by a Democratic convention and his election by the American people. Those who know him best, like him best. That is a great tribute to a great man.

"What about his political experience and training in public service? Is it equalled by that of any man of any party in this Republic? He has served in the ranks. He has served as Alderman of the largest city in the United States. He has served without thought of criticism as sheriff of the largest jurisdiction served by any such officer. He has served as an Assemblyman of the most populous State in the Union. He has served for four terms as Governor of the Empire State.

"He has acquired and manifested such a grasp and understanding of the science of Government, has demonstrated such a capacity to do things and to get things done for the welfare of the people, that he has won the highest praise of the most impartial and deserving experts in statecraft in all walks of life, in all schools and shades of political belief.

At Peak of His Powers

"He is in the full flower of his splendid mental and physical energy and power. In heart, in sentiment, in his philosophy he has all that pertains to our rights in the control and conduct of our Government. From his humble beginning by the force of his character he has worked his way personally and through his own efforts to the heights of public confidence and esteem. In 1928, 15,000,000 voters cast their votes for him. More than were ever cast for any Democrat, and more than were ever cast for any man of any party with the exception of Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover.

"The contest in 1928 was against apparently insurmountable obstacles to success. The tide of a wasteful, profligate and gambling prosperity had lulled the people of the United States into a bankrupt belief that government by the Republican party was the essence of domestic tranquility and individual happiness. 'A chicken in every pot and two cars in

AMERICAN 3/2/32

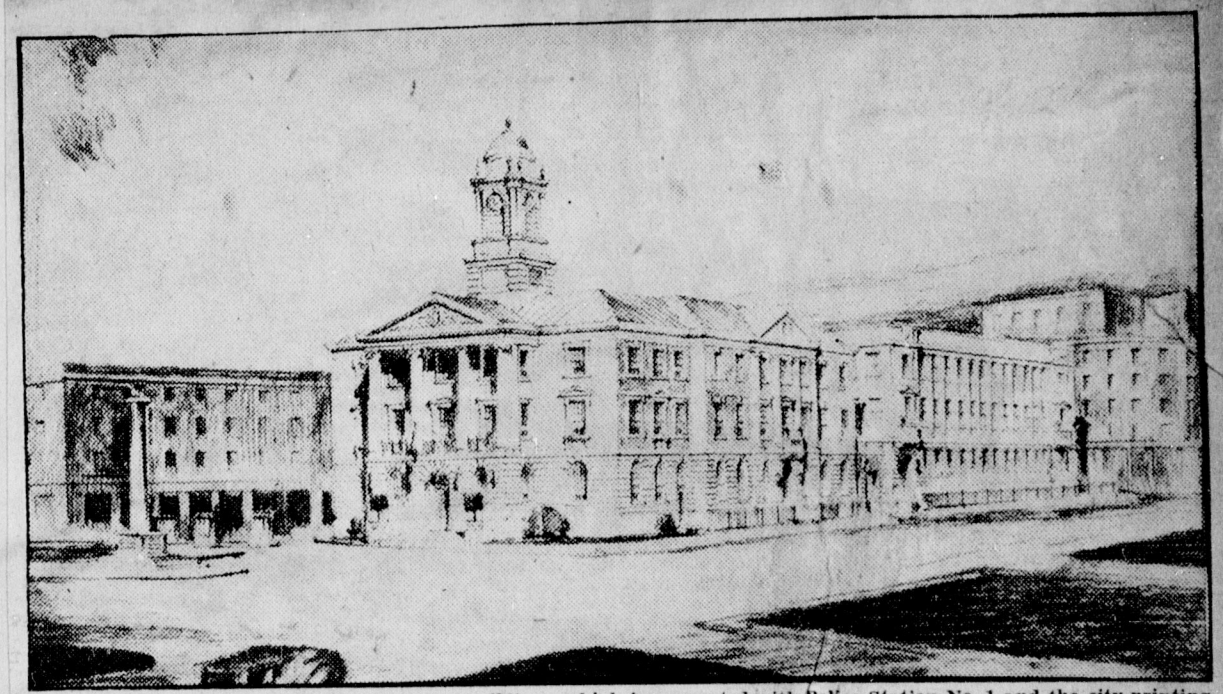
On a Big Scale -:- -:- -:-

By FRANKLI COLLIER



HERALD 3/2/32

EAST BOSTON POLICE AND TUNNEL BUILDING



Drawing of the new tunnel administration building, which is connected with Police Station No. 1 and the city printing department building in East Boston. J. M. Gray and J. P. Hffernan are the architects.

Tunnel Administration Building, Police Station Contracts Awarded

Contracts, involving $485,550, for the construction of two police stations and the administration building of the East Boston traffic tunnel were awarded by Mayor Curley, yesterday.

The new station at Warren avenue and Berkeley streets, to house police divisions 4 and 5, now located at Lagrange and East Dedham streets, will be erected by Thomas C. Dolan for $242,700. The cost of the site, formerly occupied by the Scenic Temple and adjacent buildings, is $110,000.

Thomas O'Connor & Co. will build the new police station to replace the present Hanover street building and the tunnel administration structure which, with the municipal printing plant now under construction, will occupy the entire plaza between Cross and Richmond streets at the Boston entrance to the tunnel. The contract for the police station, which will front on North street and will occupy a site between the administration and printing buildings, involves $159,700, while the cost of the tunnel office building is $83,650.

The administration building will face the plaza to be created by the widening of Cross and North streets and will house the offices necessary to the management of the tunnel as well as the emergency trucks and other equipment.

The building of red brick and stone is of early Colonial type of architecture and the plans provide for an entrance of particularly attractive design.

The adjoining police station of three stories will include a garage on the street floor as well as the division offices. The second floor plans call for five bedrooms, a sleeping chamber for the captain, recreation, study, and locker rooms and shower baths. The dormitory on the third floor may be used as a gymnasium. In addition there are nine bedrooms, showers and storage space. A revolver range is planned in the basement.

The combination police station for divisions 4 and 5 will have a frontage of 124 feet on Warren avenue and 101 feet on Berkeley street. It will be of three stories, with administrative offices, a cell room with 20 cells, and the principal department garage on the first floor. The two upper floors will be devoted to sleeping quarters and recreation rooms while a penthouse on the roof will provide a shooting range.

The Colonial type of architecture harmonizes with that of adjacent buildings.

RECORD 3/2/32

Curley in Plea for $2,000,000 for Hospital

Mayor Curley will appear before the legislative committee on municipal finance today to urge passage of an act to permit the city to borrow $2,000,000 for new buildings at the City Hospital, which institution he claims is overcrowded.

In support of the proposed measure, the mayor will outline the present crowded condition of the hospital, where more than 200 patients are lying on cots in the aisles for lack of ward accommodation. In the main hospital, it is said that 1400 patients are crowded in space normally occupied by 1190.

Mayor Curley recently declared that, because of the depression and unemployment, persons were inflicting injuries upon themselves in order to be admitted to the hospital.

"They are desperate," the mayor said, "and will resort to these extreme measures to gain entrance to the hospital, where they will be assured of good, nourishing food and a clean bed to sleep in."

Dr. Dowling, superintendent of the hospital, when questioned in regard to this, declared that no person was cared for at the hospital unles he was really in need of medical attention.

HERALD 3/2/32

Donahue Blocks Mayor Curley Definitely as Smith Delegate

Asserts Those on Slate Must Agree to Stick Until 1928 Candidate Releases Them—State Chairman to Name Group

Frank J. Donahue, who carries in his pocket power of attorney to name a delegation of Massachusetts Democrats pledged to support Alfred E. Smith for the presidential nomination at the national convention, has erected what appears to be a definite barrier against the inclusion of Mayor Curley on the slate.

After declaring yesterday that it will be several days before he has the entire slate satisfactorily completed he said of it, "This will be a Smith delegation which will vote for Gov. Smith until he releases it. I have no desire to create dissension in the ranks but only delegates willing to assume that obligation will be regarded as eligible."

The mayor, because of his positive commitment to Gov. Roosevelt of New York, obviously cannot engage in any compromise that would compel him to support Smith to that extent. Donahue's statement was interpreted as a direct refusal to consider any deal which would admit the mayor to a place on the slate.

Donahue, having absolute authority in the slate-making task, accordingly possesses sufficient power to exclude his political foe from any consideration. From other sources it was indicated that he will refuse to be overruled by Gov. Ely and Senator Walsh in the event they are in a mood to discuss compromise in an effort to prevent the mayor from running pledged to Roosevelt.

The anticipated permission from Smith to use his name on the Massachusetts ballot in the presidential preferential primary on April 26 arrived at the office of the state chairman yesterday morning and was immediately released for publication without comment, save for Smith's accompanying statement and Donahue's previous request for the document.

It definitely placed the 1928 Democratic nominee in the contest as an active candidate, although the accompanying statement expressed the opinion that compliance with Donahue's request was being made only because of a "technical requirement." The general belief among politicians, however, is that he has completely reversed himself from the original stand taken by him in his first announcement that he would be a passive candidate for the nomination.

The first reaction to Smith's procedure will be a redoubled activity in New Hampshire to win the primary there Tuesday because of the moral effect such a result would have in Massachusetts.

FEW DELEGATES

The question whether there will be a Roosevelt slate came up definitely yesterday, and was not answered. Even Mayor Curley himself, the acknowledged Roosevelt leader in Massachusetts, refused to say whether there will be a Roosevelt ticket in the field here.

It was hinted, however, in a credible source, that a slate consisting of a few delegates at large and a few district delegates in the strong Roosevelt sections will be placed in the field in opposition to Smith within a few days. The common opinion was that the candidates for delegates at large will be restricted by Mayor Curley and James Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, with Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, John H. Burke of Medford and George A. Sweeney of Gardner; Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke and John H. Backus of New Bedford running in their various districts.

One sidelight on the mayor's position was an expression of opinion by former U. S. Atty. Daniel J. Gallagher to the effect that the mayor had become a Roosevelt supporter as others, in the full belief that there would be no Smith candidacy, but that now it had proved that Smith would run the mayor would find himself back with Smith again, or find himself a man without a party.

Smith's procedure in giving Donahue power of attorney in the use of his name on the Massachusetts ballot fills a local statutory requirement without which his name would be excluded from the ballot. The document follows:

Know all men by these presents that I, Alfred E. Smith, of the city of New York in the state of New York, do hereby appoint and constitute Frank J. Donahue of Boston in the state of Massachusetts my true and lawful attorney in fact, for me, and in my name, to give written assent and file the same with the secretary of state of Massachusetts to candidates for delegates and alternate delegates, at large, and from districts, to the Democratic national convention, to state their preferences for me as a candidate for nomination for President of the United States; the power hereunto given being given with the intention that said attorney may exercise all the rights that I might personally exercise under the provisions of section 68 of chapter 53 of the general laws of Massachusetts.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal the 27th day of February in the year 1932.

(Signed) ALFRED E. SMITH.

On the 27th day of February in the year 1932 before me personally appeared Alfred E. Smith to me known and known to me to be the person who executed the above instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

(Signed) J. H. TARRY,
Notary public.

In his request for the right to use Smith's name Donahue wrote to him as follows:

As the time draws near for our presidential primary it becomes necessary for us to meet a purely technical requirement.

You know that Massachusetts will never consent to enter a Democratic national convention without a pledge from you.

In order to be able to do this to the satisfaction of the Democratic voters of this state, we need your signature to the statement which I enclose. This satisfies the technical requirements of our election law and commits you to nothing beyond that.

I would appreciate it if you would let me have your signature at the earliest possible moment.

In a letter dated last Monday, Gov. Smith forwarded this reply:

With deep appreciation of the contents of your letter of Feb. 26 I am sending you herewith the signed authorization giving assent to the use of my name as a candidate for delegates and alternate delegates, at large and from districts in Massachusetts to the Democratic national convention for nomination for President of the United States. I understand that this is a technical requirement and would not be interpreted as hampering in any way the desire of my friends in Massachusetts to express their sentiment for me.

I cannot tell you how highly I value the friendship and esteem the honor which the state of Massachusetts seeks to do me. I hope, through you, to convey this to all my friends in the state of Massachusetts.

Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, president of the Italian Democratic Club of Massachusetts, sent a letter yesterday to Alfred E. Smith, asking the latter to define his position. The writer reminded Gov. Smith of his original statement that he would not make a pre-election campaign, and his amplification of that by another declaration that he would not seek delegates.

GLOBE 3/2/32

APPOINTMENT OF POLICE HEAD BY MAYOR URGED

The Legislative Committee on Cities yesterday gave a hearing on the petition of Senators Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester and James J. Twohig of South Boston for the appointment by the Mayor of Boston, rather than by the Governor of the Boston Police Commissioner. Both Senators spoke for the bill.

Senator Twohig declared that the bill is not filed as a direct slap at the present commissioner, but that the principle of the situation is entirely wrong and directly in violation of home rule. He cited the Fire Department under the commissioner appointed by the Mayor as one of the finest disciplined organizations in the country. He had no criticism of the rank and file of the Police Department.

Senator Finnegan protested against a system that he claimed was in violation of the best principle of Government. He said that the present Governor does not want this situation and that he had requested him to file a similar bill a year ago. "And his attitude has not changed since," he added.

Mrs Hanna M. Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, opposed the bill. She told the committee that the present commissioner has done very well.

"The Mayor of Boston has too much power now to satisfy most people," she declared. "He is not capable of handling the appointments now."

TRANSCRIPT 3/2/32

Budget Means Tax Rate Jump Only 30 Cents

Commissioner Fox Has Surprise for Legislature—Curley Won't Cut Salaries

By Forrest P. Hull

Though the City of Boston is asking for an increase of $3 in the tax limit, or appropriating power, for the year, the budget has been so deeply slashed that as it stands today it would mean only a thirty-cent increase in the tax rate, according to Budget Commisioner Charles J. Fox, who with Mayor Curley and City Auditor Rupert S. Carven, made the city's annual appeal to the Legislature today.

Ten minutes before Mr. Fox made that announcement, the mayor had refused to estimate the forthcoming tax rate for fear the newspapers would publish it and thereby arouse false hopes. He did say that the tax rate would be more or less problematical in view of the decisions of the State Board of Tax Appeals which has already clipped $10,000,000 or more from the city's valuations and still has for consideration petitions involving valuations of $125,000,000.

Today's hearing lasted all the morning and was constantly enlivened by verbal sallies of the mayor in answer to questions of the committee and an occasional reference to national politics. For instance, the mayor did not care to estimate how long the depression would last, in view of the prediction of President Hoover and Secretary Mellon who in 1930 placed a limit of six months on it, but in view of the prospects of a Democrat being elected President he did not think the Republicans would allow it to continue much longer.

Particular references to depression were made in a discussion of the amount of money needed for the Public Welfare Department. Last year the city spent $7,100,000 for this work, and at the present ratio of expense nearly $10,000,000 will be required. In the budget there is provision for $7,000,000, but in order to be on the safe side the city has asked an appropriating power $1 in excess of its actual needs for other departments.

City Fights Alone

Contrary to expectations there were no representatives present from civic organizations or the banking interests to assist in the committee's deliberations, and no messages from such sources were made public. Moreover, for the first time in years the Finance Commission was silent, though Chairman Frank A. Goodwin was present throughout the session. Mr. Goodwin, however, would have testified in favor of the budget had he been called upon, for the department's investigators have reported to him that it has been slashed to the bone.

The city's appeal is made every year in the absence of provision in law permitting the city to fix its own appropriating power in common with the other cities of the Commonwealth and also in view of the statutory $6.52 tax limit established in 1918 when expenditures were about one half the amount of today. For three years the tax limit has been $16; this year the city wants $19, two-thirds of which are deemed absolutely necessary in view of the loss of income as well as heavier State charges.

But the additional appropriating power will not necessarily mean, as Commissioner Fox stated, that the tax rate will show a similar increase. Mr. Fox proceeded to indicate the confusion which exists in the public mind over tax limits and tax rates. The term tax limit he called a misnomer and a great source of misunderstanding. There is no direct relationship between the two terms, the tax rate being all inclusive and the tax limit involving only city departments.

Mr. Fox explained in detail the particular items involved in each of the elements and then declared that the city had nothing to hide or to be ashamed of in the budget of $38,447,565, which embraces a total of $1,010,351 less than the ependitures of last year and $6,710,814 less than the department heads had requested. The additional three dollars in appropriating power was necessary, he declared, because of the reduction of the amount of ways and means, the absence of a cash surplus at the beginning of the year and the necessity of having a reserve to meet possible economic conditions.

There were two tax limit bills before the committee, one of them calling for the removal of the limit, thus permitting the mayor and the city council to fix the city's appropriating power annually. Mayor Curley did not believe the time was opportune to press the tax limit removal bill, but to the surprise of the gathering Budget Commissioner Fox disagreed with him, stating that in his opinion it was the year of all years to press for that object.

The mayor spoke for more than half an hour, displaying close familiarity with all departments and comparing this year's allowances with those of the past. Particular references were made to the need of help for the unemployed, the mayor stating that the city had been obliged to take over much of the work of private agencies which had broken down under the strain. He had exercised the greatest economies and had reached the result without cutting salaries or without discharging a single employee.

"Regarding salaries," the mayor remarked, "a group of bankers told me that it would be necessary to cut from 10 to 20 per cent, or the prospects of securing loans in anticipation of taxes would be remote. I refuse to do it. It has taken a century and a half to bring the American working man out of serfdom. I would gladly retire from public life rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages."

After Commissioner Fox had made his careful survey—the most enlightening ever made before the committee—the mayor was questioned by Representative Birmingham as to the wisdom of doing more of the city's street construction work by day labor, thus giving employment to hundreds of men who are now aided by the public welfare department. The mayor estimated that day labor work would cost at least 80 per cent more than contract labor. That led to a reference to the remarkable work of the Boston Transit Department in constructing the Boylston street subway extension, the mayor saying that if all city work could be done so efficiently there might be strong argument for saying good-by to the contractors.

"We have a real boss at the head of the Transit Department in Colonel Thomas J. Sullivan," the mayor remarked. "He is a very dear friend of mine and I won't say how real a boss he is, but I can say that he is a great financial asset as well as a great political liability—an exceptic ally capable man who rules with an iron hand and gets things done."

Then turning to the committee again, the mayor laughingly remarked that the budget program had been prepared with such real economies and such honest effort that "I am satisfied that if we can carry out our plans the people of Boston will thank God that Curley is mayor, as they have many times in the past."

City Auditor Carven spoke at length on the sturdy financial condition of the city which is reflected by the ready response of the public in purchasing its bonds, and answered many questions on city finance.

When the opposition was called Henry J. Dixon, representing the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association could not say that he was opposed to the tax limit increase but hoped the committee would consider the bill with ten or more others seeking municipal loans. Mrs. Anna M. Connors, secretary of the organization, did not ask the committee to deny the city's request, but expressed sorrow for the mayor. Her story was largely confined to high taxes and her inability to collect rents. She declared that city employees were the greatest offenders. This led the mayor to exclaim: "If you will send me the names of city employes among your tenants who have refused to pay their rents I will give them the option of paying or resigning."

Awards Tunnel Building Contract

Contracts for the traffic tunnel administration building, at $83,850, and Police Station 1, at $159,700, have been awarded by Mayor Curley to Thomas O'Connor Company. Both buildings are to be fireproof.

Also the mayor has approved the contract for Thomas C. Dolan to build a police station for Divisions 4 and 5, Warren avenue, Berkeley and Gray streets, South End. The price set is $242,700. The site, formerly occupied by the Scenic Temple and other buildings, cost $110,000.

The new police station for Division 1 will adjoin the administration building and will be three stories high. The main entrance will be on North street. Adjoining the garage portion of the police building will be the city printing building, now being built. There will be a central heating plant for the group.

The administration building will be at the entrance to the traffic tunnel, now under construction. The public entrance to the building will face the new square being created, and there will be another entrance on North street.

TRANSCRIPT 3/2/32

Roosevelt Step Here Hinges on Primary in N. H.

Radio Reservation for Following Day Indicates Chance of Delegation Fight

By William F. Furbush

Activities in this State in behalf of the candidacy of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic presidential nomination will be determined in large measure by the result of the primary in New Hampshire next Tuesday. This was indicated at Roosevelt headquarters in the Park Square Building today ,when it was announced that radio time had been reserved for next Wednesday, the day following the Granite State contest to decide whether delegates pledged to Alfred E. Smith or Roosevelt shall go to the Chicago convention on June 27.

Further than the announcement of the broadcast reservation, James D. Roosevelt, son of the governor and co-sharer with Mayor James M. Curley in leadership of the Roosevelt Massachusetts camp, said that there were no immediate plans other than a continuation of the program of crystalizing Roosevelt sentiment here. Mr. Roosevelt stated that the Wednesday night broadcast has been arranged for Station WBZ from 6.30 to 6.45 o'clock, but that the speaker has not been selected.

Announcement of this step has aroused discussion to the effect that, if the Roosevelt forces predominate in the Granite State contest on March 8, the first of the primaries in the country, they may be encouraged to enter the lists here against the pledged Smith delegation made possible by the written consent received yesterday from the 1928 banner-bearer.

Meantime, there appears to be no immediate prospect of a statement either from Roosevelt headquarters or from Mayor Curley by the way of comment upon Governor Smith's decision to allow the use of his name in Massachusetts. There is much speculation, pending developments in the Roosevelt camp, whether Mayor Curley will be given opportunity to take a place in the list of delegates-at-large pledged to Smith, or whether he would accept such an advance if made.

Talk of Place for Curley

Members of the party more or less in touch with the situation reason that the more prolonged the mayor's silence is with respect to the Smith decision the greater is the chance that advances, at least indirectly, will be made to him to become a pledged Smith delegate, all in the interest of party harmony.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, one of the leaders in the Smith Wing, is understood as not being opposed to such recognition of Mayor Curley's position in the party and there has been some understanding that Governor Ely would not impose objection, if there were guarantees that the mayor would remain pledged to Smith until released.

Senator David I. Walsh, it is also believed by some, might take the same position. This leaves Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the State Committee, who has the Smith power of attorney in the matter of pledging delegates, as a last possible Curley obstacle. Those in a position to know Mr. Donahue's reaction to developments having a bearing on party harmony declare confidently that his past decisions have proved him "big enough" to forget personal considerations and that with impeccable guarantees, he would deem necessary as a Smith safeguard, he would not bar the mayor from the list.

Senator Coolidge Restored

Clarification in Washington by Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of his stand on prohibition to the effect that he favors restoration of the control of liquor to the States is satisfactory to Chairman Donahue who now takes the position that he will have no objection to including the senator's name in the list of delegates-at-large pledged to Alfred E. Smith at the Chicago convention.

Senator Coolidge declared that a Washington dispatch of last Sunday, in which he was quoted as taking issue with former Governor Smith's stand for a referendum on prohibition giving each State the right to regulate its own liquor problems, did not accurately state his views. Chairman Donahue said that, if the senator had been correctly reported he had eliminated himself as a possible candidate pledged to Smith, but added that he looked for a denial by the senator. On learning of Mr. Coolidge's latest statement, Mr. Donahue said:

"Well, that's very satisfactory to me. I have no objection to him now. If he wants to go to the convention and support Governor Smith's plank on prohibition, I will be very glad to have him."

Chairman Donahue's presence in Worcester today in a court case has deferred conferences with relation to the selection of a slate of delegates. In connection with the at-large list, it is understood that Charles F. Riordan of Sharon, vice chairman of the State Committee, has been suggested for a place and that he is being favorably considered by the chairman who has indicated preference to limit his own activities at the convention to his duties as national committeeman. Mr. Riordan had been giving some consideration to running as a district delegate.

Smith in the Fight

All doubt that Alfred E. Smith is an active candidate for the Democratic nomination for President is now removed, Governor Smith having invested Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, with a power of attorney to name a slate of delegates pledged to him. Such doubt as might have existed must have been of the very slim variety, for when Mr. Smith, a few weeks ago, stated that he would not personally go after delegates but could not prevent his friends from doing so, he knew perfectly well that in many States his workers must have him behind them. He is not, as a matter of fact, in any different position from President Hoover, Governor Roosevelt, Speaker Garner and other distinguished gentlemen, who are not working personally for their own nomination but whose friends are known to be.

The Massachusetts situation is, to a degree, peculiar, inasmuch as the Smith movement here had its origin in an almost idolatrous personal affection for the New York leader, rather than in a belief that he is the strongest candidate the party could nominate. Indeed, the noticeable coolness in Governor Ely's audiences in New Hampshire last evening betrays the strong feeling that the entrance of Governor Smith as an active candidate has proved embarrassing. That it has been embarrassing here Senator Coolidge and Mayor Curley no doubt could testify, for a reported remark of the senator threatened to keep him off the Bay State delegation, while the mayor, who had announced his purpose to make a stiff fight for a Roosevelt delegation, is confronted with the realization that probably such a ticket could not win.

A bit of possibly significant humor is contributed to the campaign by Chairman Donahue, who is reported to have expressed the opinion, before the Woodrow Wilson Society last evening, that there will be no long deadlock in the Democratic National Convention because no candidate will allow it. Human nature must have changed somewhat since 1924 for this to be true. We always have believed Governor Smith to be a sincere candidate for the nomination and to think he stands a good chance of winning it. Whether so or not, no candidate whose friends in the convention are convinced he stands a reasonable chance of being nominated will betray their hopes by withdrawing his name. It may be comforting to feel that the contest between Smith and McAdoo, which damaged the party so badly in 1924, will not be repeated as between Roosevelt and Smith, or some other candidate, but it may take a more powerful leadership than the party has yet developed to stop one, with the issues and the seeming chance of victory what they are. Governor Smith's advent as a pronounced candidate is the most disconcerting event of the campaign, so far.

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SMITH MEN MUST BE 100 PER CENT

Donahue's Demand Means Curley Must Openly Oppose Al, if He Runs as Roosevelt Delegate

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

"This will be a Smith delegation, every member of which will vote for Smith in the Democratic national convention at Chicago until he takes himself out of the picture."

That was the statement last night of Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic State committee, who received legal authority from the former Governor of New York to select a list of delegates from Massachusetts who might carry opposite their names on the presidential primary ballot the words: "Pledged to Alfred E. Smith."

MAYOR SILENT

Although Chairman Donahue declined to amplify that statement in any way, except to insist that he dislikes the possibility of creating party dissension, but that he will demand that every one who wishes to use the Smith pledge declare himself solemnly to go through with Smith to the end in the Chicago convention.

This attitude of the man empowered by Smith to select those who may use his name means that Mayor Curley, if he wishes to run as a Roosevelt delegate, will have to openly and positively oppose Smith before the Democrats of Massachusetts.

The Mayor was silent yesterday when word came from New York that Smith is in the fight for President to the finish. Other Roosevelt supporters in the State were equally silent. James D. Roosevelt, son of the presidential candidate, stated yesterday afternoon that there will be no statement from any of the men entrusted with furthering his father's cause here, for the present at least.

It is known that for several days past, ever since it became apparent that Smith would authorize the use of his name under the Massachusetts primary law, there have been efforts on the part of Roosevelt supporters in New England, notably by Robert Jackson of New Hampshire, secretary of the Democratic national committee, to persuade the Smith leaders to accept Mayor Curley on their slate of delegates-at-large.

Chairman Donahue has turned a deaf ear to such suggestions on several occasions. Governor Ely has indicated in a public statement that he does not believe any man should be allowed to use the Smith pledge unless he is 100 per cent for Smith, and what Smith may stand for in the convention.

At the same time, while Roosevelt leaders have been disinclined to talk publicly regarding the matter, several of the most prominent of them have said privately that if Smith should allow the use of his name on the primary ballot, they would make no attempt to force the Roosevelt issue here.

Effect in New Hampshire

"I guess I'll go back to the practice of law," said Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic State committee, who has been one of the active supporters of Roosevelt, and that was the nearest to a definite statement that could be drawn from any of the Roosevelt men yesterday.

The Smith authorization, while applying only to Massachusetts, is expected to have considerable effect upon the outcome of the New Hampshire Democratic primaries Tuesday. The law of that State does not provide for use of a candidate's name on the primary ballot, but there has been so much talk that Smith is not a genuine candidate that some of his supporters in New Hampshire were finding it difficult to make any great headway. The definite assurance that he is in the field in the open in Massachusetts will mean much to his supporters in the Granite State.

Ronahue's Letter to Smith

The exchange of correspondence between Smith and Chairman Donahue, which brought about the definite authorization, is as follows:

Donahue's letter to Smith:

Honorable Alfred E. Smith, Empire State building,
New York City, N. Y.

My Dear Governor: As the time draws near for our presidential primary it becomes necessary for us to meet a purely technical requirement.

You know that Massachusetts will never consent to enter a Democratic National Convention without a pledge from you.

In order to be able to do this to the satisfaction of the Democratic voters of this State, we need your signature to the slate which I enclose. This satisfies the technical requirements of our election law and commits you to nothing beyond that.

I would appreciate it if you would let me have your signature at the earliest possible moment.

Yours very truly,
FRANK J. DONAHUE.

Smith's Reply

Under a date of Feb. 29, Governor Smith wrote to Donahue, "Dear Mr. Chairman: With deep appreciation of the contents of your letter of Feb. 26, I am sending you herewith the signed authorization giving assent to the use of my name as a candidate, for delegates and alternate delegates-at-large, and from district in Massachusetts, to the Democratic national convention for nomination for President of the United States. I understand that this is a technical requirement, and would not be interpreted as hampering in any way the desire of my friends in Massachusetts to express their sentiment for me.

"I cannot tell you how highly I value the friendship and esteem, the honor which the State of Massachusetts seeks to do me. I hope, through you, to convey this to all my friends in the State of Massachusetts."

Power of Attorney

The document, made necessary by the Massachusetts election laws relative to presidential primaries reads as follows:

"Know all these men by their presents, that I, Alfred E. Smith of the city of New York in the State of New York, do hereby appoint and constitute Frank J. Donahue of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, my true and lawful attorney in fact, for me, and in my name, to give written assent, and file the same with the State Secretary of the State of Massachusetts to candidates for delegates and alternate delegates-at-large, and from districts to the Democratic national convention, to state their preferences for me as a candidate for nomination for President of the United States; the power hereunto given being given with the intention that said attorney may exercise all the rights that I might personally exercise under the provisions of Section 68 of Chapter 53 of the General Laws of Massachusetts.

"In witness whereof, I have set my hand and seal the 27th day of February in the year 1932.

(Signed) ALFRED E. SMITH."

Notary's Attest

State of New York, ss.
County of New York, ss.

On the 27th day of February in the year 1932, before me personally appeared Alfred E. Smith, to me known, and known to me to be the person who executed the above instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

(Signed) J. H. TARRY, Notary Public.

New York County Registrar's Office, No. 3T171, New York County Clerk's Office, No. 23. Commission expires March 30, 1933.

STILL WAITING

Mayor Silent on Smith's Move—Awaits Outcome of Primaries in New Hampshire Next Tuesday, When Forces Meet in First Test

Mayor Curley last night reserved comment on the decision of former Governor Smith to permit delegates to the Democratic national convention to use his name on the ballots in the Bay State presidential primaries, April 26.

After Smith's permissive letter was made public by Chairman Donahue of the State committee, the Mayor was visited at City Hall by James D. Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor. Following the conference, however, the Mayor declined to break the silence which he has maintained since his dinner with Governor Roosevelt Saturday night at Hyde Park, N. Y.

The Mayor indicated that he probably would withhold his fire until after the New Hampshire primaries next Tuesday, when the Roosevelt and Smith delegates will meet in their first test on the presidential ballots. Monday noon the Mayor will address the Manchester, N. H. Chamber of Commerce luncheon.

ent Globe 3/2/32

the emergencies which may arise."

Birmingham Inquires

Representative Leo M. Birmingham of Boston, member of the committee, inquired as to whether the city would have any objection to limiting part of the suggested increase in the tax limit for public welfare use.

"That will be agreeable to me," Mayor Curley replied. "I can't understand why President Hoover appointed Mr Gifford as chairman of that unemployment committee, for his company has done more to add to unemployment than any other. If they keep on laying men off I think our pledges in the recent drive will fall off," the Mayor declared.

"The city's financial condition," Mr Carven continued, "is such that it connot be approached by any other municipality in the country."

As a means of keeping down taxation in Boston, the city asked the committee for authority to spend a fund of $1,257,164, which has accumulated in the cemetery division of the Boston Park Department.

Under an act passed by the Legislature in 1913 contributions received by the city for digging graves and taking care of the graves—not perpetual care—have accumulated until they now reach $1,257,164. The city seeks the right to spend half of this money this year and the remaining half next year in current expenses of the city.

For Cemetery Fund Access

A. B. Casson, legislative counsel for the city, presented the case for the city and Mayor James M. Curley spoke briefly. He said the city already spends $175,000 annually for the upkeep of the cemeteries, blut cannot spend the contributions. He said he did not think the city would be justified in spending the remaining half of tha accumulated fund next year if conditions become more prosperous during the present year, but felt that the city shoul dhave access to the fund this year.

Mr Casson stated the assistance of the fund this year would aid materially in keeping down the taxes.

There was no opposition and the hearings were closed.

SMITH GRANTS PARTY RIGHT TO USE NAME

Becomes Open Primary Candidate When He Yields to Donahue's Request—Curley Is Silent

Ex-Gov Alfred E. Smith of New York became a definite contender for the Presidential nomination yesterday when he authorized Frank J. Donahue, Democratic National Committee member and chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State committee to use his name in selecting a pledged slate of candidates to the Democratic national convention in June at Chicago.

Ex-Gov Smith's signature was needed to meet the State law which makes it necessary to have permission of a Presidential aspirant before candidates for delegate may use his name on the ballot.

The action of Mr Smith enables Chairman Donahue to select a slate pledged to the New York ex-Governor and it is expected that the names will be announced late this week.

Copies of the correspondence between Donahue and Smith were issued by Mr Donahue.

Donahue's Letter

Last Friday Mr Donahue wrote to Ex-Gov Smith, as follows:

"My Dear Governor:

"As the time draws near for our Presidential primary, it becomes necessary for us to meet a purely technical requirement.

"You know that Massachusetts will never be content to enter a Democratic national convention without a pledge to you.

"In order to be able to do this to the satisfaction of the Democratic voters of this State, we need your signature to the statement which I inclose. This satisfies the technical requirements of our election law and commits you to nothing beyond that.

"I would appreciate it if you would let me have your signature at the earliest convenient moment."

The Reply From Smith

With his legal authorization to Mr Donahue to act for him, ex-Gov Smith forwarded the following letter:

"Dear Mr Donahue:

"With deep appreciation of the contents of your letter of Feb 26, I am sending you herewith the signed authorization giving assent to the use of my name by candidates for delegates and alternate delegates at large and from districts in Massachusetts to the Democratic national convention to state their preference for me as a candidate for nomination for President of the United States.

"I understand that this is a technical requirement in your State, and I would not be interpreted as hampering in any way the desire of my friends in Massachusetts to express their sentiment for me.

"I cannot tell you how highly I value the friendship and esteem the honor which the State of Massachusetts seeks to do me. I hope, through you, to convey this to all my friends in the State of Massachusetts."

Text of Authorization

The formal grant of power of attorney to Mr Donahue, signed by Alfred E. Smith, is as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Alfred E. Smith of the city of New York, in the State of New York, do hereby appoint and constitute Frank J. Donahue of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, my true and lawful attorney in fact, for me and in my name, to give written consent and file the same with the State Secretary of the State of Massachusetts to candidates for delegate and alternate delegates at large and from districts to the Democratic national convention, to state their preference for me as a candidate for nomination for President of the United States; the power hereunto given being given with the intention that said attorney may exercise all the rights that I might personally exercise under the provisions of Section 68 of Chapter 53 of the General Laws of Massachusetts.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 27th day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two."

No Hints of Smith Slate

Mr Donahue said last night the slate would be ready by the end of the week and would not discuss the probable candidates. As to the status of United States Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, who was quoted in New York newspapers Sunday as saying that he did not think the convention would accept the plank on prohibition proposed by Mr Smith, Mr Donahue said he was expecting a denial of these remarks. This denial came later in the evening.

"I can scarcely believe that Senator Coolidge, who was elected as a proponent of the repeal of the 18th Amendment and received 100,000 wet Republican votes on that issue, could make such a statement," said Mr Donahue.

Mayor James M. Curley, leading Roosevelt advocate, refused to make any comment on the Smith action.

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RATHER RETIRE THAN CUT WAGES

Mayor Curley Outlines City Problems At Tax Limit Hearing

"I would retire gladly from public life rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages," Mayor Curley declared today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance on bills relating to the city. One seeks increase of the tax limit from $16 to $19 for the current year and the other concerns the city's appropriations for the current year.

Mayor Curley outlined the problems confronting the city, especially in public welfare and hospitalization work.

He told the committee that the departmental allowances for the coming year totaled $38,447,565.63, a reduction of $1,010,351.80 over 1931. This budget is more than $6,000,000 less than had been asked for by the department heads. He explained that with the expert aid of Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox and his other advisers he had been able to reduce it to the present figures despite the none too bright outlook for ending the depression and without reducing salaries.

He devoted his entire time to explaining the expenditures for the coming year, comparing him with those of last year and in closing urged the committee to raise the limit from $16 to $19.

Sees Depression Near End

"With the prospects of a Democrat being elected President this year," he said, "I don't think the Republicans will allow this depression to continue much longer. However, the prospects at present are none too bright and we must prepare for the coming year, especially in taking care of the ever-increasing public welfare and hospitalization work.

"In previous years up to 1928 we never spent more than $2,000,000. In 1929 it was not more than $2,225,000, but in 1930 it went to $3,500,000 and last year to $7,500,000. Unless the depression speedily ends and it will be necessary to spend $10,000,000 to meet the public welfare cases this year,

"As an example of how the cases are increasing, Boston spent $600,000 last November and in December $950,000. Much of this increase was due to the closing of the banks in Boston. During that month of December we had an average of 200 applicants appealing to our Public Welfare Department daily for aid.

"During that period we also had 350 men and women applying to the city for nightly lodgings and breakfast, and in the past two months we never had less than 600 men and women applying for lodgings and breakfast.

Raps Hoover

"We have been hopeful that the depression would end some time ago, our hopes based on statements of President Hoover. He was able to find relief for the Belgians during the World War, but it was impossible for him to do the same for the Americans. We have no means of determining the end of the depression, but I anticipate we are going to elect a Democratic President and the depression will end."

According to the Mayor much of the additional expense to the Public Welfare and Hospital departments is due to the fact that social agencies and private institutions in the city, which have been cooperating in welfare and hospitalization work, have been unable to secure funds to carry on their usual scope of work and it has fallen back onto the city.

The Boston City Hospital at the present time, despite its additions and increased facilities, has 1200 patients at present, about 50 percent more than at any other time in the history of the institution, he said. He told the committee that some of the doctors informed him that many of the cases are really self-inflicted injuries, adults without work and seeking to get under cover during the present season.

A similar crowded condition exists at Long Island, he said, where there are about 1200 patients, which in previous years never had any more than 680 patients. He said between 200 and 300 of those there were young men under the age of 35, who were unable to secure work and applied for admittance to the institution for the Winter.

Deer Island Popular

The House of Correction at Deer Island he classified as "the most popular Winter resort in the world at present."

He said it was almost impossible to prevent an increase in the tax rate even with the exercise of the greatest of care. He explained the prospects of losses of various revenues the coming year and scored the State Tax Appeal Board for the "unfair decisions" it has rendered against the city, citing several cases. "They will make a reduction of $30,000,000 if they follow their usual procedure," he said.

"In cutting our budget $1,000,000 over last year, we have exercised the greatest of economies and have completed it without cutting salaries and without discharging any employes. Regarding the salaries, one bank recently informed me that it would be necessary to cut wages 10 to 20 percent in order to get a temporary loan. I refused.

"It has taken nearly 1½ centuries to bring the American workingman out of serfdom. It was the World War, plus organized labor, that raised the wage scale in America, and I would hate to see it go down again. I would retire gladly from public life rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages. It took too long for the salaries to get to their present standard where working people can enjoy life.

Tells of Expenses Cut

"However, in the budget we have made savings in other ways. We have cut down the use of automobiles, telephones and overtime pay. We are not going to take on any additional members in the Police Department during the coming year, if the Police Commissioner will keep the agreement he has made with me.

"At the present time we have two-thirds more policemen per acre than has Chicago. Perhaps that accounts for crime in Chicago.

"The Police Commissioner did not agree with me regarding the sliding scale increases for the patrolmen in that department, but that matter is before the courts now. We did not take on any additional members to the Fire Department last year, and while some people say it is undermanned it is rated as one of the best departments in the world.

"I do not thing it will be necessary to abolish the tax rate limit, but I do think it necessary to raise it to $19, in view of the increased demands being made upon us, and the possibility of loss of revenue."

Opposition to Bill

"If you will send me the names of any city employes among your tenants who have refused to pay their rent I will give them the option of paying the rent or resigning from their position."

This was the announcement made by Mayor Curley to Mrs Hanna M. Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, during the presentation of her opposition to the tax limit bill.

Mrs Connors had stated that city employes were among the tenants who had declined to pay their rent. Although he had completed his argument for the bill the Mayor interrupted to offer the suggestion. She stressed the inability to obtain rent from tenants and again the Mayor suggested:

"You show me how to collect the $10,000,000 in outstanding taxes and I will show you how to collect your rent."

"We can't pay the present rate and surely we won't be able to pay an increase," Mrs Connors declared. "Be reasonable with us."

Henry J. Dixon, member of the association, and John F. Boles, property owner, were the only other speakers in opposition to the bill.

Fox Favors Bill

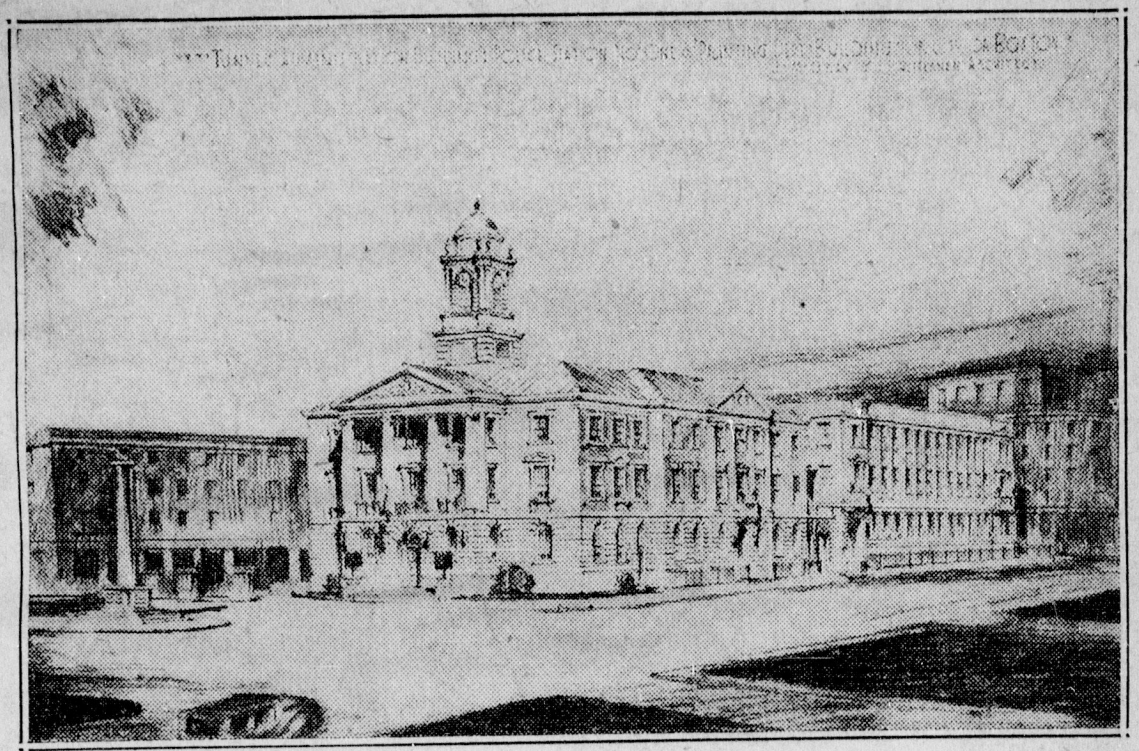
Favoring the bill Budget Commissioner Charles Fox declared that there is no direct relation between the tax limit and the tax rate. He felt that the name "tax limit" is misleading and creates "a wrong impression among the property owners." "When the newspapers published the fact that a $3 increase i nthe tax limit would be sought the general public felt it was a jump in the tax rate," he continued. "It is difficult to convince them that their first impression was wrong. The description only causes discomfort and inconvenience to the city's officials. I feel this is a good year to consider the elimination of the tax limit.

"This year all interested parties have had an opportunity to study our budget. There is nothing mysterious about it. We have nothing to hide. We have made an honest attempt to keep the budget down to the lowest possible minimum. The $2 increase in the tax limit is absolutely needed and the third dollar should be provided for emergencies that may arise."

The only other official to favor the bill was City Auditor Rupert S. Creaven. He stressed the need of the need of the "third dollar" to care for

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MAYOR AWARDS CONTRACTS FOR THE TUNNEL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, POLICE STATION 1



TUNNEL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, POLICE STATION 1 AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT BUILDING FOR CITY OF BOSTON

Thomas O'Connor Company yesterday was awarded by Mayor Curley the contracts for the erection of the tunnel administration building and Police Station 1. At the rear of the police station is now being erected the City Printing Bureau building. The O'Connor bids which were accepted were: for administration building $83,850 and for the police station, $159,700. Construction will be fireproof throughout.

The Mayor, yesterday also approved a contract to Thomas C. Dolan for the erection of the new police station for Divisions 4 and 5 on Warren av, Berkeley and Gray sts, South End.

The new tunnel administration building will be erected at the Boston entrance of the new traffic tunnel to East Boston and will contain administration offices and garage for emergency cars. One entrance will be on North st with the main or public entrance facing the new square toward Cross st. The teller's office will be on the first floor.

New Police Station

The roof is of lead coated copper with standing seams, with a cupola rising 33 feet above it. The cupola will be provided with illuminated clocks on all four sides.

The new police station for Division 1 adjoins the administration building, divided by a wall of masonry, and is three stories in height. The main entrance to the building is on North st and the first floor will contain the general office and lobby, signal room, captain's office, offices for special officers and sergeants, guardroom, booking space and cell room with accommodations for 14 cells.

The garage for police cars is located on this floor and entered by two entrances on North st. The garage portion is one story in height and adjoins the new city of Boston Printing Department Building now under construction. The garage contains supply rooms and toilet room for department employes. Directly from the garage is the entrance to the booking space, which will allow for the delivery of prisoners from the patrol car within the building.

Dormitory and Gymnasium

The second floor will contain five bedrooms, captain's sleeping room and bath, locker room, recreation room, study room, showers and toilets. On the third floor is a large dormitory which may be used as a gymnasium, nine bed rooms, toilet room, shower room, linen room and storage space. In the basement is the revolver range lined with steel with movable targets, armory, drying room, storage rooms, janitor's room and toilet room.

This building is to be heated from the central heating plant in the Printing Department Building. The exterior of the building continues the brick and stone of the Traffic Tunnel Administration Building adjoining. Entrance doors and trim are of bronze. Over the main entrance is a balcony of stone flanked by stone pilasters, with Doric caps with dentiled cornice and simple pediment of stone above.

The building is 74 feet long on the North-st side, and the rear, which faces the tunnel entrance, is 78 feet long. The construction is fireproof throughout, with interior partitions of salt-glazed brick tile. The stairs are of steel with stone treads. All interior finish is of metal.

AMERICAN 3/2/32

'I'd Quit Before I'd Cut Pay' ---Curley in $19 Tax Plea

Mayor Curley, appealing for a $19 tax limit—an increase of $3—before the legislative committee on municipal finance today, declared:

"I would gladly retire from public life, rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages."

He predicted that it would be necessary for the city to provide $10,000,000 for public welfare cases this year.

"The end of hard times will come when we elect a Democratic President," he said.

He attacked the state board of tax appeals for abatements totaling $6,000,000 to the gas company, the Boston & Maine and A. W. Perry, adding:

"Appeals involving $125,000 are pending and if the board follows its recent practice, valuations will be reduced $30,000,000, a revenue loss of $1,000,000 to the city."

The mayor pointed to the fact that without cutting wages he had reduced the budget $1,000,000 to $38,000,000.

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GLOBE 3/3/32

PLAN $3,000,000 SCHOOL BONDS

Boston Officials to Ask Legislative Sanction

To Finance the Intermediate Program This Year

The Massachusetts Legislature will be asked on Monday to authorize a bond issue of $3,000,000 to cover an appropriation for the intermediate school program of Boston schools this year, it was decided yesterday at a conference of various city officials.

Arthur G. Reilly, chairman of the Boston School Committee, will be the spokesman of the group before the Legislature and Mayor Curley will accompany him, together with School Committee, Department of School Buildings head, city auditor, Board of Apportionment, Budget Committee and Finance Committee, all of whom attended the conference on the intermediate school program at the City Hall late yesterday afternoon.

At the conference, it was decided to ask for the $3,000,000 bond issue and to cover administrative and executive costs, as well as the renting of a few school buildings, out of the current taxes.

MAYOR SEEKS $3,913,000

A loan budget calling for total expenditure of $3,400,000 within the debt limit was sent to the City Council for approval by Mayor Curley today.

This is in addition to a $513,000 loan item sent the Council recently to defray cost of improvements at City Hospital and brings the total up to $3,913,000, leaving $524,298 available within the debt limit for emergencies.

PLAN NEW BANK AREA STREET

If owners of property in Broad st., between Mercantile and State sts., are willing to sell to the city at a price at or near the assessed valuation, a 90-foot thoroughfare will soon be constructed there, Mayor Curley announced today.

A conference of owners of the property was called by the mayor for 11 o'clock tomorrow. The proposed thoroughfare will be another link in the crosstown thoroughfare.

GLOBE 3/3/32

CURLEY ASKS "EL" TO PUT GUARD RAILS NEXT TO PITS

Recent accidents in the subway and tunnels apparently inspired the communication sent by Mayor Curley yesterday to Chairman Henry I. Harriman of the Board of Public Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, asking that steps be taken for public protection, and suggesting that guard rails be installed upon the platforms adjacent to the track pits.

Mayor Curley's letter was as follows:

"It is imperative that steps be taken at once by the Boston Elevated officials and the Transit Department for the protection of persons using the subways and tunnels.

"During the present year several fatalities have occurred that might have been prevented, provided guard rails were installed upon the platforms adjacent to the track pits."

WILL SIGN NO MEASURE TO CUT WAGES, SAYS MAYOR

Rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wage, Mayor Curley told the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance at a hearing at the State House yesterday that he would retire from public life.

The Mayor's statement came during a discussion of bills seeking to raise the Boston tax limit from $16 to $19 for the current year and dealing with appropriations for 1932.

MAYOR CURLEY CALLS CONFERENCE

Hopes to Restore Peace in Garment Industry

By calling a conference of employes at 11 Saturday morning, Mayor Curley today moved to restore peace in the Boston cloak and dress manufacturing industry.

"In the interests of the preservation of peace in the community," he said, "and with a view to safeguarding an important Biston industry, a conference has been arranged with the cloak and dress manufacturers of this city, to be held at City Hall, at 11 a m on Saturday."

TRAVELER 3/3/32

MAYOR ASKS FOR $3,913,000

Loan Orders to Council Cut Borrowing Capacity to $524,248

With a borrowing capacity within the debt limit of $4,437,298, Mayor Curley today sent to the city council for its approval loan orders of $3,913,000, thereby leaving an unexpended borrowing capacity of $524,248 as a reserve.

The council already has approved loan orders of $513,000 for new buildings and other improvements at the city hospital. The new loan orders include $1,000,000 for sewers, $750,000 for new streets, $500,000 for street construction, $300,000 for new police stations, $300,000 for new fire stations, $200,000 for two additional branch libraries, and $350,000 for a new municipal steamer to maintain service to Long island and Deer island.

HERALD 3/3/32 TRANSCRIPT 3/3/32

SPLIT DELEGATION EXPECTED IN N. H.

Smith and Roosevelt to Divide Slate

CONCORD, N., H., March 2—Al Smith's back is against the wall in New Hampshire. His loyal supporters are making a gallant fight to elect delegates pledged to him at the national Democrat convention but if Gov. Roosevelt does not emerge from Tuesday's primary with a substantial victory it will be because of a miracle of some description.

The common opinion is that the delegation elected will be split, but with Roosevelt enjoying a margin of 5 to 3 and more likely 6 to 2.

The Roosevelt workers got away to too long a start to be headed. While neutral observers predict that Smith will do well to pick up two of the eight votes at stake, the Roosevelt men confidently predict a clean sweep in spite of the strong tide of Smith sentiment running in Manchester the state's largest voting centre.

Manchester is conceded to Smith by a wide margin, but Roosevelt workers claim the other cities and accept the towns as a matter of fact. It is in Manchester that Smith's hopes are pinned. His supporters hope to carry that city by so great a margin that there will be enough votes to discount the other sections of the first congressional district. Roosevelt will carry the second district.

One curious angle to the fight is that Congressman William N. Rogers, for whom many Smith supporters worked in the recent special election, has remained out of the contest. His secretary and his campaign manager are openly supporting Roosevelt.

The invasion of Gov. Ely in Smith's interests was resented by Democrats working for Roosevelt, but in their determination to avoid any open demonstrations of their bitterness they have maintained strict silence. They will not permit Mayor Curley, even if he is so inclined, to come into the state to speak under their sponsorship.

The Boston mayor has an engagement in Manchester Monday, but it will be before a non-political assembly and his discussion will be on the port of Boston. The rule imposed on campaign workers by Robert Jackson of Boston, the New Hampshire manager, has been against the importation of any outside influences.

The Roosevelt slate is the better balanced of the two, both from racial and geographical angles. It also has been restricted to the minimum number of delegates in the districts and at-large. The Smith slate is top heavy with Manchester Democrats. There also is an unpledged candidate on the ballot who is for Smith while in each of the districts there are three pledged to Smith seeking only two places. The consequence is that the full Smith voting strength will not be capitalized.

MAYOR CURLEY ASKS TAX LIMIT OF $19

Appears Before Legislative City Finance Body

Seeking a $19 tax limit for municipal appropriations, in place of the present $16 limit, Mayor Curley appeared yesterday before the committee on municipal finance, accompanied by Budget Commissioner Fox.

He called attention to increased expenditures, more especially in the city hospital department and department of public welfare, and said that while the present situation of affairs may improve before another year, he felt the city should be prepared to meet the future.

Budget Commissioner Fox submitted figures in detail in support of the mayor's position.

He called attention to decreased revenue, transfer of the corporation and street railway taxes from tax limit considerations, and lack of free cash at the beginning of the municipal year, as well as the increased expenditure in the public welfare department. It is the desire of the city, he said, to set up a reserve against emergencies in the economic situation.

CURLEY CALLS GARMENT MEN

Will Seek Settlement of Strike at Session on Saturday

Cloak and dress manufacturers have been invited by Mayor James M. Curley to a conference at City Hall Saturday at 11 o'clock for the purpose of attempting to bring about a settlement of the garment workers' strike now in progress.

Mayor Curley said the conference was called for two reasons; in the interest of retaining the industry in the city and for the preservation of peace in Boston.

The cases of seven garment workers arrested yesterday during disturbances in connection with the garment strike, were continued in municipal court until March 14. The defendants are: William Margolis of Quincy street, David Lemach of Deering road, John Taia of Crest avenue, and David Maftovitz of Goodale place, charged with assaults; Joseph Harkins of Malborn street, Michael Ginsberg of Cheney place, and Paul Kay of LaGrange street, West Roxbury, charged with obstructing foot passage, and John De Marco, Bremen street, East Boston, charged with assault.

Mayor Intercedes or Police Uniforms

At the request of certain clothing manufacturers of Boston who feel aggrieved that Police Commissioner Hultman should go outside the city to contract for police uniforms, Mayor Curley saw the commissioner today and was informed that the bid of a Philadelphia firm was 17 per cent lower than the local bid and that therefore the commissioner felt in duty bound to accept the outside offer leaving to Boston the privilege of providing certain of the accessories. The mayor frankly told Mr. Hultman that in the emergency now existing, he would not have hesitated to keep the entire contract here.

Subway Guard Rails Are Asked by Curley

Deaths caused by men and women falling or being pushed into the pit of Elevated stations before oncoming trains led Mayor Curley to request the road's trustees to erect guard rails in the station platforms. "It is imperative that steps be taken at once for the protection of persons using the subways and tunnels," the mayor said.

Senator Bulkley Coming for March 17 Dinner

Announcement is made by Charles D. Maginnis, president of the Charitable Irish Society, that Senator Robert John Bulkley of Ohio is definitely to be a guest of the society at the 195th anniversary dinner on March 17 at Hotel Somerset. Governor Ely will respond to the toast "Massachusetts," and Mayor Curley to the toast "Boston." Rev. Michael J. Dwyer of Latham, N. Y., and Rev. Richard B. Washington of Virginia will also speak.

RECORD 3/3/32

Mayor Curley Defies Slashers of Salaries

Hub's Chief in Plea for Tax Boost

"I would gladly retire from public life rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages," declared Mayor Curley yesterday as he appeared before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance in support of two bills, one asking that the taxi limit for Boston be raised from $16 to $19 for the current year and the other relative to the annual appropriation of the city for the year.

"In cutting the city budget $1,000,000 over last year," said the Mayor, "we have exercised the greatest of economies and have completed it without cutting salaries and without discharging any employe.

REFUSED TO CUT

"Regarding the salaries, one bank recently informed me that it would be necessary to cut wages 10 to 20 per cent in order to get a temporary loan. I refused.

"It has taken nearly one and a half centuries to bring the American working man out of serfdom. It was the World War, plus organized labor that raised the wage scale in America and I would hate to see it go down again. I would gladly retire from public life rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages. It took too long for the salaries to get to their present standard where working people can enjoy life."

In asking for the $3 rise in the tax limit, the Mayor declared that unless the depression ends speedily, it will be necessary for the city to spend $10,000,000 to meet public welfare cases this year.

Citing the local hospital situation, he said that the City Hospital is housing 50 per cent more patients than at any time in its history, and declared that doctors had told him that many of the cases were those of adults out of work, who had inflicted injuries on themselves in order to get shelter.

SLASHED BUDGET

He also declared that he had cut the city budget $5,000,000 from the sums asked by department heads.

Mrs. Hanna M. Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association, declared that real estate owners couldn't pay the present tax rate and certainly couldn't pay an increase. She stressed the inability to obtain rents from tenants.

The mayor replied:

"If you will send me the names of any city employes, among your tenants, who have refused to pay their rent, I will give them the option of paying or resigning their positions."

Henry J. Dixon, member of the real estate association, and John F. Boles, property owner, were the only others who opposed the bill.

SPEND CITY AID IN SPEAKEASIES

South End and Roxbury Drunks Get Dole

Many of the drunks arrested in the South End and Roxbury recently obtain the money with which to purchase liquor from the Public Welfare Department, according to disclosures made today in Municipal Court by patrolman Fox of the East Dedham-st station and two probation officers.

The officers made these charges during the arraignment of a number of men on drunkenness charges. According to patrolman Fox, at least a dozen men arrested in the South End during the past two weeks as drunks were found to have public welfare tickets entitling them to draw from $9 to $16 a week.

In Roxbury, the officers said, eight drunks arrested recently had welfare tickets.

Two of the group who have been receiving aid from the city, were arraigned today before Judge Francis J. Good. They gave their names as Henry Muller or Miller, and Timothy Quinn. They were arrested in the vicinity of Blackstone Park, South End. Each was given a short sentence and placed on probation.

In one instance recently, the officers said, it was found that two men who receive aid have worked along the water front two and three days a week, receiving the usual wages, when they could have had employment for a full week. The officers said the men preferred the part time labor and $9 and $15 they could collect without laboring.

One officer told of a drunk who received $10 a week public aid, and admitted that he spent most of it being a good fellow to the owners of speakeasies and to the hip pocket pedlers.

The matter, it was said, will be brought to the attention of Mayor Curley and to the officials of the Public Welfare Department.

GLOBE 3/3/32

LOAN BUDGET OF $3,400,000

Mayor Curley Submits It to City Council

A message sent by Mayor Curley to the City Council today submits a loan budget of $3,400,000, which with $513,000 for Hospital Department improvements, makes a total of $3,913,000. The city's borrowing power is $4,437,298.78.

A million dollars is asked for the Sewer Department, which, the Mayor says, "does not represent the full amount that could be expended advantageously." A half million, recommended for reconstruction of streets, he says, "will I trust be augumented by a similar amount to be authorized outside of the debt limit by the General Court, and represents the minimum rather than the maximum amount required."

He urges improvement of the steamboat service to Long Island and Deer Island, saying that the vessels "have been so long in use that the annual upkeep is becoming a most expensive, annually recurring item, and a new steamer is necessary at once," estimated at $350,000.

About the Fire and Police Departments he says: "The sum of $2,000,000 might very well be expended for these purposes in these two departments. Conditions, however, will not permit of an expenditure in excess of the absolute minimum and I have accordingly in this loan budget made provision for $300,000 for new police stations and $300,000 for new fire stations." He also recommends $2,000,000 expenditure for the establishment of branch libraries at $100,000 each. The loan budget plus hospital items leaves $524,298.78 available as a reserve for emergencies, says the Mayor.

POLICE UNIFORM CONTRACT GIVEN TO PHILADELPHIA

Mayor Curley told Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman today that the fact that a Philadelphia concern underbid Boston clothing manufacturers by 17 percent was not sufficient reason for awarding the Philadelphians a contract for police uniforms.

"This is not the time," said the Mayor, "to avail ourselves of low prices for garments manufactured in other cities when our own citizens are jobless.

"Had I been in a position to decide the matter I should have given it to one of our many fine Boston concerns. I regret that the contract was awarded before I could protest to Commissioner Hultman."

AMERICAN 3/3/32 TRANSCRIPT 3/3/32

Boston City Hall

With the Candid Camera



By CANDID CAMERA

I would like to go back to Boston City Hall to do picture assignments, because the officials are so good. They are a hard-working bunch and not too busy to give me some of their time. I will be asking for another assignment to City Hall, you can bet.



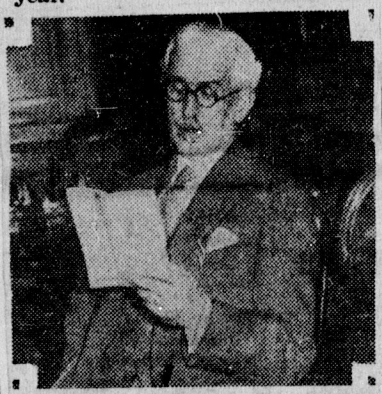
City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan was swinging a wicked pen as he signed municipal bonds, so I pointed my lens at this busy official.



Then I met Daniel Sheehan, genial custodian of City Hall. And would you believe that this man is a keen Shakespearean scholar? He can recite many of the immortal bard's works from memory.



After a short talk on Shakespeare, I called on Cornelius A. Reardon, Mayor Curley's private secretary. He's the fellow who does more favors in a day than the average person does in a year.



And then I met City Censor John M. Casey. He's the man that producers of immoral plays have to answer to. Mr. Casey has probably seen more plays than any other man in Boston.

LAND WANTED TO WIDEN CROSS ST.

Owners of property between Mercantile and State streets, opposite the present terminus of Cross street, will be asked by Mayor Curley at a conference arranged for tomorrow to sell these lots and buildings to the city at or near thei rassessed value.

This property is desired to form a link in the extension and widening of Cross street, which it is proposed to make into a 90-foot thoroughfare.

Curley Would Leave $524,000 as a Nest Egg

Loan Orders Are for Libraries, Streets, and Fire and Police Stations

Immediate authority to commit the city to the expenditure by loan of $3,400,000 for streets, sewers, libraries, police and fire stations and a new harbor steamboat was asked of the City Council today by the mayor. The borrowing power of the city is $4,437,298 and the mayor has provided for the use of all of it except $524,298, which sum he will hold for such emergencies as may arise for other municipal purposes. One allotment from the borrowing power is now before the council for hospital purposes, amounting to $513,000.

The mayor asks $1,000,000 for sewerage work, a sum which has been used annually for years, and admits that a much larger amount could be used to advantage. He asks $750,000 for the laying out and construction of new streets in the suburban districts, though admitting that four times that amount could be expended during the year. The sum of $500,000 for reconstruction of streets represents the minimum required, the mayor hoping that the Legislature will grant a much larger sum outside the debt limit. For new police and fire stations the mayor has asked for $600,000 and for two branch libraries $200,000. There is also a recommendation of $350,000 for a new steamboat to take the place of the Michael J. Perkins and the George A. Hibbard which ply between the Eastern avenue wharf and Long Island and Deer Island.

In holding back more than half a million dollars, the mayor is providing against any serious emergency, such as fire, earthquake, an epidemic or the possible need of funds in excess of the available money for unemployment relief. In his tax limit appeal the mayor asks the Legislature to permit an extra dollar in appropriating power per $1000 of the valuation to meet possible shortages in the Public Welfare Department. There is no certainty that the Legislature will grant that request. The only other possible way of meeting an emergency would be through the borrowing power, and this would be invoked only as a last resort.

Mayor Curley Urges Subway Guard Rails

Mayor Curley yesterday urged the board of public trustees of the Elevated to install guard rails upon platforms near the track pits in subways to prevent a recurrence of recent fatalities.

POST 3/4/32

VETS ANGRY OVER BAN ON AID BY CITY

Owning Auto, Phone in Home, Arrest as Cited Reasons

Denied city aid because they owned automobiles, had telephones in their homes, had committed misdemeanors or were living apart from their wives, a group of war veterans severely criticised Soldiers' Relief Commissioner John J. Lydon at a public hearing late yesterday at City Hall by the City Council relief committee.

BITTERLY CRITICAL

A dozen veterans accused the head of the city's soldiers relief department of abusing his discretionary power and a drive will be made seeking to have the State department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars adopt resolutions condemning his administration.

Attending the committee hearing with Assistant Corporation Counsel Hale Power, Commissioner Lydon questioned the legality of the proceedings, and branded the movement as a drive by "irresponsible agitators and publicity seekers." The hearing was held at the request of Councillor Francis E. Kelley of Dorchester, who introduced the complainants.

Prevented by Law, Lydon Says

The commissioner pointed out that his department was governed by State laws and contended that he could not legally provide relief for veterans whose applications had been rejected.

The owner of the automobile, Frank Shapiro of 270 Norfolk street, Dorchester, protested that his car was not worth more than $10, and although he was denied aid, he explained that he was keeping the car so that he might use it in connection with his electrical work if he secures a job.

The complainants appeared before the packed gallery and openly testified for the Council records as to the reasons why they had been refused soldiers' relief.

Tell Their Cases in Detail

Jeremiah J. O'Connor of 106 Alexander street, Dorchester, stated that he had been denied relief 10 months after he had been arrested for drunkenness, and David A. LeCain of 1234 Commonwealth avenue, stated that he was refused help because he declined to tell the commissioner why he was living apart from his wife. Lewis R. Morrill of 8 Hale street, West End, said that he was denied relief after he had been given six months' probation in court for "bootlegging."

William E. Wallace of 168 West Seventh street, South Boston, said that he was refused aid after he drew a $3[illegible] bonus payment from the government. James Trembley of 72 Boylston street, Jamaica Plain, said that he was dropped from the relief list when he obtained $121 from the government.

Claims Phone Necessary

Israel Berenson of 73 Erie street, Dorchester, claimed that he was shut off by the soldiers' relief department because a complaint had been sent in that he was selling leather pocketbooks on Tremont street. He said that he only had three pieces of leather which he obtained at the Chelsea Naval Hospital, converted into pocketbooks and keyfolds for sale at 25 cents each.

Councillor Israel Ruby told the committee that he knew a veteran who had been denied aid because he still insisted on keeping a telephone in his home for business purposes. Ruby insisted that a telephone was as necessary as heat and light in a home and contended that a telephone should not be sufficient grounds for disqualifying an applicant for aid.

Another Hearing Next Thursday

Quartermaster Adjutant Henry V. O'Day of the State Department, V. F. W., announced that he would request the executive committee of his organization to adopt resolutions in condemnation of Captain Lydon's administration. He protested that the department's appropriation expired three times on pay day and that it usually required from four to six weeks to adjust cases. The department needed more investigators and fewer supervisors, he said.

Joel Miller of 829 Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, promised 100 more complainants if the Council committee would hold another hearing, so Chairman Clement A. Norton, after hearing all the witnesses present, announced that a second hearing would be held next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HERALD 3/4/32

MAYOR TO CONFER WITH LAND OWNERS

Seeks Agreement on Price for Takings for Cross St. Extension

The proposed extension of Cross street from Mercantile street to State street, thereby providing a thoroughfare 90 feet in width from Hanover street, is dependent on the willingness of owners of 16 parcels of property to accept payment approximating the assessed valuation.

In an effort to obtain an agreement committing them to accept either the assessed value or a sum slightly in excess of that figure, Mayor Curley has asked the owners to confer with him today.

The estimated damages, based upon the assessors' figures, are about $600,000.

The extension, if ordered, will be financed independent of the other widening of Cross street which is connected with the East Boston tunnel project.

AMERICAN 3/4/32

AUTO PARKING BILL DEFEATED

A motion to substitute for an adverse committee report a bill sponsored by Mayor Curley making owners of motor vehicles liable for their machines parked in violation of the law was today overwhelmingly defeated in the House.

Rep. John V. Mahoney, against substitution, declared that car owners would come into court with the presumption of guilt of the parking offense and that the burden of proving otherwise would be thrown on their shoulders.

Usually, he pointed out, a man is presumed to be innocent of an offense until his guilt has been proven, with the burden of proof on the government.

Washington Circle Chosen by Curley

An order calling for the designation of the new traffic circle at Charles and Cambridge sts. as Washington Circle was sent to the City Council by Mayor Curley today.

The Mayor said that it is planned to dedicate the circle on April 19.

Mayor Awards Contract

A contract for 8800 barrels of Portland cement at a cost of $19,888 was awarded the Portland Stoneware Co., of Federal st., by Mayor Curley today.

City May Arrange for Band Concerts

Music lovers of Boston, disappointed earlier this year when Mayor Curley announced that economy made it necessary to cancel band concerts in public parks during the coming summer may yet enjoy such programs. At a conference today representatives of the Musicians Union of Boston, many of their members are out of employment and that it would be better to provide work for them than to give them financial assistance.

A series of concerts would cost approximately $10,000.

COUNCIL TO ACT ON CITY'S LOAN BUDGET

The City Council will take up for action at its Monday meeting the 1932 municipal loan budget, amounting to $3,913,000, which was submitted yesterday by Mayor Curley. The borrowing capacity of the city for the year amounts to $4,437,298.78, but the Mayor is withholding $524,298.78 in reserve for possible emergencies.

Globe 3/4/32

HEARS VETS' STORIES THAT AID WAS DENIED

City Council's Inquiry Draws Lydon's Fire

The Boston City Council yesterday began its investigation of complaints of needy veterans who claim to have been denied relief by the Soldiers' Relief Department. Capt John J. Lydon, Soldiers' Relief Commissioner, said that "so-called agitators or irresponsible persons who are publicity seekers" were responsible for the investigation. He would have no part in it, he said.

Councilor Francis E. Kelley of Dorchester said that a public hearing was necessary on cases of abuse of power. Witnesses were Frank Shapiro of 270 Norfolk st, Jeremiah J. O'Connell of 106 Alexander st, Dorchester; Israel Berenson of 73 Erie st, Dorchester; William Wallace of 168 West 7th st, South Boston; Matthew Wilkonis of 276 Athens st, South Boston; Louis R. Morrill of 8 Hale st, South Boston; Levi A. Le Cain of 1234 Commonwealth av and James Tremblay of 72 Boylston st, South Boston. The last said his relief had been cut off when he had received $125. Henry B. O'Day, quartermaster general of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said that more investigations were needed.

FUNDS OF CITY USED TO BUY LIQUOR, COURT IS TOLD

Charges that at least a dozen of the "drunks" arrested recently in the South End and Roxbury obtained the money to purchase their liquor from the city Public Welfare Department were made yesterday in the Municipal Court.

Police and probation officers declared that these men were found to have in their pockets tickets entitling them to draw from $9 to $16 a week from the city.

Two of the group were arraigned before Judge Francis J. Good. They gave their names as Harry Muller and Timothy Quinn. Each was given a short sentence and placed on probation.

$3,400,000 LOAN BUDGET SENT TO CITY COUNCIL

Mayor Curley yesterday sent to the City Council a loan budget of $3,400,000 which, with $513,000 for the proposed improvements in the Hospital Department, brings the budget to a total of $3,913,000. The city's borrowing power is $4,437,298.78.

A million dollars is asked for the Sewer Department which, the Mayor says, "does not represent the full amount that could be expended advantageously."

The Mayor urged the improvement of the steamboat service to Long Island and Deer Island, saying that the vessels "have been so long in use that the annual upkeep is becoming a most expensive item, and a new steamer is necessary at once, at a cost estimated at $350,000.

CURLEY OPPOSES CONTRACT AWARD OUTSIDE OF CITY

Mayor Curley protested yesterday to Police Commissioner Hultman against the commissioner's award of a contract for uniforms for the police force to a Philadelphia concern which offered a 17 percent lower bid than a Boston concern.

The Mayor declared the depression period to be a poor time to award contracts to other cities when there are many jobless persons in Boston. He regretted that the contract had been awarded before he had opportunity to protest.

PROPERTY OWNERS PLAN CONFERENCE WITH MAYOR

Broad-st property owners will confer with Mayor Curley at 11 a m today in reference to the Mayor's project to take some of the Broad-st property in order to lay out a 90-foot street as an additional link in the crosstown thoroughfare.

The Mayor's plan depends on whether owners are willing to sell to the city at a price near assessed valuation.

STATE CALLS PARLEY IN GARMENT STRIKE

Representative garment manufacturers of this city have been invited to appear jointly with representatives of the striking Garment Workers' Union before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at the State House at 10:30 this morning. If both sides appear it will be the first joint meeting since the contract expired Feb 15.

While the State officials are trying to effect a settlement between the two factions, Mayor James M. Curley yesterday sent out invitations to leading manufacturers to meet with him at his office at City Hall at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, in an effort to find some ground for bringing peace to the industry in this city.

While the number of strikers in the picket lines yesterday was not as great as on other days during the past week, the police kept them moving, but were not required to make any arrests.

Labor Insists on City's Concerts

Insisting that the best interests of the city are involved in continuing the municipal band concerts next summer, which the mayor has banned in his economy plans, a group of leaders from the Central Labor Union called at City Hall today to discuss the matter.

Their argument was that it would be better to provide work for the musicians than have them applicants for relief at the public welfare department, and also that the concerts would prove of value to the thousands of idle citizens who need all possible inspiration in their distress.

The mayor suggested that the delegation get into touch with the United Unemployment Committee, and accordingly they arranged for a conference with Chairman William Taylor for late this afternoon, hoping that his committee will decide to set aside $10,000 for a concert program in the parks, as usual.

PARKING BILL VOTED DOWN

Adverse Report on Owner Liability Accepted

By a voice vote the Massachusetts House of Representatives today refused to substitute for an adverse report of the Committee on Judiciary a bill on petition of Mayor Curley of Boston that owners of motor vehicles be made liable if such vehicles are parked in violation of the law.

Urging substitution, Representative Ingalls of Lynn said the measure would make motorists liable for violation of the law whereas at the present time the police in Boston must see the motorists leave or enter the parked car.

Under the existing statute, the Representative said, an alleged violator may be found not guilty because the police did not see him leave or enter the machine. He thought the bill a fair one.

Representative Johnston of Boston, for the Committee on Judiciary, said the bill was, in his opinion, a dangerous piece of legislation. The purpose of the measure, he said, is to make the owner come into court and prove that he did not violate the law. "Let us not go too far," said Representative Johnston.

Representative John V. Mahoney of Boston said that it was not in reality a Boston bill, but would be operative throughout the State. He further said that it would take away the presumption of innocence of the man summoned into court. He urged that the bill be not substituted.

Substitution was thereupon refused.

The House concurred with the Senate in accepting the adverse committee report on the bill of Senator Holmes of Weymouth that provision be made for the issuance of certificates of title for motor vehicles.

Without debate or division the House accepted adverse committee reports of bills for the establishment by the State of radio broadcasting stations and for the appointment of a special commission to investigate the subject of radio broadcasting by the State.

A resolve filed by Representative Elmer L. McCulloch of Adams provides for the payment by the State of $55.20 to Frederick W. Vaill of Williamstown to compensate him for damage to his automobile caused by a wild deer on a State highway.

PLAN TO EXTEND CROSS ST. WIDENING

Cross street will be extended from Mercantile street to State street to provide a broad approach to the downtown entrance of the new $16,000,000 traffic tunnel, provided 16 intervening property owners will accept $600,000 representing the assessed valuation of their holdings.

The owners have been invited to confer with Mayor Curley at City Hall today at 11 o'clock to express their opinions of the city's offer. Takings have already been made by the city for the widening of Cross street from the tunnel entrance at North street to Mercantile street, and the new widening would carry the artery to State street.

HERALD 3/4/32

TRANSCRIPT 3/4/32

N. J. Governor Asks Ely and Curley Help in Kidnapping

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UP)— J. Edgar Hoover, head of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, said today he would attend Gov. Moore's conference in Trenton tomorrow as the representative of the federal government.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4 (UP)— Gov. A. Harry Moore today issued a call for police heads of 10 of the country's major cities to meet at his office tomorrow to confer on the Lindbergh kidnapping case.

Gov. Moore's telegram for help went to the mayor and director of public safety at Newark, and to the mayors of Philadelphia, Jersey City, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Boston and New York.

A copy also went to Gov. Ely of Massachusetts, to the superintendent of police at Washington, D. C., to the head of the Pinkerton and Burns detective agencies, and to President Hoover requesting a representative of the department of justice be present.

To the mayors of the various cities Gov. Moore sent the following telegram:

The entire country is shocked at the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby. It is imperative that co-ordinated effort be made to apprehend the abductors and return the child. I have called a conference at my office at the State House in Trenton for tomorrow at 11 o'clock, of police officials of leading American cities. I regard it as the plain duty of every one to co-operate. I earnestly urge you to send a representative of your police department best qualified to assist.

The text of the message to President Hoover follows:

Honorable Herbert Hoover,
President of the United States,
Washington:

Will you kindly send a representative of the department of justice to attend a conference at my office in Trenton tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, of police officials of leading American cities concerned with co-ordinated efforts to apprehend the abductors of the Lindbergh baby.

A. HARRY MOORE, Governor.

Police Commissioner Edward Mulrooney of New York already has advised he will attend the conference.

Gov. Moore also telegraphed an appeal to John A. Swanson, state attorney at Chicago, urging him to rush Patrick Roche, chief investigator for Swanson's office, to Trenton.

ELY CO-OPERATES WITH N. J. GOVERNOR

Complete approval of the plan of Gov. A. Harry Moore for a conference of high police officials at Trenton, N. J., tomorrow for the purpose of securing co-operation in the search for the missing Lindbergh baby was expressed today by Gov. Ely.

Replying to a telegram received from the New Jersey executive, Gov. Ely dispatched the following answer:

"Your telegram is just received here. I am sending a representative for the conference at your office tomorrow."

Directly after the telegram was received, Gov. Ely called Supt. Crowley of the Boston police, who is acting commissioner during the absence of Police Commissioner Hultmann, and asked that some one be appointed to go. Deputy Supt James McDevitt was given this assignment, and will leave for New Jersey this afternoon.

Shortly thereafter, Gov. Ely announced that Capt. Thomas E. Bligh, executive officer of the state police detective bureau, would also set out for Trenton this afternoon to attend the conference.

Both officers will bear letters of introduction to Gov. Moore when they leave for New Jersey. In these letters, Gov. Ely will assure Gov. Moore that every possible clue is being followed by both local and state officers here.

$3,913,000 ORDER SENT TO COUNCIL

City Borrowing Capacity of $524,298 Is in Reserve

A borrowing capacity of $524,298 is being husbanded by Mayor Curley to guard against municipal financial emergencies which may arise during the latter part of the year and which can only be met by loan orders.

In an appropriation order sent to the city council yesterday for consideration Monday the mayor made available for municipal projects $3,913,000, including $513,000 already authorized for City Hospital improvements, of a total borrowing power within the debt limit of $4,437,298.

In setting aside $1,000,000 for sewers the mayor asserted that a far greater sum could be expended advantageously and he made similar comment on his recommendation for borrowing $750,000 for new streets.

In addition to $500,000 for street reconstruction, he expects that the Legislature will authorize a similar borrowing outside the debt limit.

Because of the condition of the two municipal steamers, a new vessel to cost $350,000 is advised.

Though recognizing the urgent need of replacing obsoletfe police and fire stations, limited finances forced the reduction in provisions for new stations to $300,000 each for the fire and police departments.

In adhering to the policy of erecting two branch libraries annually a bond order of $200,000 is recommended.

House Kills Boston Auto Parking Bill

On Voice Vote, Turns Down Measure Introduced by Mayor Curley

The House of Representatives, on a voice vote, today refused to substitute for an adverse committee report the bill introduced by Mayor Curley providing that owners of motor vehicles be made liable if the vehicles are parked in violation of the law.

Substitution was moved by Representative Alfred Ingalls of Lynn, who declared that at the present time a police officer in Boston is required to see the motorist enter or leave the car before he can make an arrest. He said that if a motorist is convicted of a traffic violation in the lower court he can appeal to the Superior Court and obtain acquittal because the officer did not see him enter or leave the machine He felt that it was a fair bill.

Representative Richard E. Johnston of Boston, a member of the Judiciary Committee which reported adversely on the measure, said he regarded the bill as a dangerous piece of legislation and if enacted into law would become a violation of the fundamental principles on which government is based. The purpose of the bill, he said, is to make the owner come into court and prove that he did not violate the law. "Let us not go too far," he said.

Representative John V. Mahoney of Boston opposed substitution and said the bill would apply to all cities and towns of the State and not to Boston alone. He contended that it would take away the presumption of innocence of a man taken into court. Representative Ingalls denied that it would be effective throughout the State, but would be limited to Boston.

Without debate, the House accepted the adverse committee report on the bill of Mayor Curley that the fee for licenses to marry be increased from one dollar to two dollars.

Missourian Writes Curley Smith Boom Is G. O. P. Aid

Congressman M. A. Romjue of Missouri, in a letter to Mayor Curley, declares that the Republican managers are capitalizing Alfred E. Smith's candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination for the purpose of stopping Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In the letter, which the mayor has made public, the Missouri congressman writes that, although he campaigned for Smith in 1928, "It is apparent to every Democrat who views political matters with any degree of calm and reason that Mr. Smith cannot be elected," and that "Governor Roosevelt is the one man among all those mentioned that the Republican organization fears."

Record 3/4/32

CURLEY CALLS FOR $3,4000,000 ON CITY LOANS

A loan budget calling for total expenditure of $3,400,000 within the debt limit was sent the City Council for their approval by Mayor Curley today.

This budget is in addition to an item sent the Council recently calling for a loan of $513,000 to defray cost of improvements at City Hospital.

The program submitted today calls for expenditure of $1,000,000 for sewer construction, $750,000 for highway work, $500,000 for reconstruction of streets, $350,000 for a new city steamer for use at municipal institutions in Boston Harbor, two new library buildings at $200,000, a new police station at $300,000 and a new fire station at $300,000.

The total loan budget, including hospital improvements, totals $3,913,000, leaving $524,298 available within the debt limit for emergencies.

Mayor Negotiates for Land for Street

Mayor Curley will negotiate today with owners of property in Broad st., between Mercantile and State sts., for the purchase of a strip of land on which a proposed 90-foot thoroughfare will be constructed.

MAYOR SORRY BOSTON LOST UNIFORM BID

The fact that a Philadelphia concern underbid Boston clothing manufacturers by 17 per cent was not sufficient reason for awarding them a contract for new police uniforms, Mayor Curley told Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman today.

"This is not the time to avail ourselves of low prices for garments manufactured in other cities when our own citizens are jobless," the Mayor said he told Commissioner Hultman.

"Had I been in a position to decide the matter I should have given it to one of our many fine Boston concerns. I regret that the contract was awarded before I could protest to Commissioner Hultman."

Herald 3/4/32

HITS HULTMAN'S $18,000 CONTRACT

Curley Says Police Uniforms Award Should Have Gone To Manufacturers Here

Mayor Curley wished Police Commissioner Hultman a pleasant vacation in the West Indies, yesterday, by sharply criticising his recent award to a Philadelphia concern of an $18,000 contract to furnish police uniforms this year.

"If I were police commissioner," said the mayor, after Hultman had explained that he was actuated by a price difference of 17 per cent., "I would not have allowed a matter of 17 per cent. to influence me in favor of a Pennsylvania concern."

The mayor told the commissioner that it was his responsibility to trade in Boston, wherever possible. Boston manufacturers had complained that because of conditions which they cannot meet, the Philadelphia bidder was able to quote a lower price.

Post 3/5/31

NAME CIRCLE WASHINGTON

Traffic Curve at Cambridge and Charles Streets

Boston will have a Washington Circle next Monday if the City Council adopts the recommendation transmitted for approval yesterday by Mayor Curley to name the new traffic circle at the Boston end of the Longfellow bridge at Cambridge and Charles streets in honor of the first President.

Anticipating favorable action by the Council, Chairman Thomas A. Mullen of the Washington bicentennial committee is arranging a christening programme for Patriots' Day, April 19, or if a postponement is necessary, the celebration will be held April 30, Arbor Day, which is also the anniversary of Washington's inauguration, the Mayor announced.

PROPERTY OWNERS DECLINE CITY'S OFFER

Approval of the proposed $600,000 extension of Cross street in the downtown district, from Mercantile to State street, was withheld yesterday by Mayor Curley when four property owners temporarily declined to accept the city's offer of 10 per cent in excess of the assessed valuation.

Three of the 16 property owners whose real estate would have to be taken by the city in order to make the improvement, explained that they had given long term leases to tenants which they could not break without consideration. A fourth owner pointed out that he had only recently installed an expensive refrigeration system in his building, thus increasing the value of the property far beyond the taxable valuation of the past three years.

American 3/4/32

$2,000,000 FOR CITY HOSPITAL

To relieve the extremely crowded conditions at Boston City Hospital Mayor Curley and other prominent persons will appear before the legislative committee on municipal finance Monday and urge passage of an act to permit the city to borrow $2,000,000 for additional buildings.

The City Hospital has met the challenge forced upon it by unemployment conditions. No worthy person in need of medical or surgical aid has been turned away. As a result the institution is taxed for space as never before.

Some idea of the crowded condition of the hospital may be gleaned from the fact that there are at present 210 persons lying on cots and beds crowded in hospital aisles.

In the main hospital 1400 patients are crowded in space normally occupied by 1190.

With the $2,000,000 asked for by the mayor the old pathological building at Massachusetts ave. and Albany st. would be torn down and a new eight-story surgical building would be erected on the site.

This building will contain from 350 to 400 beds for surgical cases as well as operating rooms, sterilizing rooms, fumigating rooms, central clothes room and the ear, eye and nose department.

This surgical building, modern in every detail, would cost $1,400,000.

With the remaining $600,000 of the appropriation the old medical pavilion, which now houses wards F, G and H would be demolished and a ten-story building for 250 medical patients would be erected.

The erection of these fine buildings would complete the program for the hospital started by Mayor Curley during his second term as chief executive of the city.

"I don't know what the people of Boston would have done during the present period if it had not been for the City Hospital," said Dr. Dowling, director of the institution.

"In the fall we will open a building containing 260 beds for treatment of children and that will relieve the crowded condition somewhat, but not enough.

TRAVELER 3/5/32

Mr. Conry Quibbles



THE BOSTON TRAVELER has no intention of engaging in futile correspondence with Joseph A. Conry, who was appointed by Mayor Curley to do the work of chairman of the Boston traffic commission.

The Boston Traveler, seeking as a public duty to improve conditions on a dangerous portion of the Arborway in Jamaica Plain, wrote a straight-forward editorial criticising no person, even by implication. We expressed an opinion that isolated traffic lights tended to speed up cars driven by persons trying to "beat the light." We still believe so.

The traffic commission informed us that the contrary was true and that since Jan. 1 of this year not a single personal injury accident had occurred at the light in question or its approaches. We wrote that we were "not convinced" by the traffic commission's figures and that we had "information of at least one and probably three deaths within the past few weeks at what might be called approaches to this signal."

We received a letter signed by Miss Marie Maher, secretary of the traffic commission, but strangely remindful of Mr. Conry's style, in which the chief purpose appeared to be to criticise the police department. This letter we answered with dignity, giving our figures, obtained from the police.

Now we receive another letter signed by Miss Maher, a letter trying to place blame upon the police department. We publish the letter in our People's Forum on this page.

It can be clearly seen that the people can expect no relief from Mr. Conry in this matter. The mayor of Boston, who lives on the Jamaicaway, and who is interested in the safety of the public, will see to the heart of this difficulty and, we are confident, give it sympathetic attention.

HERALD 3/5/32

PARKING MEASURE REJECTED BY HOUSE

Curley Bill to Make Owner of Car Responsible Loses By Big Vote

The House yesterday refused to approve legislation drafted by Mayor Curley to put teeth in the laws regulating the enforcement of statutes relating to motor car parking violations.

On a tremendous voice vote the members accepted the adverse report of the committee on the judiciary on the mayor's petition that owners of motor vehicles be made liable if their vehicles are parked in violation of the law.

Representative Alfred W. Ingalls of Lynn urged that the bill be substituted for the hostile report as a means of making motorists liable for violations instead of compelling police to see the motorist leave or enter his parked car. Under the existing statute, he said, an arrested motorist merely has to go to court and stand mute before the judge to escape conviction.

Representatives Richard E. Johnston and John V. Mahoney, members of the committee on the judiciary, defended their report. They contended that passage of the bill would violate the fundamental principles of law by compelling an owner to go into court and prove his innocence instead of forcing the state to prove his guilt.

Post 3/5/32

SILVERMAN TO BE ARBITER

Named by Curley in Strike of Garment Workers

Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, head of the city law department, was appointed yesterday by the Mayor to serve as neutral arbiter in the movement to end the strike of the Boston cloak and dress workers.

The appointment was made at a conference of union officials and garment manufacturers, held yesterday at City Hall by the Mayor.

Following the conference, representatives of the manufacturers and striking garment workers went into executive session at the Hotel Statler in an effort to settle the difficulties which are holding up a settlement. At a late hour, last night, it was announced the meeting would be resumed again today.

Last night, representatives of both sides said that they had run into unforeseen difficulties, which will halt for a while any settlement, but it is expected that the agreement will be reached without calling in an arbitrator.

Globe 3/5/32

GARMENT STRIKE NOT YET SETTLED

Mayor's Conference Fails to Cause Agreement

No progress toward a settlement of the garment workers' strike was made in joint conferences held between the parties at Hotel Statler when they adjourned last evening to meet again at 8:30 this morning in the same hotel.

Through a conference called by Mayor Curley at City Hall yesterday morning representatives of the strikers and the dress manufacturers were brought together and agreed to call in Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman as neutral arbitrator in the event that they become deadlocked.

Representatives of the United States Department of Labor in the persons of Miss Anna Weinstock and Charles G. Wood were present at the conference.

Unless progress is made in today's conferences there is every likelihood that the Mayor's intervention may again be required to prevent a break in the negotiations brought about by him. According to Jacob Halpern and Philip Kramer, leaders of the striking garment workers, the group of manufacturers that met them yesterday demands a wage cut and a reorganization in the shops, which, they allege, means discrimination against workers in shops that have been active in the interests of the union.

The settlement demands of the unions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers call for a renewal of the contracts which expired Feb 15 with certain modifications to square arbitrary wage reductions, and infringements on the old agreement.

Mr Halpern, in discussing the situation last night said: "The New York strike was settled without a reduction in wages and the Boston strike will only be settled on the same basis. The industry is seasonal at the best and doesn't call for a cut in wages."

Exceptions Named

He took exceptions to a statement made by one of the manufacturers, a party to yesterday's conferences, that the strikers' representatives had agreed with the Mayor and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to return the workers to the shops, pending adjudication of their grievances in conference or through arbitration.

A number of settlements in the cloak industry was reported, including a settlement with Louis Rothstein of 600 Washington st, one of the largest jobbers. Settlements were also reached with the New England Skirt Contractors Association, said to represent the majority of the shops in this industry.

Post 3/5/32

KELLY AND DOWD HAVE HOT CLASH

Council Musketeers Battle on Secret Sessions

The minority opposition in the City Council was split with dissension yesterday, when two of the "Three Musketeers" battled bitterly over the question of secret sessions of their committee investigating Boston contractors' wage scales.

DOWD OPPOSED

Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester, charged that Coleman Brothers were employing a resident of Malden, on the Dorchester contract for the removal of ashes and garbage. When called upon by Chairman John F. Dowd, his election comrade, to produce the non-resident's name and address, Kelly protested that he would do so only in executive session.

Flaring up, Chairman Dowd warned that he would have nothing to do with a public hearing if the committee went behind closed doors. He refused to set a precedent for "star chamber" sessions of the City Council committees and insisted that all proceedings should be open to the public.

"I call upon Councillor Kelly to produce the name of this Malden resident immediately so that he can be fired without delay and his place given to a Boston man," snapped Chairman Dowd.

Women Complain

When Kelly objected, Dowd put a motion that all testimony regarding the charge that a non-resident had been employed by Coleman on the city contract should be stricken from the record, and it was so voted.

Kelly then obtained an adjournment until next Wednesday afternoon, when the committee, controlled by the opposition to the Mayor's administration, will resume its inquiry into the employment practices of city contractors. His promise to produce the name of the Malden man at that time brought from Chairman Dowd the rebuke, "Well, you didn't have the name today."

The clash between Dowd and Kelly came after a long parade of Dorchester residents, mostly women, had complained that their garbage was not collected twice weekly, as required under the Coleman contract.

One of the chief protestants was Mrs. Hannah M. Connors of 1210 Brook road, Milton, who explained that her interest was due to the fact that she was the owner of 33 family houses.

Kelly asked rs. Connors if the city had shut off the water in her houses following her attacks upon Mayor Curley, but Councillor David M. Brackman of the committee objected that such testimony would not be relevant to the garbage contract. Mrs. Connors then informed the committee that the non-resident working on the Dorchester contract was named "Grady."

Representing the contractor, John F. Coleman testified that he observed all the provisions of the city contract and paid his 120 men 62½ cents a hour, the recognized prevailing wage stipulated in municipal contracts. Coleman was characterized by Kelly as "Curley's pet contractor," and Councillor Israel Ruby stepped into the discussion to label Kelly as a "publicity seeker."

Globe 3/5/32

COUNCILOR OPPOSES EXECUTIVE SESSION

Dowd Blocks Kelly Move at Wage Inquiry

Whether the newly organized City Council committee, which is investigating the wages paid by contractors, should go into executive session caused a disagreement yesterday between the chairman, City Councilor John F. Dowd, and Councilor Francis E. Kelly, a member of the committee.

Councilor Kelly said that Coleman Bros, which has the ash and garbage disposal contract, is employing a resident of Malden. He was asked for the name and address, but said he would give it only in executive session. Councilor Dowd objected to the committee's acting "behind closed doors." Councilor Keily promised to have the name and address when the hearing resumes Wednesday.

John F. Coleman testified that he abided by the provisions of his contract and paid his men 62½ cents per hour. Various residents of Dorchester testified that garbage is not collected twice a week, and is carelessly scattered about. Councilor Kelly referred to Mr Coleman as "Curley's pet contractor." Councilor Ruby called the Councilor a "publicity seeker."

Among those who testified were Mrs Hannah Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Home Owners' Association, and Representatives John Mahoney and John Hurley of Dorchester.

CURLEY THANKED FOR FIGHT TO GET CUT IN FIRE RATES

Mayor Curley received yesterday a letter from the United Improvement Association, which last evening passed a vote "expressing the appreciation of this association of your efforts to secure lower fire insurance rates in Boston and extending the offer of this association to assist in your efforts to secure a reduction of fire insurance rates in this city."

MAYOR MAKES OFFER FOR PROPERTY ON CROSS ST

Mayor Curley yesterday held a conference with property owners on Cross st and made an offer of 10 percent in excess of the average valuation to abutters who will be affected by the widening. Three of the owners said that they had tenants with long-term leases who must be consulted; one tenant has made a large outlay in putting in a freezing system.

UNION GROUP SEES CURLEY REGARDING BAND CONCERTS

A delegation from the Central Labor Union and the Musicians' Union called on Mayor Curley yesterday morning to ask that a series of band concerts be held next Summer for the benefit of the musicians. The Mayor referred them to the unemployment committee, saying that he thought $10,000 so spent would be usefully spent, as it would employ musicians and give the public something of value. The concerts ordinarily held have been canceled by the Mayor this year.

The delegation said it believed that the police uniforms bought in Philadelphia could be bought as cheaply here. The Mayor said that the Police Commissioner told him that this was a closed issue as the contract has already been signed.

MAYOR CURLEY'S BILL ON PARKING REJECTED

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, by a voice vote, refused to substitute for an adverse report of the Committee on Judiciary a bill offered by Mayor Curley of Boston that owners of motor vehicles be made liable if such vehicles are parked illegally.

Representative Ingalls of Lynn thought the bill a fair one. Representative Johnston of Boston considered it dangerous legislation. Representative John V. Mahoney said the bill would take away the presumption of innocence of the man summoned into court.

The House concurred with the Senate in accepting the adverse committee report on the bill of Senator Holmes of Weymouth that provision be made for the issuance of certificates of title for motor vehicles.

The House accepted adverse committee reports on bills for the establishment by the State of radio broadcasting stations and for the appointment of a special commission to investigate the subject of radio broadcasting by the State.

MAYOR CURLEY SUGGESTS GEORGE WASHINGTON CIRCLE

Mayor Curley sent to the City Council for approval yesterday a recommendation that the new circle at Charles and Cambridge sts be named George Washington Circle in commemoration of the Washington bicentennial.

ASKS COUNCIL TO NAME NEW TRAFFIC CIRCLE

The city council will be formally asked by Mayor Curley, Monday, to designate the new traffic circle at Charles and Cambridge streets as George Washington circle.

No recommendation has been made by the mayor about naming the circle at Leverett and Charles streets in memory of James J. Storrow, which the mayor suggested in his January address to the council.

RECORD 3/6/32

Curley Agrees to Be Kidnap 'Go-Between'

(Copyright, 1932, by Boston Daily Record)

Acceding to requests of prominent Boston citizens, Mayor James M. Curley agreed to act as a mediator between the distracted Lindberghs and the kidnapers of their baby boy, the Daily Record learned last night.

The mayor admitted to the Daily Record that it had been urged upon him, and that he felt it his duty to do all in his power to assist. Authors of the plan to have Boston's mayor act as go-between convinced him, he said, that someone in position similar to his must act.

Fear that if much more time passes without action the baby will not survive, was expressed. It was pointed out that kidnapers will not be likely to deal directly with the Lindbergh family or anyone close to them, now.

Confirming the report he had been urged to offer his services, Mayor Curley said last night that kidnapers need not fear him. He declared he would play fair with them and do his part to see that they receive immunity and the ransom offered, once the baby is delivered to him.

"I believe anyone who has ever been in contact with me knows that when I give my word, I can be trusted to keep it," he said, in confirming the report to the Daily Record.

"I am convinced the only way that baby will ever be returned is for someone occupying a position of trust in the community to give the proper guarantee. This has been urged upon me, and if that baby is anywhere within reach of Boston, I am ready to receive it.

"If they will bring the boy to my home at 350 Jamaicaway, any hour, day or night, I will make it my business to see that they get the ransom, and that they are not betrayed.

"I will provide a trained nurse and secure expert medical care for the youngster until his parents can come here and get him."

CROSS ST. EXTENSION SETTLEMENTS MADE

Agreements to accept 10 per cent. in excess of the assessed valuation for 13 parcels of property necessary to extend Cross street, as a thoroughfare 90 feet in width, from Mercantile to State streets, were made with Mayor Curley yesterday by the owners or their representatives.

Three owners refused to commit themselves to acceptance and in each instance the argument was advanced that tenants holding long term leases will be justified in demanding settlements.

In one case it was represented that a lease is in effect which contains a clause providing that it cannot be abrogated by any eminent domain proceedings.

BOSTON FLAG GOES TO BERMUDA MAYOR

City Banner to Be Presented Executive of St. Georges

On behalf of the port authority, Capt. C. W. McKay of the Canadian National steamer Prince David will present a city of Boston flag to the mayor of St. Georges, ancient capital of Bermuda. The steamer sailed last night from Commonwealth pier, South Boston, and is due in St. Georges tomorrow. The gift is in recognition of the opening of St. Georges as a terminus for Canadian National steamers which, heretofore, have berthed at Hamilton.

The Prince David completed a 20,000 mile Caribbean cruise yesterday and is taking the place of the Prince Henry on the direct run to Bermuda from Boston because the latter steamer, scheduled to reach here yesterday, will not be in until about 9 A. M. today. The Prince Henry is to take the Prince David's run and will depart today at 4 P. M., carrying 300 passengers.

The Canadian National ship Lady Somers, from the West Indies, arrived last night, landed 40 passengers at Commonwealth pier, and proceeded to Halifax with additional tourists.

SEEK WAY TO PROVIDE SUNDAY BAND CONCERTS

Curley Says Jobless Relief Fund Must Furnish Money

Mayor Curley ruled yesterday that if Sunday afternoon band concerts are to be provided on the Common and other recreational centres during the summer months, the fund of $10,000 necessary must be furnished from the $3,000,000 unemployment relief fund.

He advised a delegation representing the Musicians' union to endeavor to influence the custodians of the fund to make the sum available for the relief of jobless musicians.

The delegation asked the mayor to reconsider his decision excluding the customary appropriation for concerts from the budget. It was pointed out that musicians have been particularly hard hit by existing conditions and that continuance of the concerts would accomplish the dual purpose of helping the jobless and furnishing entertainment.

HERALD 3/6/32

CITY GARBAGE COLLECTION HIT

Dorchester Group Charges Coleman Bros. Ignore Contract Provisions

COUNCIL COMMITTEE HEARS COMPLAINTS

A procession of Dorchester residents paraded before a city council committee of investigation, yesterday, complaining of the alleged failure of Coleman Bros. Company to comply with a contractural provision requiring weekly collection of garbage in Dorchester wards.

Though primarily ordered to inquire into the wages paid by contractors, the committee, consisting of Councilmen Dowd, Kelly, Power and Brackman, embraced the opportunity to learn whether contractors are furnishing satisfactory collection service in the districts where refuse and garbage are not collected by city employes.

John F. Coleman insisted that his concern, which employs 120 men in the Dorchester wards, 20 in excess of the maximum absolutely necessary, pays the stipulated wage of 62½ cents per hour and makes the collections schedule by contract. The committee demanded the payroll books of the company, which Coleman agreed to submit.

Coleman threatened to give his foremen summary punishment if he discovers that garbage collections are not made weekly.

During heated discussion of the service in Dorchester it was charged that the Coleman concern employs one Grady, a Malden resident, whom the committee will seek to positively identify in order to demand that he be replaced by a Boston resident.

Complainants about the collection service include Representative John Hurley, Mrs. Anna M. Connors of Geneva avenue, Anthony Branca of 86 Greenbrier street, Mrs. Hanora Feeney of 22 Greenbrier street, Mrs. Barbara Nee of 425 Geneva avenue, James Delorie of 49 Clayton street, Mrs. Mary Flahive of 9 Lavant street, Mrs. Hannah Connors of Milton, William J. McDonough of 67 Topliff street, Mrs. Margaret Cooney of 87 Coleman street and John Stanton of 10 Tevroc street.

They disagreed entirely with the claim of Coleman about the interim between collections.

No complaint was filed about the service furnished by John J. Moore & Co. in Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury, and Timothy F. Doyle declared that the concern pays a wage of 56½ cents per hour to men gaining experience and pays a maximum of 80 cents.

Edward J. McHugh, contractor in the East Boston district, reported that his service is in accord with his contract, and that he pays the stipulated wage.

The committee will meet next Wednesday to delve deeper into the situation in Dorchester.

TRANSCRIPT 3/5/32

Big School Program Now at a Crisis

4-Year Construction Mapped Out, Depending on Loans for the First Year

By Forrest P. Hull

Whether the Boston school authorities shall start at full speed this year on an extensive four-year construction program, perhaps the last of the kind that will be necessary, involving an expenditure of $12,073,200 and making possible the release of fifty-two portables, terminate the rental of two buildings and make possible the abandonment of some 223 rooms in twenty-two old wooden and brick buildings, depends upon the disposition of the Legislature to reverse the pay-as-you-go policy of years and permit the beginning of the work by loan. The final appeal will be made before the committee on municipal finance next Monday.

Months ago Mr. Curley announced that, owing to the extraordinary financial conditions making necessary the reduction of the annual budget to the lowest possible minimum, he would not support the continuance this year of school construction from the tax levy. The time had come, he declared, for resort to the former policy of erecting buildings by loan, especially as the school buildings now being built are all of first-class construction and capable of giving service perhaps for a century. There was no disposition among the school authorities to combat that position, which appeared particularly sound in the light of the net schoolhouse bond indebtedness situation and also in the light of present financial circumstances.

At a conference the mayor held with members of the school department and the schoolhouse construction commissioners this week, when this year's program of $3,386,950 was presented, the mayor relented somewhat by agreeing to finance from the tax levy a total of $267,000 which would provide for the annual expenses of the department of school buildings chargeable to land and buildings; the rent of hired quarters for the year; the furnishings of building under construction and the new Mozart School.

Loans Prior to 1916

Prior to 1916 the school department constructed its buildings by loan and it appeared to be a most satisfactory arrangement, even though second and third-class buildings were erected. For the last few years all construction has been first-class and, if the argument for loan was strong years ago it is much stronger now. But the loan theory came to a critical show-down in municipal planning, and in 1916 the city secured passage of a bill permitting school construction from the tax levy. Since then practically all buildings have been assessed directly on the taxpayers and the accumulated loan indebtedness of $12,661,601 in 1916-17 has been reduced to approximately $3,000,000 now.

There is little if any evidence that municipal experts believe in reversing schoolhouse construction policy from loan to tax levy, except in emregencies. At present the loan policy is advocated by the mayor and the school officials as a protection to the taxpayers. Grave consequences are said to be involved in postponing the new construction program a year, a contingency which appears certain unless the Legislature is willing to accord loan advantages.

Last year when the school department went to the Legislature with a three-year construction program totalling $16,977,000, the bitter struggle which had been waged between the school department and the Finance Commission over the then completed survey of the school system, was transferred to legislative halls. Against that program was one submitted by Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Finance Commission, providing for construction for one year only and emphasizing the differences which had existed with relation to high school construction. The school committee then asked a departure from the pay-as-you-go policy.

Goodwin's Opposition

But Chairman Goodwin went farther and denounced the school committee's program as unscientific. He announced the position of his commission as favoring a three or five-year plan of construction, but would not intrust the commitee with so large a sum of money as requested until it had worked out its plans on a more comprehensive basis. At that time the new Girls' High School was the key to the whole program. Today there is certain opposit on from the Finance Commission to the school committee's plan. The commission favors loan authorization for the construction of intermediate schools, but not for elementary schools, taking the position that the elementary schools are recurrent needs and should be financed from the tax levy.

Last year, it will be recalled, the Legislature permitted the city to borrow $2,000,000 for the construction of two high schools, and that sum has been committed for an addition to the Public Latin School and a new Girls' High School in Roxbury. For other schoolhouse construction there was available last year the statutory sixty-eight cents on each $1000 in valuation, which would have produced $1,300,000 but of which only $400,000 was appropriated.

First Year's Program

There are no high schools in the school committee's 1932 program, but nine commitments for intermediate schools at estimated cost of $2,903,350 and three for elementary schools, at estimated cost of $316,600. The other items making up the total of $3,386,950 are concerned with administration expense, rent of hired accommodations, and furnishings for two schools.

Under the first year's program there would be a new intermediate school in the Bigelow district, the site of which would cost $250,000; additions in the Joseph H. Barnes district; site for a new building in the Robert Gould Shaw district; an addition of eighteen rooms in the William Barton Rogers district; a forty-room building in the Phillips Brooks district; and another in the Everett district; an addition in the Donald McKay district. A new building of thirty class rooms in the Dudley district and an addition in the William Howard Taft district. The three elementary buildings are scheduled for the Minot, Longfellow and Elihu Greenwood districts.

After the first year, the school department commits itself to erect the much discussed Girls' High School building in the Everett district, a building of thirty-six class rooms at cost of $1,000,000; an addition to the Teachers' College, freeing the Collins building for use of the Girls' Latin School, at cost of $312,000; and to construct a two-story annex to the Mechanic Arts High School of four class rooms at a cost of $272,000.

Of the total cost of the four-year program as estimated, $2,750,200 would be devoted to elementary school items; $6,982,000 to the intermediate (junior high) school items; $1,781,000 to secondary school items; $460,000 to administration expenses; $100,000 to hired accommodations.

The question naturally arises as to what will be necessary after the proposed four-year program is applied. The school authorities believe that it will not be necessary to make more specific appeals to the Legislature, at least for a quarter of a century. There will remain many old and partly obsolete buildings that should be gradually replaced. For example, there are ninety-four first class buildings, 166 second-class buildings and fifty-two third-class. What shall be the fate of the 208 buildings that do not now conform to Boston standards? The value of these school properties is placed at $68,000,000; figuring depreciation at 2 per cent, the school department might have money enough within its statutory restrictions to finance replacements year by year.

Monday on Beacon Hill

Four bills introduced by Mayor Curley for legislation to authorize Boston to borrow money for the construction of a building and facilities for its department of public works; for the extension of brook channels and rebuilding of inadequate sewers for relief from flooding; to increase the facilities of the Boston City Hospital, and for the construction of temporary and permanent school buildings, will be heard on Monday before the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance, meeting in Room 433 at 10.30 o'clock. The committee will hear also the petition of Representative Harold R. Duffie of West Roxbury that the city of Boston be authorized to borrow money for the construction of a high school in West Roxbury or Roslindale, and the petition of Representatives Marcus J. Levins and Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester that the city be authorized to borrow money for the construction of a new high school at or near Meeting House Hill.

The Committee on Public Welfare will take up the petition of the Massachusetts County Commissioners' Association for amendments of the law relative to commitments to county training schools.

Post 3/6/32



American 3/7/32

CURLEY STUMPS FOR ROOSEVELT

Concord, N. H., March 7 (AP)—The eve of New Hampshire's preferential primary, first to be held in any state in the Union, brought to the Granite State two staunch supporters of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, and Jimmy Roosevelt, son of the governor and a Boston insurance man, were scheduled to speak at Manchester tonight. The former's address was to be broadcast and the latter was scheduled to speak in French at several rallies.

At tomorrow's preferential primary the Democrats will name 12 delegates to their national convention, eight at large and four from the two congressional districts. The followers of Governor Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith each have a full slate on the ballot.

There is no contest on the Republican ballot, all the candidates favoring the renomination of President Hoover.

City Hospital Treating 210 More Than Bed Capacity

Boston City Hospital is caring for 210 more patients than there is proper room for.

This, and many other reasons for additional facilities, were told the legislative committee on municipal affars today in a hearng on legislation to enable the city to borrow $2,000,000 outside the debt limit.

Dr. Henry S. Rowen, acting chairman of the hospital trustees, said 1400 patients were in the buildings that have a normal bed cpaacity of 1190.

"We are doing the best we can under very trying conditions," Dr. Rowen said. "The hospital has a normal bed capacity of 1190, but 1400 patients are now being cared for.

200 ON AISLE COTS

"Present needs call for a large surgical building and one more medical building. Their erection will make it possible for the city to look out for the needs of its people for the next 35 or 40 years.

"More than 200 patients are lying on cots in the aisles of the hospital."

A. B. Casson, legislative counsel for the city; Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner; Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the finance committee; James H. Ritchie, hospital architect, and Timothy Donovan joined Dr. Rowen in his plea.

Others present included Cari Dreyfus, trustee; Dr. John J. Dowling, hospital director, and Dr. George G. Sears.

WHAT GOODWIN THINKS

Goodwin told the committee the needs were apparent and the only question was finances.

"The trustees know whether these improvements are needed; the question comes as to how to pay for them," he said.

"I think Mayor Curley should pass up the construction of streets this year and that the $750,00 called for in his budget be used for the hospital instead. The rest of the $2,000,000 could be borrowed outside the debt limit."

Ghobie 3/6/32

COUNTRY'S FIRST PRIMARY VOTE COMES ON TUESDAY

Democrats in Lively Campaign For New Hampshire Delegates

By M. E. HENNESSY

MANCHESTER, N H, March 5—In the closing hours of the campaign for delegates to the Democratic national convention, to be held in Chicago next June, the eyes of the Presidential candidates are upon the Granite State, and the ears of their managers are to the ground to catch the rumblings at the primaries in the 224 cities and towns of New Hampshire next Tuesday.

The polls in the towns close early in the afternoon, and the results ought to be known early in the evening. In the cities the returns will be much later because of the later hour for opening and closing the polls.

There is no contest on the Republican side for the choice of delegates to the nominating convention. Everybody is for the renomination of President Hoover, but in the Democratic side there is a lively campaign for delegates-at-large and district delegates. The Roosevelt ticket had been launched some time before Smith's followers got busy. Smith's friends did not start until after the Boston victory dinner in mid-January, when John J. Curtin, a well-known New York lawyer and close personal friend of Ex-Gov Smith, came here and encouraged the starting of a campaign for Smith delegates. By that time most of the prominent Democrats had joined the Roosevelt movement, believing that Smith would not be a candidate, and the Smith managers had difficulty in filling their slate.

What makes the New Hampshire primary important is that it is the first primary in the country to be held, and its 12 delegates, eight at-large and four from the two Congressional districts, will be the first to be chosen by the voters. Smith and Roosevelt will have their first real tryout as vote-getters in the primaries, and because of this both sides have urged upon their representatives the importance of the contest and the necessity of winning.

Ely, Curley in Fight

Four years ago in the Presidential primary the Democrats cast about 16,000 votes, but there was no contest then and little reason for the voters to come out, but this year there is a real contest, and Democratic leaders expect that the vote will run as high as 25,000 to 30,000. Election day the Democrats pin their faith on the cities, where their greatest strength lies, but in Tuesday's primary the Roosevelt ians are counting on the towns to swamp the Smith vote in the cities.

Gov Ely has already spoken here for the Smith ticket and Monday night Mayor Curley of Boston is booked for a big Roosevelt rally in Manchester. Tomorrow evening Jimmie Roosevelt, oldest son of Gov Roosevelt, who is a resident of Cambridge, Mass, and engaged in the insurance business in Boston, is scheduled for several French voters' rallies in Manchester. He will make his addresses in French. The Roosevelt managers are making a bid for French support in the primary on the ground that the grandfather of Gov Roosevelt, from whom he takes his middle name, Delano, was born in France. The French vote is a big factor in any political contest in this State, and political managers always make a big effort to interest them in their candidates.

Both sides seem to be well financed, and the Roosevelt side have sent much literature into the State. The Roosevelt side has used the radio liberally to reach the voters. The latter will make a great effort to get out the town vote. A motorized player piano has been touring the State in the interest of Roosevelt. From the same machine comes little Roosevelt speeches on non-political subjects, and it is making quite a hit with the hinter-land folk, who never saw anything like the contraption before.

Most of the Smith delegates are of Irish extraction, and nine of the 12 candidates on the Roosevelt ticket are of that racial extraction. The Roosevelt managers are satisfied that a large majority of the voters of Irish extraction will support their candidate. They quote Ex-Mayor Doyle of Nashua, who heckeled Gov Ely at the latter's Nashua speech last week:

"We are sick and tired of candidates What we want is a President," shouted Doyle.

Big Vote Looked For

The burden of the arguments of the Smith supporters is that having made a good run for President in 1928, receiving the largest vote ever given to a Democratic candidate for President, he is entitled to another nomination. "Grover Cleveland was so favored after his defeat in 1888; why not Smith in '32?" they ask.

The answer of the Roosevelt men is that, much as they regret to say so, Smith, in their judgment, cannot be elected because of the prejudice against Tammany and his religion, so why go through another solemn referendum on this "noble experiment."

Robert Jackson, secretary of the Democratic national committee, who has directed the Roosevelt campaign, says that he bows to no man in his admiration for Gov Smith and feels that he proved his friendship for him four years ago when he went up and down the State answering the attackers of Smith.

"I went into this Roosevelt campaign believing that Gov Smith was not a candidate," said he. "I do not now believe he is a bona-fide candidate in the sense that he is campaigning for delegates, even though he has complied with the technicalities of the Massachusetts law by giving his supporters in that State permission to use his name on the primary ballot. Gov Smith has said that if nominated he will make the fight. Of course he will. Apparently he agrees with the ancient maxim: 'The Presidency is neither to be sought or denied.'

"I think that I know the situation in New Hampshire," he added, "and it is my judgment that the Roosevelt ticket will sweep the State. The only place where the Smith people have a chance is in the First Congressional District, in which Manchester, Portsmouth, Dover, Rochester and Laconia are located. We shall have a large vote Tuesday for the reason that it is town meeting day, and the vote in the towns will be out to vote on town matters. In two cities there are lively fights for Mayor, which will bring out the Democratic vote.

Good Feeling in Contest

"New Hampshire folk have a warm spot in their hearts for Gov Roosevelt. While he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy he saved the Portsmouth Navy Yard from being closed. They also remember that Mrs Roosevelt came up here in 1928 and spoke for Gov Smith at our State convention, the first time a woman ever addressed a New Hampshire Democratic State convention. I'm glad to say that we have had no bitterness in this contest. Whichever side wins, the other can support the winner with grace. That is as it should be. That is the way it should be at Chicago, and that is the way I predict it will be. I think we are going to surprise our Republican friends this time."

John F. Hurley, local leader of the Roosevelt forces and a candidate on the Roosevelt ticket from the 1st Congressional District, says he expects that the entire Roosevelt ticket will emerge from the primary election next Tuesday victorious. "Practically all of the Smith sentiment in New Hampshire is crystalized right here in Manchester," said he. "It will fall short of the figures claimed by the manager of former Gov Smith's campaign, and will not be sufficient to overcome the Roosevelt vote elsewhere, in my opinion."

"Much depends on the vote of Manchester as to whether the Smith or Roosevelt delegates are chosen next Tuesday," said Dr James J. Powers, who is running on the Smith ticket, and has taken an active part in the campaign.

Smith Gaining, Says Sullivan

"The Democratic sentiment in Manchester is overwhelmingly for Smith," he added, and if his supporters are able to poll 7000 votes, this will be sufficient to overcome the Roosevelt rural vote and to elect the entire State delegation as well as the district delegates. I am looking for a Smith victory."

County Solicitor John L. Sullivan of Manchester said:

"The Smith star is rising in New Hampshire, and rising fast. Despite the handicap that the anti-Smith forces have a head start of some six months and that the election of delegates is to be held on town meeting day, which will call out a large number of voters who hitherto have not been Smith enthusiasts, the hope and courage of the Smith forces is growing by leaps and bounds. If the enthusiasm grows in the next four days as it has in the last four, the returns on Wednesday morning will be good reading.

Globe 3/6/32

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

By JOHN D. MERRILL

Massachusetts Democrats are greatly interested in the New Hampshire primary which will be held on Tuesday. The circumstances are somewhat similar in both these States. In each it looked until a few weeks ago as though the delegates to the coming Democratic national convention might favor Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency; indeed, it seemed that New Hampshire was much more certain than Massachusetts to go for Roosevelt. But the candidacy of Ex-Gov Alfred E. Smith has disturbed the conditions which previously existed. Unless the politicians are wrong, Massachusetts will probably go to Smith, and there is by no means a negligible chance that he will have some and possibly most of the New Hampshire delegation. As has been said many times, New Hampshire is the first of all the States to hold a primary, and the friends of the successful Presidential candidate in the Granite State, whether he be Smith or Roosevelt, hope it will be a bellwether for Democratic voters in other parts of the country.

Most of the party leaders in New Hampshire are pledged to Roosevelt and are working hard in his behalf. They have used with some effect the argument that Smith cannot be nominated, or if nominated, cannot be elected, and the efforts of the Smith leaders during the past few weeks have been directed chiefly to the overthrow of that story. Gov Ely went to Manchester and Nashua last Tuesday and told the Democrats in those cities that Smith had given official notice he was a candidate in Massachusetts and therefore might safely be regarded as a candidate in New Hampshire also.

The Smith supporters are sanguine of carrying the 1st Congressional District in New Hampshire, perhaps by a majority large enough to overcome the Roosevelt majority in the rest of the State. Manchester is by far the largest city, not only in the 1st Congressional District, but also in the State, and the Smith people hope to carry that metropolis by a very large margin. On the other hand, the managers of the Roosevelt campaign predict that Smith's majority in Manchester, if he has any, will be small and will be easily overcome in the smaller cities and the rural districts.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston will go to Manchester tomorrow, and although his schedule calls for only two speeches, neither of which will be on politics, the understanding is that the Roosevelt managers in Manchester have persuaded him to remain until the evening and address a meeting in the Ritz, the largest hall in Manchester. They believe the Mayor's remarks on the campaign will counteract any trend which may have been set in motion by Gov Ely last week.

About Mayor Curley

Massachusetts Democrats, however, although interested in the New Hampshire campaign and Mayor Curley's visit to Manchester, are much more concerned about what the Mayor proposes to do in his own State. Will he and Gov Roosevelt's son, James Roosevelt, who are looking after the Governor's interests here, have in the primary a delegation pledged to Roosevelt or will they step aside and permit the election of a delegation pledged to Smith? Not only the immediate future, but also the somewhat remote future, of the Democratic party in this State may be affected by the decision which Curley and the younger Roosevelt make.

Many politicians think it almost impossible that a delegation of delegates-at-large pledged to Roosevelt can make much headway against the Smith delegation which will be headed by Gov Ely, Senator Walsh and their friends. Some of the experts, however, say that Curley and James Roosevelt, if they run as candidates for delegates-at-large, might break into the Smith slate.

There are some technical matters which may affect the voters in the primary. Massachusetts Democrats will elect 12 delegates-at-large, each with half a vote in the national convention. Under the statutes, a group of delegates who are pledged to one candidate will have their names placed together on the primary ballot, but the voters must put a mark opposite the name of every candidate in the group whom they wish to support. If a candidate for delegate is not a member of a group, his name will be separate on the ballot in the position he secures in the drawing of places. That is to say, if Curley and James Roosevelt are the only candidates for delegates-at-large who are pledged to Roosevelt, their names will not be together on the ballot unless they happen to draw contiguous places; and a voter who wants to mark his ballot for either or both of them will have to search for their names.

It would appear, therefore, that if the Roosevelt people intend to run any candidates for delegates-at-large in Massachusetts it would be advantageous to have a complete group of 12, whose names would be placed together on the ballot. Then, if a voter wanted to mark his ballot for Curley and James Roosevelt he would have no trouble in finding their names. Moreover, if a complete group of Roosevelt delegates is filed it will have an equal chance with the Smith delegation of drawing first place on the ballot, and that advantage must not be overlooked.

The Democratic Delegation

Many observers are of the opinion that even if the Democrats in the State prefer Smith to Roosevelt, it is hardly possible to make up a list of Smith delegates every one of whom will receive more votes than Mayor Curley or perhaps more than James Roosevelt. The State does not possess 12 other Democrats who are nearly so well known as Curley, and some of the politicians believe he cannot be defeated if his name is on the ballot in such a position that it can be easily seen. There is also a considerable sentimental interest in James Roosevelt for the reason that he is the son of his father and also because he is an attractive young man.

This discussion has been based on the theory that the Roosevelt people will make a fight in Massachusetts in preference to acquiescence in the election of a solid Smith delegation, with the hope, but no assurance, that many of the Smith men will turn to Roosevelt if, and when, it becomes clear in the convention that Smith cannot be nominated. But will the Roosevelt managers make a contest when it appears, at least to the eyes of the politicians, that at best only two or three Roosevelt delegates can be elected? It costs money to make a State-wide campaign, and money is not plenty in these days. Perhaps the Roosevelt managers may decide that the best thing they can do is to "lie low."

Those who know Mayor Curley, however, believe that his natural reaction is to make a fight. He has critics, but no one has ever accused him of lack of courage. Many of his friends think he is determined to cause all the trouble he can for the Smith delegation because he feels that the Smith movement here is in reality an effort to push Curley into the background rather than to elect delegates who will vote for Smith. Curley has not expressed such views, but some who are close to him hold them.

And there is always the possibility that Curley's and James Roosevelt's names may, through some arrangement agreeable to both sides, be included in the Smith slate. It is known that Senator Walsh believes something of the kind might well be done for the sake of party harmony, and the understanding is that Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, now basking in the Florida sun, also thinks that unity in the party is worth some sacrifice.

On the whole, it seems to be a good guess that, if Roosevelt is beaten in New Hampshire, he will have no delegates pledged to him in Massachusetts, but, if the New York Governor secures most of the delegates in the Granite State, his friends will fight in Massachusetts. If a contest comes, it will be bitter, and it may react on other Democratic contests now looming on the political horizon.

HERALD 3/6/32

CURLEY TO SPEAK FOR ROOSEVELT

To Address Manchester, N. H., Meeting Tomorrow In Quest for Delegates

OBSERVERS PREDICT DEFEAT FOR SMITH

Against the advice of his political advisers, Mayor Curley will deliver a campaign address for Gov. Roosevelt tomorrow night in Manchester, N. H. On the following day the Democrats of that state will go to the polls to participate in the first open test of strength in the country between Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith in the contest being waged for them for the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

The mayor has three speaking engagements listed during the day in Manchester, but only one of them will be a political speech. It is believed, however, that he will take advantage of the other two opportunities to say a word for the New York Governor.

TO BROADCAST APPEAL

He will broadcast an appeal for support for Roosevelt at 8 P. M. from Manchester's new radio station. His first engagement will be at noon before the city's various civic clubs, at which his subject will be "The Port of Boston." At 6:45 P. M., he will address the Professional Women's Club on "Public Charities and Unemployment."

The mayor's intimate associates have insisted that there is nothing to be gained by the mayor in taking part openly in the New Hampshire contest because of the assurance that Roosevelt will defeat Smith there. Such an outcome, his friends are convinced, will be a severe blow to Gov. Ely's prestige, while in the event of an unexpected overturn in sentiment the mayor would have engaged unwisely in an unnecessary gamble.

Observers have reached the conclusion that Roosevelt is slated to win because of the staunch support being given his cause by practically every organization Democrat in the state, and also the fact that his campaign was far advanced before Smith's friends reached the decision to make a fight.

Eleven delegates votes were at stake and victory will permit the winning side to capitalize the outcome as a positive demonstration of eastern sympathy.

Each side has full slates on the ballot in the two districts and at-large. In fact, there is an additional unpledged candidate in the field-at-large and an extra Smith delegate in each of the districts.

Roosevelt's friends have organized their forces rather thoroughly, while the Smith fight has been waged by a small group of his friends in Hillsboro county. Both sides are equipped with funds.

James Roosevelt, son of the Governor, and Robert H. Jackson, executive secretary of the national committee, have visited the state frequently in recent weeks in directing the organization work. They have sent flying squadrons into the rural districts to distribute Roosevelt literature from a headquarters established in Concord.

CITY CONCEDED TO SMITH

The invasion of Mayor Curley apparently is the result of a late decision. Early last week it was indicated Roosevelt managers were opposed to the importation of high-powered persuaders from other states. They were confirmed in that opinion after the undemonstrative rally addressed by Gov. Ely.

The city of Manchester has been conceded to Smith and the Roosevelt workers will devote their energy there to an attempt to keep the lead down to respectable proportions.

Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Massachusetts Democratic committee expects to have the slate he is preparing to put into the Massachusetts primary pledged to Smith completed tomorrow. He has issued a call for a meeting of the committee at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at Hotel Sheraton for the transaction of routine affairs.

Donahue last night denied that he would submit his resignation as chairman at the meeting and he scoffed at the suggestion that he might offer the Smith slate to the committe members for their approval.

MAY BE ASKED TO SIGN PLEDGE

There is a possibility that every candidate who will be privileged by Donahue to use Smith's name at the April 26 primary will be asked to sign a pledge agreeing to support Smith or his choice until officially released.

Members of the Thomas Jefferson league of Massachusetts yesterday voted to issue invitations to Gov. Ely, Mayor Curley and Gov. Roosevelt to attend a Jefferson birthday dinner April 13.

Chairman Donahue has encountered more difficulty that he originally foresaw in lining up his slate of Smith delegates. He has decided to eliminate himself from consideration and he has been urged by some of his associates to name his wife in the place he was expected to take himself.

Senator Walsh has given no indication of willingness to aid in the selection of delegates while Gov Ely likewise has remained aloof from the actual selection. The result is that the entire job has fallen on Donahue.

POST 3/6/32

Married to Hub Leather Merchant in 1905

Back Bay and Brookline society folk were surprised last night at news from Reno, Nev., that Mrs. Mabel Hawley Wheeler had filed suit for divorce against Leonard Wheeler, wealthy and prominent Boston leather merchant, and had filed in court an agreement giving her $300 a month alimony.

The Wheeler family home is in the exclusive apartment house at 100 Beacon street at present, but the family lived in Brookline for many years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were said to be away last night.

The suit charges cruelty, after a married life of more than 25 years. The couple were married in Boston in 1905. The agreement filed in court provides, in addition to the $300 monthly alimony allowance, that a $100,000 insurance policy on his life and certain property he owns in Falmouth shall be held in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Wheeler and her two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Newell and Miss Ruth Wheeler.

Wheeler is president and treasurer of the Taber-Wheeler Company, sole leather dealers, of 137 Kneeland street, Boston.

GLOBE 3/6/32

CURLEY WILL SPEAK FOR GOV ROOSEVELT

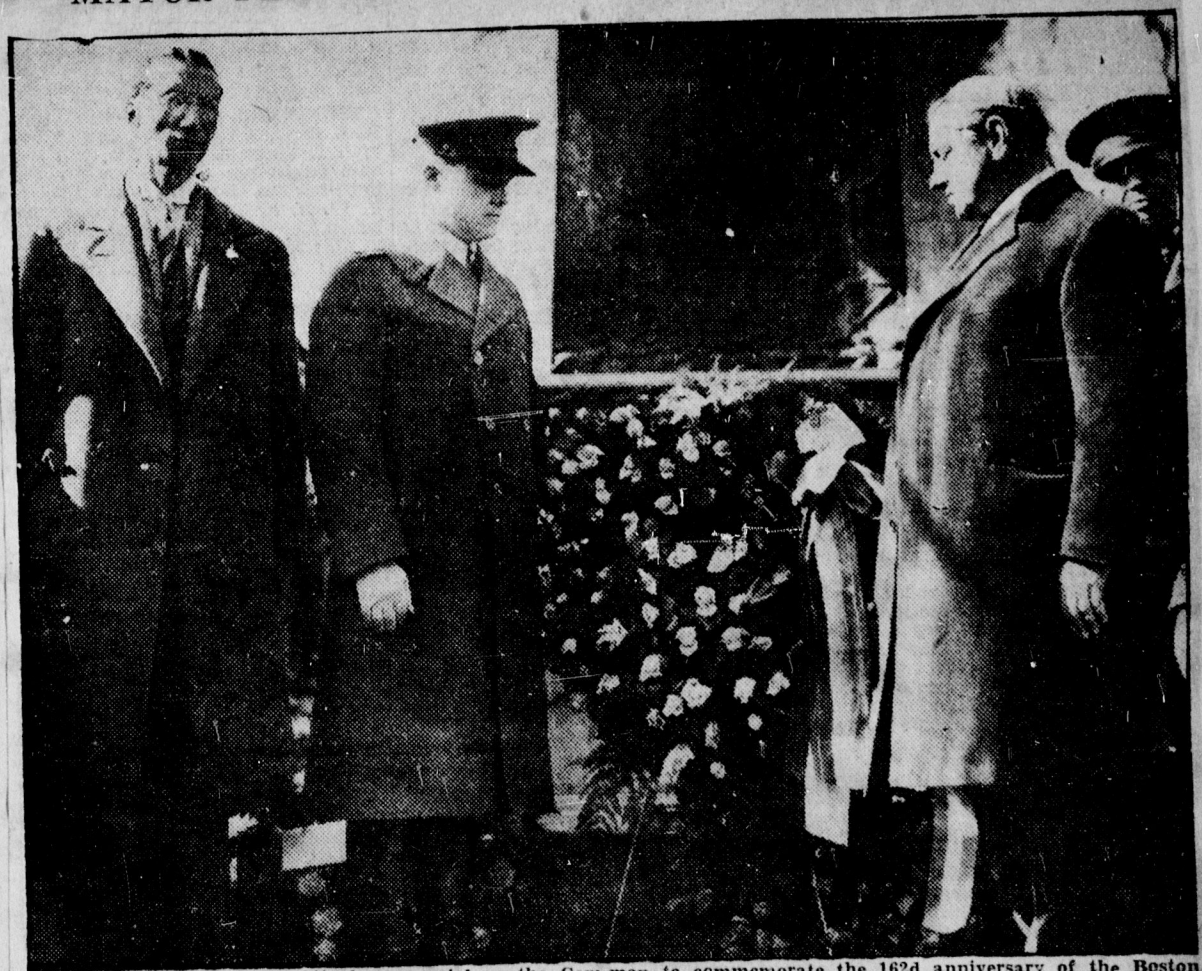
In Windup Rally Tomorrow Night at Manchester, N H

Contrary to the impression conveyed several days ago that Mayor Curley on his visit to Manchester, N H, tomorrow would not indulge in political speeches and address only the Chamber of Commerce on the Port of Boston, the Mayor will on Monday night close the Roosevelt campaign in New Hampshire.

On Monday the Mayor will make three speeches; the first before the Chamber of Commerce at noon, the second at 2 p m before the Professional Women's Club, probably on public charities and unemployment, and at night he will talk from the Ritz ballroom at the Carpenter Hotel on Roosevelt for President. All three speeches will be made in the Carpenter Hotel. The night political speech will be broadcast.

HERALD 3/6/32

MAYOR PLACES WREATH ON ATTUCKS MEMORIAL



At the exercises at Crispus Attucks memorial on the Com mon to commemorate the 162d anniversary of the Boston Massacre are, left to right, Albert G. Wolff, president of th e Boston branch, National Equal Rights League, Maj. Paul Kirk, representing Gov. Ely, and Mayor Curley.

Mayor Curley Joins in Observance Of 162d Boston Massacre Anniversary

Various patriotic organizations joined yesterday with state and city officials and leading Negroes in making formal observance of the 162d anniversary of the Boston Massacre. Flags on public buildings of the city and state were flown at half-staff in commemoration of the event.

The observance opened at 10 A. M. with a brief program at State street and Exchange place, scene of the attack in which five persons fell, among them Crispus Attucks, a Negro. The exercises, under auspices of the National Equal Rights League, began with the placing of a wreath by Miss Susette Perkins, of the Sergt. William H. Carney circle, Ladies of the G. A. R. Ralph J. Banks, vice-president of the Boston branch, National Equal Rights League, presided, and the speakers included Mrs. Freeman Perkins, chaplain of the Sergt. William H. Carney circle, Joseph S. Mitchell, Harvey Conner and William Munroe Trotter.

Afterward exercises were held at the graves of the five victims in the Granary burying ground. George E. Gordon, vice-president of the National Equal Rights League, presided, and the speakers included representatives of various patriotic organizations. Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. C. Williams.

Exercises were held also at the tablet of the Declaration of Independence on Boston Common, and at the Attucks memorial, also on the Common. The former exercises were in charge of the uniformed rank of the K. of P. Dr. Walter O. Taylor spoke, and a drill corps of Red Cross nurses and the New England grand lodge, K. of P., assisted.

Albert G. Wolff presided at the exercises at the Attucks memorial, where a wreath was placed. The Rev. R. T. Reid offered prayer, and the speakers included Mayor Curley, Maj. Paul G. Kirk representing Gov. Ely, Representative H. P. Shaughnessy, William H. O'Brien, Capt. James G. Holmes, Mrs. Mabel Worthy, Mrs. Harriet Hall and Mayor Burke of Medford.

Post 3/6/32

ity of the Smith candidacy for the nomination is to be questioned by anyone who examines his public statements. First he stated that he would not seek any delegates.

"Later he gave assent to the use of his name in Massachusetts. This is obviously inconsistent. It seems to me that his prestige as the titular leader of the party has been very much minimized because of his opposition to his friend, Franklin Roosevelt.

"It was Roosevelt who dubbed him 'The Happy Warrior' in his great nominating speech. It was Roosevelt who carried the fight in New York in 1928. Certainly there is an obligation of loyalty and friendship imposed upon ex-Governor Smith to Roosevelt which he apparently has neglected in the circumstances.

"The election in New Hampshire is important because it is the first primary in the country. I believe that the voters of New Hampshire, recognizing this importance, will not be led astray by the specious claims of the Smith supporters. It is my sincere judgment that Governor Roosevelt will carry the State overwhelmingly."

Develops Bitter Fight

Both sides are making a very determined and aggressive fight which has developed considerable bitterness in some sections, notably in the first district. Ex-Governor Smith has had a personal representative in the field, John W. Curtin of New York, his counsel and close friend. Curtin is formerly from Manchester, "the boy who went to the big city and made good." Curtin retains his popularity and has considerable strength in the State.

New Hampshire is a pretty fair cross section of the remainder of the country. As in the 1928 election the Smith strength is focussed generally in the cities. In the rural sections Roosevelt has the advantage. The so-called French vote, which was largely for Smith in 1928, appears to be split up in this fight with such leaders as Peter M. Gagne, Mayor of Somersworth, and his strongly entrenched organization pledged to Roosevelt, and Wilfred J. Boisclair of Manchester running for Smith.

Heavy Rural Vote

Considerable advantage will accrue to Roosevelt by reason of the fact that Tuesday is town meeting day, since this will bring out a heavy vote in the rural sections.

No doubt Smith's consent to the use of his name on the Massachusetts ballot was very helpful to his supporters in this State. Considerable confusion had existed up to that time as to just what were the intentions of the ex-Governor, and the Roosevelt people were taking full advantage of the situation. But the fact that Smith became an open and avowed candidate in Massachusetts cleared the air in New Hampshire.

Religious Issue

Both sides are charging the use of money. The conditions are somewhat reminiscent of the Smith . . . McAdoo fight of 1924 and of 1829. In 1928 religious prejudice played an important part in the election in New Hampshire as it did in many other States. This year one encounters it throughout the State but to a lesser degree. A vicious anti-Smith circular based on his religious persuasion made its appearance in Manchester, but apparently did not gain much circulation in other sections of the State. But that this issue is a strong factor is not denied by either group. It is being insidiously played by both sides.

Some of the canvasses in the mill centres showed very heavily for Smith. What the Smith supporters are mainly banking upon to win is the personality and prestige of the ex-Governor plus the depression. The determined character of the fight being made for the ex-Governor is a marvellous tribute to the personal hold which he has upon the party.

Want to Be With Winner

The Roosevelt people are explaining that if they thought there was any chance of Smith winning they would be for him. And not a few of the supporters of the New York Governor are regretting that they were so precipitate in jumping on the Roosevelt band wagon. Some of them would not have supported Roosevelt if the Smith statement in Massachustts had come earlier. This is particularly true in Manchester where the feeling for Smith is very strong, comparable with what it is in Boston.

It is generally conceded that Smith will win the two delegates in the first district and should he win two of the delegates at large this would give him an equal break in the State. The influence of the election would, therefore, be negative so far as its bearing on the remainder of the country is concerned.

Ballot Complicated

The fight between Governor Ely of Massachusetts and Mayor Curley of Boston with the nomination for Governor in the background will be thrown into sharp relief when the Boston mayor speaks in Manchester Monday night. Ely had already spoken to two large rallies for Smith in Manchester and Nashua. It is understood that Governor Roosevelt requested Mayor Curley to make a speech for him. There have been no other speakers from outside the State.

The ballot is extremely complicated and confusing. It is likely to delay the count and if the result is close it may not be determined until sometime Wednesday. Instead of the pledged slates being separated, the names are all mixed up. There are 17 candidates for delegate-at-large, eight of whom are to be selected, with one-half vote each.

List of Candidates

The Smith candidates for delegate-at-large are as follows: James A. Broderick of Manchester, Frank J. Connor of Manchester, Joseph A. Coutremash of Lebanon, Samuel J. Dearborn of Manchester, Maurice F. Devine of Manchester, Joseph M. McDonough of Manchester John T. O'Dowd of Manchester, Arthur L. Prince of Manchester.

Unpledged: Edmund Sullivan of Berlin.

Roosevelt candidates are: Lewis H. Wilkinson of Laconia, Allie J. Connor of Manchester, Ovide J. Coulombe of Berlin, Jeremiah J. Doyle of Nashua, Henri T. Ledoux of Nashua, Timothy F. Connor of Manchester, Arthur J. Rutledge of Portsmouth, and James B. Whalen of Manchester.

In the First District the candidates are:

For Smith:

Wilfred J. Boisclair of Manchester, James J. Powers of Manchester, and Herve Taillefer of Allenstown.

For Roosevelt:

John S. Hurley of Manchester, Peter M. Gagne of Somersworth.

In the Second District the candidates are:

For Smith:

James J. Gannon of Concord, Jerry J Haggerty of Nashua, and Alvin A Lucier of Nashua.

For Roosevelt:

Robert E. Early of Nashua, and Robert C. Murchie of Concord.

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United States Senator Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio will head the speakers participating in the annual dinner of the Charitable Irish Society here on

March 17. He will respond to the toast, "The United States of America."

It will be the 195th anniversary of the organization. Following the business meeting and election of officers St Patrick's Day morning, the banquet be held in the evening at the Hotel Somerset.

This being the Washington bi-centennial year an added toast is on the program—"George Washington." This will be responded to by Rev Richard Blackburn Washington, a collateral descendant of the country's first president. John Augustine Washington, his great grandfather, was a brother of Gen Washington.

Rev Michael J. Dwyer will speak for "The Day We Celebrate." As president of the Charitable Irish Society in 1898, long a member of the Clover Club, ex-district attorney of Suffolk County, singer and poet, he will get a big welcome.

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts" will be responded to again by Gov Joseph B. Ely, and Mayor James M. Curley is to have "The City of Boston" toast.

Hon Francis J. Good will be toastmaster.

There will be a reception preceding the dinner at which the members will meet the speakers and invited guests.

Maj Gen Fox Connor, U. S. A., commanding the 1st Army Corps, and Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton, U. S. N, commandant of the 1st Naval District, will be guests. Also the executives of similar racial organizations in Boston will have places at the head table.

Rev Fr Washington was born at Charlestown, Va, and educated in the public schools there, finishing in the Episcopal High School. In 1912 he began his studies for the priesthood and the following year went to Rome, where he took courses at the American College.

The outbreak of the war interrupted his studies there, so he returned to Emmettsburg, Md, and finished at Mt St Mary's Seminary. Nine years ago he was ordained and assigned to St Peter's Church, Richmond, Va, as a curate. His next parish was in Norfolk and later at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Virginia Hot Springs.

Post 3/6/32

BATTLE CLOSE IN FIRST TEST

Chances Favor Roosevelt to Win in New Hampshire Tuesday—Has Stronger Organization

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

CONCORD, N. H., March 5—The Roosevelt forces in this State are much better organized than the Smith forces. If the organization counts for anything, and it usually does in a primary fight, then the chances decidedly favor Roosevelt carrying the majority of the delegates at Tuesday's election.

Twelve delegates, with eight votes, are to be chosen to the Democratic national convention. The election may develop great significance for several reasons. It is the first test of strength in the country between Roosevelt and Smith. Up to this time the New York Governor has developed great strength in the South and West, but he has been weak in the North and East. Even the New York delegation will go to the convention uninstructed because of the split which exists between "The Happy Warrior" and the Governor.

Should Governor Roosevelt carry New Hampshire a victory will likely have its effect in other New England States, and it will lend impetus to a campaign which many observers believe has reached its top because of the position taken by Smith. On the other hand, should Smith win, such a result would serve to hearten his supporters all over the country, who are now persuaded that he is making a serious contest for the nomination, following the use of his name on the pledged Massachusetts ballot.

The election holds a particular interest for Massachusetts because it will likely determine the action to be taken by the Roosevelt group headed by Mayor Curley of Boston. If Roosevelt shows very decided strength, it may result in the entrance of a Roosevelt ticket in the Bay State.

Otherwise a Smith victory would discourage a contest. In 1928 Smith lost New Hampshire by 30,000 and carried Massachusetts. He is undoubtedly stronger today in the Bay State than in New Hampshire, since in the former State most of the Democratic leaders favor his choice. Up to the time that Smith gave his consent to the use of his name on the Massachusetts ballot he was suffering from a very serious handicap in New Hampshire because of the feeling that he was not a sincere candidate, and that his main purpose was to concentrate enough delegates in the convention to stop Roosevelt and nominate someone else.

The agreement to the use of his name in the Bay State, however, helped his campaign to some extent in New Hampshire. The claim of the Roosevelt forces, nevertheless, is that "Al" is not a sincere candidate, that he can't be nominated and that if nominated he can't be elected. This is the argument that is used in every meeting throughout the State.

The Roosevelt forces are making much also of what they allege to be his ingratitude to the New York Governor. They state that Roosevelt decided to run for Governor in New York in 1928 only to help out the Democratic ticket, and because of a personal request made upon him by Smith, and that he then carried the State by 700,000, while the candidate for President was defeated.

Considerable bitterness has been engendered through this argument and, as in Massachusetts and other States, local struggles for control are involved in the contest.

The viewpoint of the Smith supporters is well typified by the statement of County Solicitor John L. Sullivan of Manchester, one of the ablest and most aggressive of the young Democratic leaders of the State. Mr. Sullivan says:

Smith Sentiment Growing

"The Smith star is rising in New Hampshire and rising fast. Despite the handicaps that the anti-Smith forces have a head start of some six months and that the election of delegates is to be held on Town Meeting Day, which will call out a large number of voters who hitherto have not been Smith enthusiasts, the hope and courage of the Smith forces is growing by leaps and bounds. If the enthusiasm grows in the next four days as it has in the last four, the returns Wednesday morning will be good reading.

"None of the opposition seems willing to dispute the superior qualifications of Governor Smith. Nowhere in New Hampshire has there been any intimation that he is not the best man for the office. The anti-Smith forces have had only two arguments; first, that Smith is not a candidate; and second, that he cannot win.

Arguments Refuted

"Of course, the first argument was definitely and positively refuted when Governor Smith sent to Massachusetts the formal consent for the use of his name as a candidate. The second argument, that he cannot win, is losing its force as the voters are being reminded that in 1928, in the face of the greatest prosperity known to this country, Alfred E. Smith polled more votes than the combined votes of James Cox in 1920, and John W. Davis in 1924. Both of these candidates were distinguished men.

"From every point of view they were considered by political experts to be desirable, eligible and available and neither of them had to contend with the prosperous economic situation of 1928—fortunately for them.

"New Hampshire people are beginning to realize that no man who could poll 15,000,000 popular votes during the unprecedented prosperity of the year 1928, can be defeated in this year of depression, 1932.

Man of the Hour

"Then too they are beginning to recognize that they owe a duty to their country as well as to their party, and that they should nominate the man who is best qualified for the position. They know Governor Smith is that man and they are becoming convinced that the country as a whole recognize him as the man of the hour and will support him as they will support no substitute or politically expedient second-choice. We expect to carry a majority of the delegates in New Hampshire and will not be surprised if we elect a full slate."

The Roosevelt forces are led by the veteran Robert Jackson of Concord. Jackson is national committeeman and secretary of the Democratic national committee.

Situation Different Today

For a number of years he has been a power in the party. He is a collateral descendant of Andrew Jackson and a typical representative of the old-time "Yankee Democracy," which has persisted in New Hampshire from Revolutionary times, surviving through all these years despite repeated Republican victories. He was the heaviest contributor in New England to the Smith campaign in 1928, giving $15,000.

Jackson represents the Roosevelt viewpoint, saying:

"The issues between Roosevelt and Smith in New Hampshire is pretty clear to the Democratic party. We all like Al. We went through for him to the limit in 1928. No one can question his fitness and his ability for the presidency. The situation as it exists today, however, is completely different.

Majority for Roosevelt

"It is perfectly obvious to the Democrats of New Hampshire, as well as to Democrats throughout the country that Smith cannot be renominated. In 1928 he was the obvious choice of the party. Today his candidacy, if he may be regarded as a candidate, is directed towards either stopping Governor Roosevelt or attempting to dictate the choice of the convention.

"It has been clear for many months that Roosevelt had a great majority of the Democratic party favoring his nomination. It is my judgment that he now has close to a majority of the delegates. His strength in the party and throughout the country can hardly be questioned. It must be recalled that he carried New York by 700,000, the largest plurality ever given a Governor. No candidate in our history better typifies the issues for which the Democratic party stands.

Says Smith Inconsistent

"What we want this time is a President and not a candidate. The sincere

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CURLEY TO STAKE ALL TOMORROW

Fights for Roosevelt Against Smith in New Hampshire

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

Mayor James M. Curley has decided to stake his all, so far as the Roosevelt candidacy for President is concerned, upon the outcome of the New Hampshire delegate election Tuesday.

The Mayor will go to Manchester tomorrow night to fire his heaviest guns in the closing hours of the Roosevelt campaign in that State. If the vote on Tuesday shows a Roosevelt sweep in the Granite State, the Mayor will bid defiance to the Smith leaders in Massachusetts—even to Smith himself—and will go out to get himself elected as a Roosevelt delegate in the State primaries April 26.

BIG GAMBLE

Mayor Curley has maintained his silence on the situation ever since the Smith candidacy was brought into this State, but friends of the Mayor, with whom he has discussed his own course privately, are confident that he will definitely oppose Smith here if the New Hampshire Democrats give Roosevelt a substantial victory Tuesday.

The New Hampshire leaders of the Roosevelt cause are counting heavily upon the Curley appeal, Monday night, to help them carry their slate against the Smith group. In this they are showing a marked change of policy, for a few weeks ago, on the day of the opening of the Roosevelt headquarters in Boston, Robert Jackson announced that the New Hampshire followers of Roosevelt did not intend to bring anyone from outside that State into their primary campaign.

Affects Governorship Fight

The decision to have Curley as the principal attraction at the Manchester meeting tomorrow night, therefore, is regarded by Smith men as an indication of some apprehension on the part of the Roosevelt leaders in New Hampshire. At the same time it affords Curley an opportunity to establish himself as an outstanding star in the Roosevelt campaign, provided, of course, the State goes for the New York Governor by as wide a margin as the Roosevelt men have hoped for from the beginning of the contest.

It is understood from close friends of Curley that he is prepared to abandon, temporarily at least, his personal aspirations to be Governor of his own State. There are those among his followers who have come to the belief in the past few weeks that the Mayor has definitely made up his mind not to run for Governor, although others, who are very close to him, are confident he will make the battle against Governor Ely in the State primaries.

Off Smith Slate Definitely

At any rate, it seems certain that he has decided to cast his lot with the Roosevelt forces against Smith in New Hampshire, see how it works, and then determine what course to pursue in his own State.

His decision to go into the New Hampshire primary fight means that he has abandoned all hope of being accepted on the slate of the Smith forces in Massachusetts. Ever since the Smith authorization for the use of his name in the local primary contest, efforts have been made by Roosevelt leaders to have Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic State committee agree to accept Curley on the Smith slate. Donahue has declined to give any inkling as to whom he will finally select, but the attitude of Governor Ely and others is that nobody who is not 100 per cent for Smith until Smith releases him in the convention should be given a place on the Massachusetts delegation.

Picking G. O. P. Slate Also

Chairman Donahue said last night that he will not make any announcement of a Smith slate until after the meeting of the Democratic State committee on Tuesday. That meeting is called because under the Massachusetts laws, the State committee must fix the number of delegates from this State to the Democratic State convention. It is nothing more than a formality, however, because the Democratic national committee has already fixed the number of delegates at 36, and the State committee will have to conform to the findings of the national committee.

Louis K. Liggett, Republican national committee member from Massachusetts, is also in the throes of picking a slate of delegates pledged to Herbert Hoover for renomination. There is, of course, no serious suggestion from any Republicans here that any other man should be named against the President, but there are a few complications in the picking of the individuals who shall have the honor of carrying the Hoover banner. There are wets and drys to satisfy, for one complication, and there are personal and individual opinions to be considered. Liggett said last night that he probably will not be ready to make known the Republican slate until late in the week.

Norfolk County Democrats got together at the Boston Athletic Association club house yesterday to set the machinery in motion for collection of the $7000 assessment on that county in raising the $80,000 from the State for the Democratic Victory Fund. Leo H. Leary of Brookline, chairman of the Norfolk County drive, presided and representatives from most of the towns in that section were present. Clifford Stevens of New York, field agent of the national Victory Fund committee, and Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the State commiitee, were the principal speakers. Among those who attended to offer their best efforts in the work of raising the money were George W. Goode of Brookline, Charles E. Reynolds of Canton, R. Minturn Sedgwick of Dedham. Lawrence J. Bresnahan of Medway, Charles M. Donahue of Needham, John J. Hurley and James Mulhall of Quincy, James M. Folan and Charles Cleary of Norwood, James E. Foley of Randolph, Dr. Edward H. Ewing of Stoughton, Daniel S. Warren of Wellesley and Daniel P. Sullivan,

GREAT BATTLE

Smith Supporters Conceded Even Chance With Roosevelt's Backers in New Hampshire Tuesday—Outcome Centres in Big Cities

CONCORD, N. H., March 5 — Supporters of Alfred E. Smith won strength during the past week in New Hampshire and today they were conceded by political observers to have an even chance with backers of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt to win the Granite State delegation to the Democratic convention in the State primary Tuesday.

The personal entry of Governor Ely of Massachusetts into the New Hampshire political arena early this week gave decided impetus to the Smith boom. An ardent Smith supporter, he addressed with admitted success more than 3000 people at rallies at Manchester and Nashua, both Democratic strongholds in which victory for either Smith or Roosevelt means a good chance to carry the State. They are the largest cities and Democratic centres, respectively, in the State.

Today it was made known that radio station WFEA at Manchester, opened this week, had been leased for Monday night's broadcast, by the Smith forces. Although there is no official method of bearing out the contention, it is common knowledge here that the Smith side is spending money freely to carry the New Hampshire primary, the first in the nation. Victory for either side in the Tuesday primary carries with it a psychological angle and national leaders of both factions are not letting this escape their attention, according to every indication.

In the meanwhile the Roosevelt champions are certain of victory. Former Governor Fred H. Brown, being talked of as the outstanding prospect as the Democratic nominee for United States Senator to contest the seat now held by Senator George H. Moses, is heart and soul for Roosevelt.

He is canvassing several sections of the state in person on behalf of the New York governor. Robert E. Gould of Newport, chairman of the State Democratic committee, and former national committeeman Robert Jackson, now secretary of the national Democratic committee are also both for Roosevelt.

It appears certain that the chief executive of the Empire State will carry the rural districts. It seems up to the Smith supporters to carry the cities by a wide enough margin to wipe out the advantage thus assured.

WILL INVITE NOTED DEMOCRATS HERE

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, Mayor Curley and several other distinguished figures will be tendered invitations to attend a Democratic love feast in Boston as the result of a vote at the meeting of the Thomas Jefferson League of Massachusetts, Inc., at the Hotel Bellevue yesterday.

Members of the league voted to celebrate Thomas Jefferson's birthday anniversary, April 13, with a dinner to be held in some Boston hotel and the prominent Democratic leaders named for invitations will be asked to speak. Whitfield Tuck of Winchester was chairman of yesterday's meeting.

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change for a place on the delegation-at-large. It is unthinkable that a United States senator can submit to such an indignity.

The Donahue wing of the party has been anxious to eliminate Coolidge from the start, and his blast at Smith's prohibition position was merely employed as an excuse. The Smith Democrats do not trust Coolidge because of the long fight he waged against their favorite in the 1924 convention and also because of the cold manner in which Smith went through the motions of asking for his election in the memorable 1930 rally at the Arena when he went overboard for Gov. Ely.

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PROTEST ON POLICE UNIFORM CONTRACT

C. L. U. Against Work Being Done in Philadelphia

The Boston Central Labor Union adopted a resolution yesterday protesting the action of Police Commissioner Hultman in awarding the contract for police uniforms to a Philadelphia manufacturer when hundreds of men and women in the men's clothing industry of this city are unemployed. Copies of the resolution will be sent to Gov Ely, Mayor Curley, Police Commissioner Hultman and the press.

The resolution was presented by the representatives of the United Garment Workers of America. It declares that through the good offices of Mayor Curley the uniforms for Boston policemen had been made in Boston for the last two years by experienced workers in shops well equipped to handle the work.

Frank J. Fenton of the Stenographers' Union was elected reading clerk of the central body to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of G. Harry Dunderdale of the News Writers' Union. Fenton was unopposed.

It was announced that Dr Richard Miller, professor of surgery at Harvard College, will be the educational-hour speaker at the meeting on March 18. His subject will be "Occupational Diseases."

Prior to the C. L. U. meeting the Massachusetts Federation of Labor held its regional conference in the same hall. James T. Moriarty, president of the State Federation, presided. Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer-legislative agent, gave a detailed report on State branch bills that have been presented or will be presented to the Legislature.

TRAVELER 3/6/32

PARLEY TO END STRIKE FAILURE

No Settlement Looms Despite Conference Arranged By Curley

NO WAGE CUT, SAYS WORKERS' LEADER

Although Mayor Curley was successful in bringing about a conference between representatives of 2500 striking garment workers and the dress manufacturers yesterday afternoon, no settlement was in sight when a subsequent joint conference at the Hotel Statler last night adjourned to resume at 8:30 A. M. today at the same hotel.

If anything, according to Jacob Halpern and Philip Kramer, strike leaders, the conferees were further apart than ever when they adjourned.

According to Halpern and Kramer, the manufacturers group that met them yesterday afternoon insisted on a reduction in wages and a re-organization in the shops, which, they allege, means discrimination against employes in shops that have been active in the strike since it was called Feb. 27.

The union's demands call for a renewal of the contracts that expired Feb. 15, with certain modifications to make up for arbitrary wage reductions, infringements on the five-day week of 40 hours and the cleaning up of shops that do not measure up with certain provisions.

"The New York strike," Halpern declared, "was settled without a reduction in wages. The Boston stike must be settled without a reduction in wages. The industry, which is seasonal at the best, doesn't call for a cut in wages, and will not be settled on such a basis."

Halpern denied a statement made by one of the manufacturers, a party to yesterday's joint conference, that the strikers' representatives had agreed with the mayor and with the state board of conciliation and arbitration that the workers would be returned to the shops, pending a settlement of their differences in conference or by arbitration.

Although both sides had agreed with th emayor on calling in Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman as a neutral arbitrator, in the event of reaching a dead-lock, Silverman's services were not asked by either side yesterday. At the mayor's conference, in addition to the parties directly interested, were Miss Anna Weinstock and Charles G. Wood, representing the conciliation division of the United States department of labor.

Halpern last night reported a number of settlements in the cloak industry with the manufacturers and jobbers, including Louis Rothstein of 600 Washington street, one of the largest jobbers. Settlements were also made in the skirt industry with the New England Skirt Contractors Association which represents the majority of the shops in this line.

Plans were being made at the LaGrange street headquarters of the union last night for a mass picketing demonstration for tomorrow morning in front of the shops.

C. L. U. PROTESTS UNIFORM AWARD

Charges Hultman Action Adds To Unemployment Here

A resolution was adopted by the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday protesting the action of Police Commissioner Hultman in awarding the contract for Boston policemen's uniforms to a manufacturer in Philadelphia on the ground that if the uniforms were made in this city it would provide at least two months work for hundreds in the men's clothing industry whose families are suffering because of unemployment.

Copies of the resolution will be forwarded to Gov. Ely, Mayor Curley and Police Commissioner Hultman. The resolution, which was presented by representatives of the United Garment Workers of America, points out that through the good offices of Mayor Curley the police uniforms have been made in Boston for the last two years in shops well equipped with experienced workers to perform the work.

"Despite this well known fact," the resolution sets forth, "Police Commissioner Hultman saw fit this year to award the contract for uniforms for Boston policemen to a clothing manufacturer of Philadelphia in the face of the fact that in the men's clothing industry here hundreds of men and women are out of employment and suffering untold privation in consequence."

Frank J. Fenton of the Stenographers' Union was elected reading clerk of the central body to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of G. Harry Dunderdale of the News Writers' Union. Fenton was unopposed, and Secretary Harry P. Grages was instructed to cast one ballot for his election.

It was announced that Dr. Richard Miller, professor of surgery at Harvard College, will be the educational-hour speaker at the meeting to be held March 18. His subject will be, "Occupational Diseases."

Prior to the C. L. U. meeting, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor held its regional conference in the meeting hall of the central body. James T. Moriarty, president of the state federation, presided, and Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer legislative agent, gave a detailed report on state branch bills that have been presented or will be presented to the Legislature.

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N. H. Presidential Primary Will Clear Way in This State For Smith-Roosevelt Fight

Granite State Supporters of New York Governor Confident—Curley's Silence an Enigma

By W. E. MULLINS

The haze of silence that has enveloped the local headquarters being maintained in the interest of the candidacy of Gov. Roosevelt for the Democratic nomination for the presidency will be cleared away after Tuesday's returns from the New Hampshire presidential primary have been digested.

No recognized spokesman for the Roosevelt forces has made any public statement on the situation since Alfred E. Smith's written assent to the use of his name on the Massachusetts ballot was delivered to Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic state committee. From an authoritative source, however, it has been learned that the Roosevelt supporters have no intention of running out from the Massachusetts contest.

New Hampshire supporters of Roosevelt are supremely confident of the outcome of the voting there Tuesday. One man high in the Governor's councils has made a wager that he will emerge from the primary with the full complement of eight delegate votes. If their candidate wins by a substantial margin the word immediately will be given to cut loose here with a vigorous campaign for delegates.

By the time the Democrats are done with their impending quarrel here President Hoover will not be required to make a campaign for the election if the candidate happens to be Smith or Roosevelt. If the candidate turns out to be Speaker Garner the President will carry Massachusetts with ease, because a period of four years is not sufficient to permit the Democrats to forget that his native Texas ran out on Smith in 1928.

GULF TOO WIDE TO BRIDGE

Casual observation in New Hampshire is sufficient to indicate that the gulf between the Smith and Roosevelt adherents is much too wide to be bridged by November. The bitterness there is equal to that which now prevails here between the followers of Mayor Curley on one side and the friends of Gov. Ely and Chairman Donahue on the other.

Mayor Curley's enigmatic silence has stirred wide speculation. The absorbing question is whether it is self-imposed or ordered by Gov. Roosevelt during the course of their recent conference at Hyde Park. Undeniably it is a new and uncharacteristic role for a free lance politician like the mayor.

The recognized enmity between Curley and Smith has been baffling to many observers in view of the mayor's valuable work for the happy warrior in the 1928 campaign. Figures do not lie and the fact that Smith came into Boston trailing Hoover by 81,633 and that he emerged from the city with a lead of almost 100,000 votes, to carry the state by 17,202 votes, cannot be explained away except by the mayor's contribution.

There is nothing mysterious about winning a close political contest. The age of miracles is long since gone. The state was carried for Smith by thorough registration of Democratic voters and then the delivery of them to the polls on election day. This business of mastering the infinite details of getting prospective voters registered is responsible alone for the success of Mayor John J. Murphy in Somerville.

Without duplication of Curley's vigilant and painstaking work here this year the Democratic candidate will not have a chance. And if the candidate is not Roosevelt, the mayor is not likely to be found spending his time and his money on expanding the voting lists.

RECIPROCAL RELATIONS

It might be interesting to the Democrats to know that Curley has not yet received even a courteous [illegible] Smith thanking him for that work in 1928. Moreover Gov. Smith never took the pains to congratulate Curley for his victory in the 1929 municipal campaign. With no reciprocal relations between them it is not difficult to see now why the mayor is so ardent in his devotion to Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt men in New Hampshire are resentful toward Gov. Ely for his procedure in invading their state last week to speak for Smith. Privately, they expressed the opinion that it would have been much more graceful of him had he remained at home. In Massachusetts he is also antagonizing the Roosevelt supporters, but that is not likely to be harmful to him because with his engaging personality he will undoubtedly succeed in smiling his way back into their good graces after the convention.

That brings the topic around to the inevitable subject of the Governor's chances of being the candidate for vice-president in the event the first place nomination goes to Newton D. Baker or some other Democrat from the middle west. If the convention ever finds itself giving him a thought, the nomination will have to be obtained without the aid of the delegates who will be there in support of Roosevelt. Roosevelt workers have let it be known privately that in future they will be with Mr. Ely for nothing except his retirement to the practice of law.

WILL ACCEPT CHALLENGE

Barring a totally unexpected reverse in New Hampshire on Tuesday the Roosevelt workers will accept the Smith challenge to engage in the Massachusetts primary on April 26. The returns from the neighboring state are being awaited merely for the psychological use to which they may be turned in staging a great ballyhoo for the New York Governor.

They will profit from the ruthless manner in which Donahue attempted to give Senator Marcus A. Coolidge the sack early last week. The state chairman emphatically stated that Coolidge's pussyfooting on prohibition had disqualified him from having a place on the slate pledged to Smith. The senator subsequently repudiated his renunciation of Smith's prohibition stand, but he is not yet assured of a place.

Donahue intends to demand that Coolidge give him a written pledge to support Smith or Smith's choice in ex-

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entire amount outside," he said, "I think you would be going too far. Hospital additions are more important than the reconstruction of streets, and I think it would be advisable to use the $750,000 which, is it stated, is going to be placed in the budget for street reconstruction, for hospital adidtions and then borrow the balance of the amount which the trustees declare are needed for these improvements."

An explanation of the use of hospital appropriations in the past and the proposed use of the $2,000,000 was furnished the committee by James H. Ritchie, architect, employed by the hospital trustees. He said the hospital is caring for 1400 patients, although there is only room to properly care for 1200. Sixty-five patients, he added, are housed in the old administration building, which the Building Commissioners were reluctant to approve for use. The Building Commissioner only gave the authority because of the crowded conditions in other quarters and the need for room, but only after a few improvements had been made, he said.

Chairman William A. Reolly of the Boston School Committee was asked by members of the Legislative Committee reparding the failure of the School Department to constrpct last year two new High Schools for girls.

The legislators indicated that last year, when $2,000,000 w asprovided for buildings, it was their understanding that the amount would be used for the construction of a Central Girls' High School and a new Dorchester Girls' High School. Mr Reilly explained that $1,250,000 had been used for the construction of a new Dorchester High School and the balance for an addition to the Public Latin School. This caused several legislators to inquire the reason for "breaking faith with the committee."

In answer, Mr Reilly said that the School Committee was unable to agree as to the location and size of the proposed Central Girls' High School and therefore decided to construct a new building in Dorchester.

"We had no intentnon," he declared, "to mislead the committee last year, and the difference between us can be traced to the inability on the part of the School Committee to agree to the size of the Central Girls' High School. We did not break faith with the committee or the Legislature in the use of the $2,000,000 last year. The money was spent for two Hgih School biuldings. Last year's act said the money was to be used for two new High School buildings, but it did not specify girls' high schools."

Chairman Reilly explained that the appropriation sought this year is to be used as the first unit in a four-year school-building program. "It provides," he went on, "for an intermediate school-building program of one year, which I believe is a fitting extension of last year's program. The board feels this is a logical year to afford the taxpayers some relief on the intermediate schools. For the first time the School Committee comes before you and states that the end is in sight as far as buildings are concerned. If we don't construct intermediate schools we will necessarily have to continue with the construction of added High School facilities, which was objected to last year before this committee."

Answering Representative Anderson's question as to the most pressing of the schoolbuilding needs, Mr Reilly said that the entire program was a unit and it would be practically impossible to select one from the group.

Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, presented the educational needs of Boston. In his opinion the school authorities should be allowed to complete the intermediate program.

Representative Harold P. Duffe of West Roxbury, who had before the committee a bill calling for the erection of a high school in his district, expressed the belief that it would be advisable if a compromise were made and an additional intermediate high school be constructed in West Roxbury.

Representative George Gilman criticized the School Committee for what he termed its failure to keep faith with the people of Roslindale and West Roxbury.

The hearing was continued this afternoon.

Curley to Boost Roosevelt in N. H.

Manchester, N. H., March 6—A last-minute drive of Roosevelt forces to capture New Hampshire presidential primary honors on Tuesday is scheduled tomorrow with the appearance here of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Roosevelt's strongest New England supporter.

Curley will speak three times, the last occasion being at a Roosevelt rally from which his address will be broadcast over station WFEA.

American 3/7/32

Boston City Hospital, one of the finest institutions in the world for care of the ill and invalid, is crowded far beyond its normal capacity.

Every bed has its patient. More than 200 men and women, suffering the pain of illness, lie on cots and temporary beds in the aisles of the hospital wards.

We have been through hard times. Resistance to illness has been impaired by anxiety in many cases, by undernourishment in others. Dr. Dowling and his associates have received every patient who has applied for medical or surgical care and the demands in these days have been abnormal.

We all have experience with illness. We know from that experience that quiet and comfort, and not the disorder that accompanies congestion, are medicines themselves.

The first duty of any city is to its ill and unfortunate people who have neither the means nor facilities to provide care for themselves.

In this beneficent work, the city of Boston has been the peer of any community in this country, if not in the world. Let us say to their credit that the people of Boston have never begrudged a penny spent for this humanitarian endeavor.

Mayor Curley is asking the Legislature for authority to borrow $2,000,000 in order that Boston City Hospital may be expanded to meet properly the exacting requirements of the day. The Legislature holds the pursestrings of the city in this matter, a paradox of democracy. In any event, the Legislature can be assured that the Mayor in this matter has the universal support of all the good and kindly people of the city of Boston. His request should be granted, ungrudgingly and without delay.

MAYOR TOLD TO 'WATCH HOME'

Mayor Curley today received an anonymous letter stating that the kidnaped Lindbergh baby would be left at his home. It read:

"Mr. Curley — Watch your House for the first couple Days, Somebody is going to leave the Lindburgh baby their o. k."

It was signed with three marks resembling the figure one. It was written on an ordinary half-sheet of cheap white stationery and contained in an envelope marked Medford, March 6, 10 p. m., and addressed as follows:

"To Mayor Curley, City Hall, Boston. Rush."

Ghoge 3/7/32

MAYOR CURLEY'S BILLS FAVORED AND OPPOSED

Measures Providing For Borrowing of Money For Municipal Purposes Given Hearing

Bills of Mayor Curley to provide for the borrowing of money for various municipal purposes were favored and opposed at a hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance. Further sessions will be held next Wednesday and next Monday.

Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman and Abraham C. Casson, legislative agent for the city, presented the Mayor's views. The Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association and Representative Eliot Wadsworth of Boston were among those heard in opposition. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, was among the large number present.

The first bill today was the Mayor's petition to authorize the borrowing of $1,000,000 outside the statutory limit for the purpose of extending brook channels and rebuilding sewers for relief from floodings.

Public Works Commissioner Joseph Rourke pointed out the importance and necessity of the work. He deplored, he said, the current impression that this is the time to curtail public works.

The other bills submitted by Mayor Curley included those for authority to borrow money for a building and other facilities for the Boston Department of Public Works, to borrow money for increasing the facilities of the Boston City Hospital, and borrowing money for constructing temporary and permanent school buildings. Other of the Mayor's petitions are scheduled to be heard at the subsequent hearings.

Henry J. Dixon, representing the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, opposed all the measures. Because of economic conditions these measures should be postponed for a year, he said. Mr Dixon further stated that a large number of taxpayers planned to attend next Monday's hearing, "not with the intention of staging a demonstration, but to give the committee an opportunity to hear how the individual taxpayers feel about conditions." He warned the committee of a possible "taxpayers' strike."

Wadworth's Remarks

Representative Wadsworth's remarks commanded more than the ordinary attention. He said in part:

"For Boston to borrow $3,000,000 for school building is a step backward. It would simply mean that the ordinary expenses of today would be passed on to the taxpayers of the future. Nothing can be more destructive of Boston's credit than the abandonment of the pay-as-you-go policy at this time.

"There is much talk about excessive expenditures. Why isn't this a good chance to cut down on expenditures and relieve the taxpayers? Does anyone really believe that we cannot get along for a year or two with the schools which now exist, much as new and magnificent buildings may be desired?

"If the temptation to go right on spending cannot be resisted, then raise the money from taxes now. It would be far better to have a high tax rate this year with some prospect of reduction in the future than an artificial reduction this year through borrowing and a certainty of an increased rate n years to come. You are told that Boston's financial reputation has always been excellent. That is true, and it is pleasant to talk of our wonderful past. But the reckless use of the city's credit in the last three years has completely changed the picture.

"Within three years Boston has made staggering commitments. There is a $16,000,000 tunnel to East Boston, of which only $9,000,000 has been borrowed, leaving $7,000,000 to be raised. Add to that $5,000,000 estimated as the cost of tunnel approaches. The Governor-sq subway has already cost $3,500,000 and $1,500,000 more must be borrowed this year to finish it. Miscellaneous projects already approved call for borrowing in the next two years about $9,000,000. Here is a total of nearly $23,000,000 needed to pay for things already started.

"Then there are indirect debts not showing on Boston's statement. Last year the Metropolitan District lightly undertook to guarantee the Elevated deficit. Boston's share is over 70 percent, and may cost nearly $2,000,000 this year. The Metropolitan Transit Commission has borrowed $24,000,000 to buy Elevated preferred stock. Boston is in that deal for over 70 percent. Never in her long history has Boston been involved in such extraordinary financial complications as today.

"And now Mayor Curley, who talks morning, noon, and night about how he is economizing, comes to the Legislature with the bills which, if passed, would permit borrowing $18,000,000 more. He would like to issue bonds to pay for parks, swimming pool, school buildings, reconstructing accepted streets, Boston's share of the Courthouse. There is apparently no power excepting the Legislature to stop more spending and borrowing. I cannot urge too strongly that every petition offered by Mayor Curley for the right to borrow be reported unfavorably by the Committee on Municipal Finance. I suggest with all emphasis that Boston is in deep enough financially already and should try to work a way out rather than go in deeper."

Chamber's Stand

Claude L. Allen, counsel for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said: "The Chamber believes that 'economy,' which is the keynote to be applied to all State and municipal borrowings this year, should be applied to these proposals and that the entire program, with possibly one or two exceptions, should be postponed to a time when the financial crisis through which we are passing has subsided."

Mr Allen said that if the committee was disposed to give favorable consideration to any of these bills, it seemed fair to assume that no action be taken until all had been heard. In order to save the time of the committee, he went on, the Boston Chamber of Commerce desired to state its position next Monday on the entire group, for at that time the last of the bills is scheduled to be heard.

Asked by Representative George P. Anderson of Boston as the possible exceptions, Mr Allen mentioned the schoolhouse program and the East Boston Tunnel approach bills.

Ammi Cutter, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange, indorsed what Mr Allen had said, pointing to the necessity of viewing the whole picture before the measures are individually discussed. Mrs Hannah M. Connors, secretary, Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, told the committee of petitions signed, she claimed, by 10,000 taxpayers protesting against any tax increase and a similar number calling for the removal of the Finance Commission, as a money saving proposition, which remark caused Mr Goodwin to smile.

Mr Casson then spoke in favor of the Mayor's bill that the city be authorized to borrow, within a five-year period, $2,000,000 for the purpose of erecting additional buildings for the Boston City Hospital. Referring to Representative Wadsworth's attack on the $23,000,000 already borrowed, Mr Casson declared that the speaker failed to point out that these borrowings, for the Governor-sq Subway extension and East Boston Tunnel are self-supporting.

Discussing the need for additional facilities at the hospital, Mr Casson said, "You can't trifle with public health, misery and poverty. The Boston City Hospital at the present time is overcrowded." He invtied the committee to visit the institution and witness conditions. The appropriation sought would provide for 600 more beds.

Dr Henry S. Rowen of the hospital trustees, the next speaker, strongly favored the bill. He related in detail to the committee the over-crowded conditions, pointing out that there are 50 cases of tuberculosis being cared for at the Boston City Hospital when they properly belong at Mattapan, but cannot be sent there for obvious reasons.

The present program is a continuation of what has been going on for the past four or five years, and a children's ward now is being constructed at the hospital, he continued. The program has been slowed up somewhat, he went on, because "We had to build and take care of the sick at the same time." At the present time the bed capacity of the hospital is 1200, while there are 200 people lying in cots, he added.

Silverman in Favor

Corporation Counsel Silverman, also in favor, stated that the city has got to have the facilities to take care of the sick and didn't know what would happen if an epidemic should break out in the city at the present time.

Favoring the hospital borrowing measure, Budget Commissioner Charles Fox informed the committee that the expenditure was not sought last year "because we did not feel it was the proper time to make such a request." The administration's desire to keep the tax rate down, he said, has forced it to take some items from the budget, which belong there, and request borrowings.

Chairman Goodwin of the Finance Commission, offered the suggestion that $750,000 of the amount to be cared for in the tax levy and the balance, $1,250,000 be borrowed. "In taking the

unit TRANSCRIPT 3/7/32

whole.

Corporation Counsel Silverman made an urgent plea for favorable consideration of the City Hospital bill, saying that it was "our duty to preserve life and take care of people who need it." He said the Boston Real Estate Exchange would be the first to feel the effects resulting from a serious epidemic of disease through the resulting depression that would go with it.

Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox of Boston said that the expenditure for the City Hospital was not sought last year because "we did not feel it was the proper time as two more years remained under the 1928 five-year program." He admitted that the desire of Mayor Curley to keep the Boston tax rate down had necessitated taking some items out of the budget that properly belonged there as recurrent expenses and asking that they be financed by loans.

"Well, you'll have to pay for those things some day, why put them off?" asked Representative Dexter B. Snow of Westfield.

"But what can you do when you're faced by a dollar or $1.50 increase in the rate?" said Mr. Fox.

"What are you going to do when you're faced with a $6 icrease later on?" countered Mr. Snow.

"Well, when public welfare drops back to normal again, we will have $4,000,000 that's in this year's budget to apply to it," replied Fox.

Mr. Fox said that he would be willing to approve dividing the City Hospital expense on a 50-50 basis between the budget and a loan, although he qualified it by saying that it was merely his own personal opinion.

Chairman Goodwin of the Finance Commission suggested that $750,000, which is in this year's Boston budget for street construction, be used for the hospital work and the rest borrowed, curtailing the street program by that amount.

Charge Broken Faith

When Chairman William A. Reilly of the Boston school committee appeared before the committee in behalf of a bill to allow the borrowing of money for school building, he was made the target by members of pointed criticism because of the failure of the school board last year to build two new girls' high schools authorized. They said it was their understanding that $2,000,000 had been appropriated for this purpose and when Mr. Reilly answered that $1,250,000 of this amount had been used for a new high school in Dorchester and an addition to the Boston Latin School, the committeemen asked him why the school authorities had "broken faith" with the legislative body.

Mr. Reilly explained that the school committee had been unable to agree on the location and size of the proposed Central Girls' High School and decided instead to use the money for the Dorchester and Latin schools.

"We had no intention to mislead the committee last year," he added. "The Legislature did not specify what kind of high school buildings we were to build."

He said the buildings asked for this year were part of a four-year building program that would afford the taxpayers some relief on intermediate schools and voiced the opinion that the end was in sight as far as school construction was concerned.

Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools in Boston, supported Mr. Reilly, who said it was a case of building all of the schools in the new unit or none at all. Mr. Campbell said that what the children needed were "good workshops" and not palaces.

Representatives Harold R. Duffie and George A. Gilman of West Roxbury both appeared before the committee urging the construction of a new school in their home district. Representative Gilman attacked the school committee for what he called a breach of faith with the people of West Roxbury in not going through with the construction of a new high school there and Representative Duffie thought a compromise might be effected by which a new intermediate school could be constructed in his district.

TRAVELER 3/7/32

CURLEY'S LOAN PLAN ATTACKED

Chamber of Commerce, Realty Men Oppose Heavier Tax Burden

Proposals of Mayor Curley to borrow many millions of dollars for school hospital and other construction projects were strongly attacked today by Representative Eliot Wadsworth and representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association and the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

Bills calling for the borrowing of $6,000,000 for school and hospital purposes were considered at a public hearing in the State House today before the legislative committee on municipal finance. The hearing was one of a series on bills of Mayor Curley relating to city projects.

The mayor was represented by Corporation Counsel Silverman, Budget Commissioner Fox, Public Works Commissioner Rourke, Legislative Counsel Casson and Dr. Henry S. Rowen of the trustees of the City Hospital.

They argued that the proposed expenditures are greatly needed and will provide employment. The opponents said the city has now a tremendous debt burden which should not be incerased.

Post 3/7/32

DEATH TAKES J. HAROLD KENNEY

J. Harold Kenney, promising young Boston newspaper man, died yesterday at his home at 78 Alexander street, Dorchester, following an extensive illness. He was 30 years old and had served on the editorial staffs of a number of Boston newspapers. He was the son of former Representative James T. Kenney and Mrs. Annie Kenney.

He was stricken several months ago by the illness which resulted in his death. He was born in Roxbury on March 25, 1902, attending Dudley School and English High School. He worked on the staffs of the Boston American, the Boston Advertiser, the Boston Telegram and the Boston Herald. He was associated with the latter paper at the time of his death.

During the first administration of Mayor Curley he was assistant director of the Americanization Bureau at City Hall. His parents and his widow, Mrs. Alice C. Brennan Kenney, survive him.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at St. Paul's Church, Dorchester. Interment will be at St. Joseph's cemetery.

N. H. Council Member Snubs Mayor Curley

Powers, Smith Man, Stays Away from Banquet—State Seethes on Eve of Primary

Special to the Transcript:

Manchester, N. H., March 7—Dr. James J. Powers, only Democratic member of Governor John G. Winant's council, today notified the officials of the Business and Professional Women's Association that he would not attend their annual banquet today. He, at Governor Winant's request, was supposed to have represented the State, but he stated he would not attend the banquet due to the fact that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is to be one of the guests of honor. Dr. Powers, who is running as a district delegate in the first district pledged to Alfred E. Smith, said that he "did not want to get into any political squabble with Mayor Curley."

Mayor Curley arrived in Manchester this morning where tonight he is to address a mass meeting in the interests of the slate of delegates pledged to Franklin D. Roosevelt. On his arrival at the Carpenter Hotel at 11.30 A. M., he was greeted by Mayor Damase Caron and some of the members of the Board of Aldermen. At noon in the Carpenter Mayor Curley addressed a large audience made up of members of the board of mayor and aldermen and civic clubs. His subject was "the Port of Boston." Robert Scott, in charge of arrangements, made it plain that Mayor Curley was not to touch on politics.

Cole Sends Plea for Smith

General Charles H. Cole, one of Massachusetts' leading Democrats and beloved by hundreds of State members of the Yankee Division, from his sick bed in Boston sent out a call to his friends in New Hampshire asking them to rally to the support of Alfred E. Smith on Tuesday. In a telegram addressed to County Solicitor John L. Sullivan, General Cole said: "We need Smith as the best candidate we have to deal with the present terrible situation. For the honor of your mothers, wives and daughters, do not let the New Hampshire Democrats be made part of the scheme of the Simmons, the Heflins and the Cannons to forever bar from nomination for the presidency, men of the type of Alfred E. Smith."

Rallies in the interests of Roosevelt and Smith are not only being held here but all over the State today. Radio is being used for all it is worth by both factions. Leaders of the Smith campaign claim that the Roosevelt backers are using thousands of dollars to further the interests of their candidate.

TRANSCRIPT 3/7/32

Oppose Added Borrowings by Mayor Curley

Rep. Wadsworth and Others Advise Committee to Reject All Loan Measures

By Richard D. Grant

Mayor Curley's proposal to borrow $6,000,000 outside the debt limit of the city of Boston for school construction, sewerage improvements and extension of the facilities of the Boston City Hospital found few friends outside the representatives of the city at a hearing at the State House today before the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance. Several members of the committee were openly hostile and a group of speakers, including Representative Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, R. Ammi Cutter, legislative counsel for the Boston Real Estate Exchange; Claude L. Allen, counsel for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Henry J. Dixon of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, spoke against the allowance of any extra-debt borrowing during the current year. The real battle probably will come on Monday, when opponents of the Curley program intend to present detailed arguments against all of the mayor's bills.

Representative Wadsworth told the committee today that it would be a backward step if the city were allowed to borrow $3,000,000 for school building purposes.

"It would simply mean that the ordinary expenses of today would be passed on to the taxpayers of the future," he said. "Nothing can be more destructive to Boston's credit than the abandonment of the 'pay-as-you-go' policy at this time. There is much talk about excessive expenditures. Why isn't this a good chance to cut down on expenditures and relieve the taxpayers? Does anyone really believe that we cannot get along for a year or two with the schools which now exist, much as new and magnificent buildings may be desired?

"If the temptation to go right on spending cannot be resisted, then raise the money from taxes now. It would be far better to have a high tax rate this year with some prospect of reduction in the future, than an artificial reduction this year through borrowing and a certainty of an increased rate in the future. The present situation in the building trades in Boston is due to these tremendous taxes.

Staggering Commitments by City

"You are told that Boston's financial reputation has always been excellent. That is true and it is pleasant to talk of our wonderful past. But the reckless use of the city's credit in the last three years has completely changed the picture. Within three years, Boston has made staggering commitments. A $16,000,000 tunnel to East Boston, of which only $9,000,000 has been borrowed, leaving $7,000,000 to be raised. Add to that $5,000,000 estimated as the cost of tunnel approaches. The governor square subway has already cost $3,500,000 and $1,500,000 more must be borrowed this year to finish it. Miscellaneous projects already approved call for borrowing in the next two years about $9,000,000. Here is a total of nearly $23,000,000 needed to pay for things already started. It is thoroughly unsound for the city to go on and incur any more debt."

The city was represented at the hearing by Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, Legislative Counsel Abraham B. Casson, Street Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke, Charles J. Fox, the city budget commissioner; and Dr. Henry S. Rowen of the Boston City Hospital.

Mr. Rourke urged an appropriation of $1,000,000 outside the debt limit for sewerage improvements including the extension of the Stony Brook channel in Hyde Park, saying that the city was paying out a large sum for public welfare for which it got nothing in return and that if this work was authorized, a large number of men on the welfare list could be given jobs under it.

"This is the time to do essential public works construction," said the street commissioner, "I'm not talking about non-essential public works, but things like these that are necessary. This work has got to be done and now is the time to do it as it can be done so cheaply."

Projects Can Be Undertaken Later

Mr. Dixon, replying to Mr. Rourke's argument, said that projects like the Stony Brook extension had merit but that the need had existed for a number of years and could just as well wait another year.

"Mayor Curley must know that this additional indebtedness, that would be incurred by passage of this bill, might seriously affect the city's credit," he declared. Mr. Dixon added that during the World War there were many needed improvements that had to wait but that the city seemed to get along just as well notwithstanding. He told the committee that he intended to bring a large group of taxpayers to the State House Monday to protest against the Curley bills. In response to a question from Representative John P. Higgins of Boston, a member of the committee, Mr. Dixon said that he did not believe in allowing any form of loan this year for school purposes or anything else.

Representative Wadsworth's remarks came just after Mr. Dixon had taken his seat.

"There are indirect debts not showing on Boston's statement," he said. "Last year the Metropolitan District lightly undertook to guarantee the Elevated deficit. Boston's share is over 70 per cent and may cost nearly $2,000,000 this year. The Metropolitan Transit Commission has borrowed $24,000,000 to buy Elevated preferred stock. Boston is in that deal for over 70 per cent. Never in her long history has Boston been involved in such extraordinary financial complications as today.

"And now Mayor Curley, who talks morning, noon and night about how he is economizing, comes to the Legislature with the bills which, if passed, would permit borrowing $18,000,000 more. He would like to issue bonds to pay for parks, swimming pools, school buildings, reconstruction of accepted streets and Boston's share of the new courthouse. There is apparently no power excepting the Legislature to stop more spending and borrowing. I cannot urge too strongly that every petition offered by Mayor Curley for the right to borrow be reported unfavorably by the Committee on Municipal Finance. I suggest with all emphasis that Boston is in deep enough financially already and should try to work a way out rather than go in deeper."

Casson Takes Exceptions

Mr. Casson took exception to several of Mr. Wadsworth's statements, saying that the representative had neglected to point out that $21,000,000 of the $23,000,000 referred to was self-supporting.

"The $16,000,000 for the East Boston tunnel will be paid for through tolls," he said, "and $5,000,000 more will be derived through rental of the subways to the Boston Elevated.

"You can't trifle with misery," he went on; "the City Hospital is overcrowded with poor unfortunate people who are entitled to better treatment. I should like to have the committee take a trip out to the hospital and see for itself this overcrowded condition. You can talk economy and retrenchment but you can't trifle with public health and relief of unfortunate people. The net result of this borrrowing would increase the number of available beds at the hospital by 600."

"Is this a new condition this year that you speak of?" inquired Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton, a committee member.

"It has existed for some time but it has been rising to its present peak largely during the last twelve months," answered Mr. Casson.

"And yet your mayor came in here before this committee last year and asked for a million dollars to dump mud into the harbor for an airport without saying a thing about this crying need you speak of. Wasn't this City Hospital extension needed then?"

Mr. Casson replied that the need for various expenditures was relative. "What happened last year is water over the dam," he said. "I don't think the situation was as urgent last year as it is now."

Outlines Conditions at Hospital

Dr. Bowen described conditions at the hospital, saying that fifty tubercular patients had to be cared for there because there was no room for them at the Mattapan sanitarium. He thought the hospital would be equipped to take care of the needs of the city for thirty-five or forty years if the extension asked for this year were granted, as it would increase the number of available beds from 1400 to 1800. Replying to questions from Representative George P. Anderson of Boston, House chairman of the committee, he said that the hospital was taking care of a large number of people who did not live in Boston because they happened to be taken sick or injured in the city, or because their own municipalities had no free facilities. About 85 per cent of the patients were Boston people, he said.

Mr. Cutter of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, expressed his opposition to the whole program and asked permission to appear before the committee on Monday with a prepared brief, indicating why it should not be reported.

Mr. Allen, representing the Chamber of Commerce, said that his organization believes that if the watchword of the moment is economy it ought to be applied to the fifteen bills of the city of Boston to be heard between today and next Monday with possibly one or two exceptions.

"We believe that only in the greatest emergencies, such perhaps as a part of the connections with the East Boston tunnel, should borrowings outside the debt limit be permitted this year," he said. Mr. Allen also requested permission to state the position of the chamber a week from today on the program as a

Globe 3/7/32

MAYOR CURLEY TO SPEAK IN MANCHESTER TONIGHT

James Roosevelt Also to Urge Support of Father in New Hampshire Presidential Primary Tomorrow

CONCORD, N H, March 7 (A. P.)—The eve of New Hampshire's preferential primary, first to be held in any State in the union, brought to the Granite State two stanch supporters of Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt's candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and James Roosevelt, son of the Governor and a Boston insurance man, were scheduled to speak in Manchester tonight. The former's address was to be broadcast and the latter was scheduled to speak in French at several rallies.

At tomorrow's preferential primary the Democrats will name 12 delegates to their national convention, eight at large and four from the two Congressional districts. The followers of Gov Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith each have a full slate on the ballot. In addition, there is an unpledged delegate in the field-at-large and an extra Smith delegate in each of the two districts.

There is no contest on the Republican ballot, all the candidates favoring the renomination of President Hoover.

Both Smith and Roosevelt supporters expressed confidence in the outcome of the primary as polling time drew near. Political observers were of the opinion that the Smith forces were greatly handicapped by their late entry into the contest.

The Roosevelt campaign was well advanced before the Smith followers got organized and under way, their decision to fight for the 1928 standard bearer not being made until after a Democratic "victory dinner" in Boston in mid-January.

Voters tomorrow will not express direct preference for the various Presidential possibilities. Their choice will only be reflected by vote for the several slates of delegates, who in turn are bound, if chosen, to vote for the candidates of the men to whom they have pledged themselves. Any unpledged delegate, if elected, would go to the Democratic convention with unrestricted choice.

Record 3/8/32

Curley Raps Smith to Big N.H. Audience

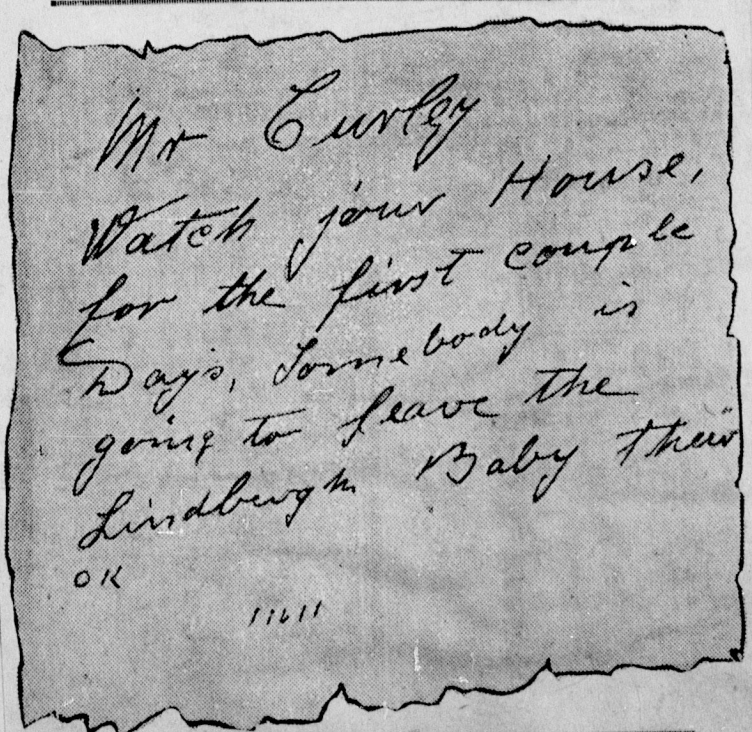
Manchester, N. H., March 7 (AP).—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston tonight said the only purpose that could be served by the candidacy of former Governor Alfred E. Smith in New England was to injure the chances of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

Mayor Curley, speaking on the eve of the first presidential preference primary in the country, addressed a large gathering in the interest of Roosevelt. The first test of the strength of Smith and Roosevelt will be made at the polls in this state tomorrow, when delegates will be chosen from complete slates pledged to the two New York statesmen.

Curley said Smith has explained his own position by statements that he was not a candidate, would not seek delegates, would make no pre-convention fight and as a leader of the party would keep his hands off.

American 3/7/32

CURLEY GETS LINDY 'CLUE'



Anonymous letter received today by Mayor Curley asking him to watch his home for the next few days as "somebody" is going to leave the kidnaped Lindbergh baby on his doorsteps. The letter was mailed from Medford and is written on cheap stationery. (Staff photo.)

POLICE BOOST IN PAY LOST BY HULTMAN

Police Commissioner Hultman yesterday lost his fight to force the city to pay members of the department the annual "step-up" salary increases, in a decision handed down by Justice John C. Crosby of the supreme court.

The decision sustained the demurrers entered by the city against Hultman's mandamus petition, on the grounds that the question was an administrative and not a judicial one, and that the plaintiff had complete remedy at law.

In other words, the decision means that every member of the police department can independently sue the city for the salary increase, which Mayor Curley ordered withheld this year because of the economic depression.

Globe 3/8/32

NOTE SAYS FLYER'S BABY WILL BE GIVEN TO MAYOR

An echo of the Lindbergh case was heard at City Hall yesterday when the Mayor received a letter, "To Mayor Curley, City Hall, Boston.

"Mr Curley, watch your house for the first couple of days. Somebody is going to leave the Lindbergh baby there."

The letter is signed "O K," and is written in pencil, though the address is in ink. It was postmarked from Medford at 10 p m yesterday.

TRANSCRIPT 3/8/32

Council Holds Up Washington Circle

Upon the appeal of Councilor Laurence Curtis, 2d, for a public hearing on an order from the mayor that the traffic circle at Charles and Cambridge streets be named Washington Circle, in honor of the first President, the City Council at yesterday's session tabled the order to comply with Mr. Curtis's request. Mr. Curtis thought confusion with Washington street would result if the name were applied.

The purchase last week by the city of 611,000 feet of land in East Boston from the Bost Port Development Company for airport purposes was attacked by Councilor Dowd of Roxbury. He offered an order which passed without objection, asking Mayor Curley to stop the park department from going ahead on the project. The land cost the city $100,007 and in the opinion of Mr. Dowd will cost $1,000,000 to make it god for any purpose.

Radio-equipped police cars are strongly favored by Councilor Norton, who yesterday offered an order that Police Commissioner Hultman reconsider the matter and have cars equipped with radio.

The Council learned from Chairman Thomas F. Sullivan of the Transit Commission that there is no possibility of the placing of a station at Audubon road and Beacon street of the Beacon street subway extension. He reported that such a station would cost $500,000 and that no funds are available.

Churchill Here Thursday Morning

Will Call on Governor and Mayor—To Speak at Symphony Hall That Evening

Right Honorable Winston Churchill, the British statesman, who will speak at Symphony Hall, Thursday night, March 10, on "The Destiny of the English-Speaking Peoples," will arrive in Boston from New York on Thursday morning. He will stay at the Copley-Plaza and will receive newspaper men at ten o'clock. It is expected that he will be accompanied by his daughter Diana. Mrs. Churchill has returned to England.

At eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Churchill, attended by William C. Endicott, George C. Lee, Jr., Mrs. Guy Waring and probably Bishop Lawrence members of the committee, which is arranging for Mr. Churchill's appearance here, will call upon Governor Ely and a little later on Mayor Curley.

Tickets for the lecture, the proceeds of which will go to the Elizabeth Peabody House, are on sale at Symphony Hall, at Herrick's, at Filene's and Jordan's and at the two stores of the Continental Clothing House, Washington and Boylston streets, and Washington street between Bromfield and Winter streets. About two-thirds of the house has been sold already but there still remain good seats at varying prices.

HERALD 3/8/32

CITY HALL BESTS HULTMAN IN COURT

Demurrers to Police Pay Petitions Sustained

The city fathers won yesterday in the first court skirmish with Police Commissioner Hultman over the stopping of the "step-up" of city policemen's pay.

Judge John C. Crosby sustained the demurrers of the respondents to the three petitions brought. The respondents are the City of Boston, Mayor Curley, Edward M. Gallagher, president of the city council and acting mayor; Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer, and Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner.

Commissioner Hultman was complainant in two of the proceedings, one of which was a petition for writ of mandamus to compel the respondents to pay the city's policemen the increase, or step-up, due them this year under regulations of Hultman per agreements entered into between former police commissioners and mayors; and the other, which was a petition for a writ of certiorari to review and quash the action of the respondents in refusing to pay this year's step-up.

The third petition was brought by Thomas E. Barron, a Boston patrolman, for a mandamus writ to compel payment of the step-up increase in his pay.

GROUNDS OF DEMURRERS

The demurrers filed by Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman sustained by Judge Crosby set up in the mandamus petitions that the petitioners have a remedy by way of a suit-at-law for each and every week's pay, and also that Hultman is not an aggrieved party; and set up in the certiorari petition that Hultman is not an aggrieved party and so has no standing to bring the action and also that the action taken by the respondents constitutes an administrative act and not a judicial or quasi-judicial act, and so cannot be reviewed by a certiorari action.

CURLEY'S BUILDING PROGRAM ASSAILED

Wadsworth Sees Heavy Burdens on Future Taxpayers

Representative Eliot Wadsworth of the Back Bay appeared yesterday before the legislative committee on municipal affairs to protest Mayor Curley's program of civic improvements requiring authorization to borrow more than $6,000,000.

He declared that the city already is deeply involved in financial difficulties and that the borrowing requests would result in passing heavy burdens on to future taxpayers. If the expenditures were imperative he advocated a high tax rate this year rather than mortgaging the future.

"The reckless use of the city's credit," he said, "in the last three years has completely changed the picture," he said, in referring to the declaration that Boston's financial reputation always has been excellent.

He cited projects involving the expenditure of $23,000,000 now in process of construction as an example of the commitments of the city.

"Mayor Curley, who talks morning, noon and night about how he is economizing, comes to the Legislature with bills, which, if passed, would permit the city to borrow an additional $18,000,000," he said. He urged that every Curley petition for the right to borrow be reported adversely.

The Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners joined in opposing the borrowing bills which call for $1,000,000 for sewer reconstruction, $2,000,000 for City Hospital additions and $3,000,000 for school construction.

POST 3/8/32

URGES MORE HUB SCHOOLS

Goodwin Tells Solons Now is Time to Build

Chairman Frank A Goodwin of the Boston Finance Commission appeared before the legislative committee on municipal finance yesterday afternoon and strongly favored legislation providing for the construction in this city of additional school buildings.

Goodwin also severely criticized legislators for "going too far with the pay-as-you-go policy." He was speaking in connection with a hearing on several bills of Mayor Curley providing for borrowing of money for various municipal projects.

Goodwin declared the present time is more than suitable for construction of school buildings. He declared that Boston taxpayers today are not only meeting current needs, but expenditures of past generations.

Globe 3/8/32

POLICE LOSE IN PAY-RAISE CASE

Judge Crosby Refuses to Compel Increases

Says Patrolmen Have a Remedy at Law

Decisions against Police Commissioner Hultman by patrolman Thomas E. Barron, who sought writs to compel the city of Boston to grant the usual annual increases in pay to patrolmen who have not reached the maximum of $2100 a year, were handed down yesterday by Judge Crosby of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Judge Crosby sustained the demurrers filed by Corporation Counsel Silverman, who contended the police officers have an adequate remedy at law and consequently are not entitled to a writ of mandamus. This adequate remedy at law consists of a law suit for every week's pay.

In the cases where Commissioner Hultman appeared as petitioner, the demurrers set up that Commissioner Hultman is not an aggrieved party and has no standing in the case. Where the certiorari was sought the demurrer set forth that the action taken by the city officials in refusing the increases was an administrative act and not a judicial or quasi-judicial act, and therefore cannot be reviewed by a certiorari action.

Commissioner Hultman was the petitioner in two of the cases, while patrolman Barron brought the third action. The police head asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the city to pay patrolmen the increases under the "step-up" system of salary increases, and also petitioned for a writ of certiorari to review and quash the action of the city officials in refusing to pay the regular increases this year. Barron's petition was one for mandamus, similar to the mandamus petition filed by the Commissioner.

The respondents named were the city of Boston, Mayor Curley, Edward M. Gallagher, president of the City Council and Acting Mayor at the time the petitions were brought; City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, and Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox.

The skirmish between the Police Commissioner and the Mayor began early this year when Mr Curley announced no increases would be given the police. The police head objected, saying that under the "step-up" system patrolmen are entitled to a $100 increase a year until the maximum of $2100 is reached and this automatic annual increase could not be cut off without the consent of the Police Commissioner.

When the patrolmen due to receive the raise collected their pay they found no increase so the petitions for the writs of mandamus and certiorari were brought.

PETITION SEEKS ADDED STATION

At Audubon Circle and Arundel St

Residents, merchants and property owners of the Audubon Circle section and surrounding district have filed a petition with Mayor Curley and are now seeking a public hearing on that petition for an underground subway station at Audubon Circle and Arundel st, as a part of the new subway extension on Beacon st from Kenmore Station to Brookline. These petitioners have retained former Atty Gen J. Weston Allen to present their case when the public hearing is held.

In their petition to Mayor Curley the petitioners claim serious damage to their properties and inconvenience in the use of the same, resulting from not being provided with an underground station at Audubon Circle and between the circle and Arundel st. It is the contention of the petitioners that they are being prejudiced by the placing of a surface station in Brookline, the center line of which is about 145 feet west of the Boston line and about 3355 feet from the center line of Kenmore Station, thereby forcing those living within the district lying between the bridge over the Boston and Albany tracks and St Mary's st to walk a maximum distance of about 1675 feet in either direction in order to board electric cars. The petitioners express alarm because of the danger to women, children and elderly persons required to cross main streets filled with traffic to reach the subway.

They ask of Mayor Curley that a subway station may be built with the west end at said Audubon Circle, having adequate entrances and exits, so that the subway cars can be reached in safety by stairways leading from the sidewalks on either side of Beacon st, at the four corners of Audubon circle, and the east end with stairways at or near Arundel st, somewhat similar in manner of approach to the Arlington-st Station.

"As to damage, we are prepared to show that our properties, owing to the inconvenience caused by the abandonment of two stops (one at Mountfort st and the other at Audubon circle, as now enjoyed on the surface), with no underground station to take their places, will suffer great reduction in valuation, especially where the income is derived from rentals, and this lack of adequate access to the subway may even cause tenants to remove and seek new homes over the boundary in Brookline with more accessible transportation facilities.

"Audubon circle is a natural center for business and residential development in this city. Audubon road is a wide thoroughfare and the only artery for cross-town traffic west of Massachusetts av. Furthermore, traffic south, coming from Cambridge over Cottage Farm Bridge, and from the Metropolitan boulevard through St Mary's st, is forced by traffic rules to use Audubon road as a through way. It is a more dangerous spot today than Governor sq was five years ago. The menace of this high-speed traffic is obvious; it must be remedied sooner or later. Now is the opportune time from the standpoint of safety to pedestrians and from the standpoint of cost.

"If a subway station is built, as requested by us, there will be no necessity to place a station at St Mary's st, which is not a through street. The next station after Audubon Circle would then be Carlton st, and there would therefore be no loss of running time by the substitution of an underground subway station at Audubon Circle for the surface platform at St Mary's st.

"We respectfully submit that not only can the subway station requested be constructed at the present time at a great saving of expense, but that, if now constructed, it will aid the unemployment situation for a number of workers during the additional time required for the completion of the work."

WASHINGTON CIRCLE LACKS IN APPEAL

City Council Fails to Approve Mayor's Choice

The City Council yesterday failed to give hearty approval to the suggestion that the traffic circle at Charles and Cambridge sts, be named Washington Circle and before the circle gets that name, there will be a public hearing to determine the advisability of so naming it.

Yesterday Mayor Curley sent an order asking City Council approval of the naming of the circle after Washington. Councilor Laurence Curtis 2d said he did not oppose the name, Washington Circle, but he did not believe it advisable to give the circle that name, believing it would result in confusion. It might be confused with Washington st, which is a considerable distance away, according to the Back Bay Councilor.

Councilor Curtis said he would like to have a public meeting on the matter. On motion, the order was tabled until a public hearing can be held.

The purchase last week by the city of 611,000 feet of land in East Boston from the Boston Port Development Company for airport purposes was attacked by Councilor Dowd of Roxbury. He offered an order which pased without objection, asking Mayor Curley to stop the Park Department from going ahead on the project. The land cost the city $100,007 and in the opinion of Mr Dowd will cost $1,000,000 to make it good for any purpose.

Councilor Dowd also objected to certain clerical work being done by the Dewell Company. He charged that the city paid the company $41,943 and contended that city employes should be given the work. The Councilor suggested that civil service applicants willing to work for $1000 be given the work and jobs created for them, instead of the work being done by a company.

Radio-equipped police cars are strongly favored by Councilor Norton, who yesterday offered an order that Police Commissioner Hultman reconsider the matter and have cars equipped with radio.

HERALD 3/8/32

Curley Closes N. H. Delegate Battle with Roosevelt Plea

Boston Mayor Says He Doubts Genuineness of The Smith Candidacy in New England

[By a Staff Correspondent of The Herald]

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 7—The primary contest between Alfred E. Smith and Gov. Roosevelt for New Hampshire's eight delegate-votes at the Democratic national convention reached its climax here tonight as Mayor Curley of Boston delivered a stirring plea for support for the New York Governor.

Speaking into a radio microphone before a political assembly which thronged this city's largest hall, the Boston mayor challenged the genuineness of Smith's candidacy and portrayed Roosevelt as the one man who is feared by the Republicans in the country at large as a rival for President Hoover.

In a carefully worded address he told his audience that he accepted Smith's public utterances as an indication that he is not a candidate for the nomination and that he was unable to understand the use of his name on the New Hampshire and Massachusetts ballots.

Boston Democrats, he charged, had forced the 1928 standard bearer into a position which is unfair to Smith for the sole purpose of injuring the Roosevelt candidacy in New England.

The appearance of Curley undeniably made a deep impression on the voters and late tonight the opinion in this Smith stronghold was that his rival will emerge from tomorrow's primary election with a substantial victory in the contest for the 12 places on the delegation, eight delegates-at-large with half a vote each, and two delegates from each of the two districts with a full vote each.

While the Democrats will be giving the country the actual result of the first open test between the two chief contenders for their presidential nomination the Republicans merely will be going through the motions of ratifying a slate of delegates pledged to Herbert Hoover in their national convention.

Although the vigorous campaigning was largely restricted to the Roosevelt forces, the rival camp was by no means quiescent. Mayor Curley's arrival here late this morning was timed to meet a telegram sent to the Democrats of the state by Gen. Charles H. Cole, one of the original Smith-for-President men, urging them to stand by the "happy warrior" and not be made part of the scheming of the Heflins and the Cannons to disqualify Smith from the presidency.

The Cole message had been dispatched from Boston, where he is confined to his home by illness and was regarded as a strong offset to the cordial greeting given Curley, who shared the platform with several candidates for places on the delegation pledged to Roosevelt.

During the course of his evening speech Mayor Curley took a swing at the figurative jaw of Gov. Ely of Massachusetts by contrasting his recommendation for a wage reduction and President Hoover's program of national economy to Roosevelt's advocacy of generous expenditure of public funds for unemployment relief and opposition to wage reductions.

Although Curley has steadfastly supported Roosevelt since last Spring tonight witnessed his first publicly uttered criticism of Smith. The present position taken by Smith, according to Curley, is hard to reconcile in view of his reputation for plain speaking and refusal to conceal his thoughts.

"MERELY FRIENDSHIP"

In discussing the recent correspondence between Smith and Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Massachusetts Democratic committee which resulted in obtaining Smith's written assent for the use of his name on the Massachusetts ballot, the mayor concluded that Smith "gave his consent to the use of his name merely to permit certain of his friends to make an expression of their goodwill and friendship."

In view of Curley's earlier recognition of Smith's reputation for plain speaking it was significant when he said "It is apparent that if Mr. Smith was a candidate he would not have so carefully worded his reply to Mr. Donahue and would not have gone out of his way to indicate that he was giving his consent merely to permit an expression of goodwill toward him by certain of his friends in Massachusetts."

He chose to regard Smith's procedure as an interference in the Massachusetts primary but not to be construed as making him a candidate for delegates. "The construction," he said, "given to his letter of reply to Mr. Donahue by those who would force him into being a candidate is unfair to Mr. Smith and is a distortion of the construction which should be given his letter and to his attitude. It is misleading to the voters of Massachusetts and unfair to avowed candidates for the presidency who have unqualifiedly given their consent to the use of their names as candidates."

The remainder of Curley's speech was devoted to praise for Roosevelt's accomplishments as Governor of New York and the courage he has demonstrated in the face of physical torture.

The climax to his address easily could be interpreted as an attack on Smith for his alleged ingratitude to Roosevelt, his friend of many years' standing.

Post 3/8/32

HUB POLICE BILL KILLED

Would Have Forced Members to Be Residents

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday afternoon refused to substitute for an adverse committee report the bill of Representative Lewis R. Sullivan, of Dorchester, that appointments to the Boston police force be restricted to residents of the city.

Representative George P. Anderson of Boston pointed out that the bill has been before the House for three years and always rejected. He claimed Boston has an efficient police department under the present system. Sullivan immediately questioned Anderson's contention of efficiency.

Substitution was also vigorously opposed by Representative Eliot Wadsworth of Boston. A letter was read during debate on the subject from Mayor Curley, who was expressed in favor of the plan.

MAYOR TO MAKE FIGHT IN COMMITTEE TODAY

Demands Recognition for Roosevelt Delegates on Official Slate

Mayor Curley will attend the meeting of the Democratic state committee this afternoon at the Hotel Sheraton prepared to make a fight against the method by which the party will elect its delegates to the national convention unless he can succeed in arranging for a compromise by which candidates favorable to Gov. Roosevelt are given places on the official slate.

Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the state committee has agreed with Secretary of State Cook to follow the Republican system of electing district delegates from the 15 congressional districts provided for by the new apportionment. Under this system the Democrats will throw two of their district delegate votes into their delegation-at-large, by which they will be split up into four places.

The committee meeting was called by Donahue to ratify his system of electing the delegates and the unexpected threat of opposition probably will result in a large attendance whereas only a small gathering had been anticipated in view of the promised routine approval of Donahue's plans which had been expected.

Post 3/8/32

CURLEY IN ATTACK ON FOES HERE

Urges Granite State Group Pledged to Roosevelt

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 7—Before a crowd of 1500 men and women, including many who demonstrated openly their loyalty to Alfred E. Smith, Mayor Curley of Boston publicly turned from the man he supported for President four years ago and emphatically appealed for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt delegates in tomorrow's New Hampshire primaries.

Curley declared that neither he nor any other man can be accused of desertion of Smith, but that Smith has taken himself definitely and positively out of consideration as a candidate for President. The Boston Mayor, seizing upon the Smith statements of Feb. 8 and 9, contended that the Happy Warrior is not a candidate, that he is not seeking delegates, that he is making no pre-convention fight and that as leader of the party Smith is taking no part in favoring or opposing the candidacy of any man.

He charged that Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic committee, had secured Smith's consent to the use of his name in that State on the assumption that a purely technical requirement of the Massachusetts primary made it necessary in order that some of Smith's Massachusetts friends might be able to express their feeling of loyalty to him.

"Not Act of Real Friend"

The Donahue activity in this matter, according to Mayor Curley, was not the act of a real friend of Smith.

"No man," said the Boston Mayor, "can profess to be a friend of Alfred E. Smith and at the same time take action which would be in direct opposition to Smith's wishes, at the same time jeopardizing the chances of Democratic success in New England."

Then, departing from his typewritten address, Mayor Curley said: "The only purpose that can be served by presenting a Smith candidacy at this time is injury in New England to the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Rap at Governor

Away from his prepared speech, the Mayor also took a fling at Governor Ely, who spoke here and at Nashua last week in the interest of the Smith candidacy. Curley said that he accepted some months ago an invitation to address the business men of the city long before he realized that he would be asked to take part in a campaign for the election of New Hampshire delegates to a Democratic national convention.

"I had no intention of attempting to influence the voters of this State," he said. "I was content to let those who had seen fit to inject themselves into this situation take the responsibility."

Later, in a criticism of Hoover's economic policy, he said that the Governor of Massachusetts had talked of cutting salaries and continued:

"I Haven't Cut Salaries"

"I have been reading some of your New Hampshire papers since I came here. I hear reports that the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company is contemplating another cut in wages. Well, when the head of a State government proposes salary slashing, it is an invitation to every private employer in the State to also indulge in salary cutting. They told me that I would have to cut salaries in Boston or the banks would not give me the money necessary to run the city. I told them I'd never cut salaries and that they would have to give me the money. I haven't cut salaries and they have given me the money."

Despite his assertions, frequently repeated, that Smith, by his own words, has taken himself out of the picture as a candidate, Curley at times definitely regarded the present situation in New Hampshire and Massachusetts as a real contest, on one occasion asking:

Something Due to Party

"I wonder if Alfred E. Smith is unmindful of what he owes to the 15,000,000 people who voted for him in 1928? I wonder if there is not due something to the party, as well as to Alfred E. Smith? I think we owe something to the people of the country who demand a chance."

Curley declared that he would yield to no man in his loyalty to his friends. He declared he had given of his time and loyalty to Smith in the Madison Square Garden convention in 1924, and again in 1928, at Houston and in Young's Hotel in Boston. He had worked with might and main to build up a big registration in the city so that when Smith came down to Boston election night 50,000 behind Hoover, Boston gave him enough to carry the State by more than 16,000.

Ready for Hecklers

Hecklers who had sought to interrupt some of the other Roosevelt speakers early in the evening made no attempt to break into Curley's set speech. Apparently anticipating that some such effort would be made by an apparently considerable Smith group in the hall, Curley announced that he would be ready to answer any questions that he could answer at the conclusion of his address.

Only one man, Frank J. Connors of this city, a candidate for delegate-at-large pledged to Smith, sought to question the Mayor at all. From the rear of the hall, Connors indulged in a lengthy statement that he was the first man to announce himself for Smith, before the former New York Governor had indicated what his course would be. He finally asked what Curley assumed to be a question as to whether he should stick to Smith or not. Curley's answer was that Smith himself had answered the question by telling the country that he is not a candidate

Mayor Has His Joke

Connors persisted in continuing his question, which he said was in a perfectly friendly spirit. When Connors accepted an invitation to platform and shook hands with Curley, the Mayor turned to the audience and said:

"I want it clearly understood that Aimee MacPherson had nothing to do with this conversion."

Connors then referred to a remark made by a New Hampshire speaker earlier in the meeting to the effect that "a New York man had come into New Hampshire and had slept with the Irish Republicans in order to get a Smith slate started here." Connors said he resented that remark and wanted to know if the Mayor of Boston blamed him for continuing as a Smith delegate candidate in view of such a statement. To which Curley re[illegible]:

"Question for Psychiatrist"

"I do not subscribe to the statement that any man could come here from outside the State, and improperly influence any New Hampshire citizen to do something. And I have no fault to find with my friend Frank here. He has a right to do as he pleases. If after all that Smith has said to take himself out of the situation, he cares to continue supporting him, it is not for me to decide, that is a question for a psychiatrist or some person in charge of a psychopathic institution."

There were no further attempts to ask questions of the Mayor and he was given a tremendous ovation, as he bowed his acknowledgements to the crowd.

A sizable delegation of city hall followers of the Mayor came here to attend the meeting tonight, and they were generally of the opinion that Curley burned his Smith bridges behind him and that he will be an aggressive Roosevelt delegate candidate in Massachusetts against the Ely-Walsh-Donahue slate for Smith.

The fate of Alfred E. Smith in his first direct effort to stop Franklin D. Roosevelt as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President will centre almost entirely in the vote of this city tomorrow.

If They Get Big Majority

If the Smith forces can, as they profess to be able to do, send the Happy Warrior out of this city with a majority of 5000 to 6000 over the Roosevelt delegates, they will elect two Smith delegates from this first Congressional district and will probably break through with at least one of the at-large delegates from the Granite State.

If the Roosevelt forces, which include the great majority of the Democratic leaders in the State as a whole, are able to cut Smith's Manchester majority down below 4000, they will make good on the emphatic claims of Robert Jackson, Democratic national committee secretary, that "Smith cannot get even a half-vote from New Hampshire in the national convention."

Manchester Democrats of both factions look f[illegible] the largest primary votes ever ca[illegible] in city. The Smith campaign h[illegible] been under the direct charge [illegible]riff Richard McDonough O'Dowd of Hillsboro County. He has been at work on it for only about three weeks, but he is satisfied tonight that the task of getting the Smith voters to the polls is most thoroughly organized in the 13 wards of the city.

Globe 3/8/32

GOODWIN SPEAKS FOR CURLEY LOAN BILLS

Real Estate Owners, Chamber of Commerce in Opposition

The Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance held an all-day hearing yesterday on several bills of Mayor Curley for borrowing money for a number of municipal purposes. The measures were favored by Frank Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman and A. B. Casson, Legislative agent for the city.

Among the opponents of the measures was Representative Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The afternoon session was given over largely to Mr Goodwin, who favored proposed legislation for construction of additional school buildings. The other bills heard yesterday included a petition to borrow $1,000,000 outside the debt limit to extend brook channels and rebuild sewers for relief from floodings, to borrow money for a building for the Boston Department of Public Works and to borrow money for increasing the facilities of the Boston City Hospital.

Sees Impostiion on Taxpayer

Mr Goodwin took the position that the taxpayers of Boston are footing the bills not only for current needs but for the expenditures made in the past generation. It would be an imposition on them, he contended, to ask that they be further burdened.

"There is a certain group in the Legislature trying to go too far with the pay-as-you-go policy," Mr Goodwin asserted.

"They don't seem to realize that real estate is being bled white and that whereas it represents only one-sixth of the wealth of the State, it is paying the larger part of the expenses. Some other means should be devised for equalizing the burden."

In this connection Mr Goodwin suggested that the Legislature turn its attention to the question of revising the taxation of intangible property.

Favors 40-Year Bonds

Mr Goodwin criticised the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange, indicating that these organizations are inconsistent in opposing construction of school buildings, whereas at the same time the chamber at least favors the construction of a great artery through downtown Boston.

"What they really want to," Mr Goodwin went on, "is to unload a lot of depreciated property onto the city."

The Financial Committee chairman was not only in favor of a bond issue, but a long-term one if need be. He would go as far as making it for 40 years.

Not Needed, Says Whiteside

Richard Lane, representing the Boston School House Commission, said the only reason he favored raising the money through a bond issue was because of the emergency.

Alexander Whiteside, speaking for the Massachusetts Tax Association, in opposition, felt that all the construction work suggested is not needed and that it would be well to put through only that part which is imperatively necessary. Mr Whiteside said that with a possible deficit in the Boston Elevated operation and with possible payments in connection with the East Boston vehicular tunnel the city should go slow in the matter of further outlays.

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester spoke in behalf of legislation calling for the construction of a high school in his district.

Opponents Point to Debts

Henry J. Dixon, representing the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, opposed all the measures. Because of economic conditions these measures should be postponed for a year, he said.

Representative Wadsworth in the course of his remarks said:

"For Boston to borrow $3,000,000 for school building is a step backward. Nothing can be more destructive of Boston's credit than the abandonment of the pay-as-you-go policy at this time.

"Within three years Boston has made staggering commitment. There is a $16,000,000 tunnel to East Boston of which only $9,000,000 has been borrowed, leaving $7,000,000 to be raised. Add to that $5,000,000 estimated as the cost of tunnel approaches. The Governor-sq Subway has already cost $3,500,000 and $1,500,000 more must be borrowed this year to finish it. Miscellaneous projects already approved call for borrowing in the next two years about $9,000,000. Here is a total of nearly $23,000,000 needed to pay for things already started.

"I suggest with all emphasis that Boston is in deep enough financially already and should try to work a way out rather than go in deeper."

Plea for Hospital

Corporation Counsel Silverman said the city has got to have the facilities to take care of the sick.

Budget Commissioner Charles Fox said the expenditure was not sought last year "because we did not feel it was the proper time to make such a request."

James H. Ritchie, architect, employed by the hospital trustees, said the hsopital is caring for 1400 patients, although there is only room to properly care for 1200.

Chairman William A. Reilly explained that the appropriation sought this year is to be used as the first unit in a four-year school-building program. He said: "If we don't construct intermediate schools we will necessarily have to continue with the construction of added high school facilities, which was objected to last year before this committee."

Claude L. Allen, counsel for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said: "The Chamber believes that 'economy,' which is the keynote to be applied to all State and municipal borrowings this year, should be applied to these proposals and that the entire program, with possibly one or two exceptions, should be postponed to a time when the financial crisis through which we are passing has subsided."

Ammi Cutter, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange, indorsed what Mr Allen had said.

Mr Casson then spoke in favor of the Mayor's bill that the city be authorized to borrow, within a five-year period, $2,000,000 for erecting additional buildings for the Boston City Hospital.

Dr Henry S. Rowen of the hospital trustees strongly favored the bill.

Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, presented the educational needs of Boston.

WINSTON CHURCHILL WILL CALL ON ELY AND CURLEY

Rt Hon Winston Churchill, who will speak at Symphony Hall Thursday night on "The Destiny of the English-Speaking Peoples," will reach Boston Thursday morning. He comes from New York. Thursday morning, accompanied by members of the committee arranging for Mr Churchill's lecture, the British statesman will call on Gov Ely at the State House and later on Mayor Curley at City Hall.

The general committee in charge includes:

Mr and Mrs Gordon Abbott, Hon and Mrs Gaspar G. Bacon, Mr and Mrs E. Jefferson Coolidge, Mr and Mrs William C. Endicott, Mr and Mrs N. P. Hallowell, Mr and Mrs William A. Herter, Rt Rev William Lawrence, Mr and Mrs George C. Lee Jr, Mrs William Phillips, Rear Admiral and Mrs William S. Sims, Mr and Mrs Charles Stewart, Hon and Mrs Eliot Wadsworth, Mr and Mrs Guy Waring, Mr and Mrs Sibley Webster.

miscellaneous publications

miscellaneous publications

Feb. 1 – March 12, '32

WORCESTER GAZETTE 2/1/32

WASHBURN'S WEEKLY

By R. M. WASHBURN

WILLIAM STERLING YOUNGMAN stirs, tonight, not only the protection of this weekly but also a commendation, the latter colored by that discretion which is vital in order that his cause may not be jeopardized. These two considerations will be developed and in that order. It is a fact which can be denied by none, that Bill has progressed upon the political path, which is not surprising in men of his sort.



* * *

Bill is an individualist. He is one of those men who has more confidence in his own directing qualities than he has reliance on the counsel of any associate. This is not only an asset but also a liability. Such men go far, or are ditched early or late in their careers. They have the charm but the dangers of a turbulent torrent. They have the power of the pond above the mill dam, effective when transformed into energy at the mill wheel, but destructive when the dam breaks. And now Bill, in a somewhat tempestuous political career, is at his great water jump. He is in jeopardy. There is a crisis. Because of which considerations this Weekly intervenes, for the issue is an equitable one. There it never sleeps.

* * *

Judson Hannigan is the president of the Republican Club. He is another of somewhat Bill's sort. He may be epitomized, perhaps, in the words of the old Progressive hymn, which reads in part: "We are going somewhere, though we may not know where." But no one questions the engines of Judson Hannigan, of him and his club, under his leadership. In the selection of him as the pilot of this organization club, a citadel of party regularity, it has turned from the turnpike to the trail, from the safety of the ruts to those dangers encountered when one turns from traditions. This organization, which once sailed smooth seas, he now directs where the gales are stiff and where the ice and fogs are near. So much as to Bill and Jud and the foundation stones on which the hereinafter turrets are built.

* * *

Hitherto Bill and Jud have not sat upon the same settee in the same park under the same full moon, either politically or personally. In their attitudes each toward the other, they have not only not been sympathetic but it is a safe assertion that they have been distinctly out of step. And perhaps with some reason, for Bill has been politically unbridle-broken. He has been neither directed nor owned by anyone. Perhaps such have been too discreet to assume such a responsibility, as an anemic woman might be slow to sit upon a bucking bronco. On his part Jud has shrunk from Bill, from the shrine of the party which he has set up in Old South building and shrunk either with or without reason. It is enough to assert that they have never huddled and, more than this, that each has gloried in the distance between them. And now a surprising paragraph.

* * *

Upon Monday evening last, a speech was made which was epochal. For on that evening Jud, for himself and his Hanniganites, turned a sharp corner and acclaimed Bill as the next governor of Massachusetts. It is idle to ask why, whether like Saul they had seen a light from Heaven, or whether they got aboard the Youngman juggernaut because they would rather ride on it than be ridden over by it. That being the surprising situation, the question now rises, what is Bill to do about it, when Jud and his, with oil in one hand and a lemon in the other, now swallow the hemlock? Does Jud look to Bill to drag him and his out of obscurity?

* * *

His past course Bill has directed, largely on the proposition, that it is more popular to be punched than to be anointed, particularly by the powers. He has been distinctly unfashionable, politically. He has appealed much to the plain people, who love to punch, because of those who have been against him rather than because of those who have been with him. On this platform he has stood, and with much success. He's looked upon as a queer Republican because he can get votes. And the question now for him to determine, and the water jump now before him, is to determine, forthwith, whether he will take Jud into his bosom or cast him out? If he does the former, he may become the creature of the organization. If he does the latter, he remains unbridle broken. Which raises by way of finale the question: Bill, are you to remain a thoroughbred of your sort, or are you to be a cross-breed? So much, by way of protection paragraphs. And now for discreet commendation.

* * *

Amid all the shams and insincerities of politics, Bill is an oasis. He stands out as his own himself, in his sincerity toward the holding of public office. In days when the political highways are clogged up with those who simulate an attitude of coyness toward political preferment, no one questions what Bill wants and what he is setting out to get. He repudiates the present political fashions. He sets up no specious self-sacrifices to be assumed by him as a candidate for public office. With him, neither professional nor domestic demands, either of fact or of fancy, divert. Bill wants the office of governor and he says so. He says that he will be happy with it and miserable without it. The public is under no obligations to him for what he has done or stands ready to do. In fact, cheerfully, he would be a volunteer without pay, rather than to live without public office. Bill, in this way you are superb and too much alone.

* * *

And now for a political aspirant of another sort. There is Franklin Roosevelt, who says that he is "ready to respond to a call." There are no calls, Frank, in these days, except by a candidate for himself. It was very well in those chaste old days, when the young were seen in the Sunday schools, to teach, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. But those days are gone. It is idle to speculate whether they should have gone or not. It is enough to assert that they are gone. Aspirants for political office must now steer their craft as by the readings of the present political barometers. Offices do not pursue, they are pursued. This condition our own James Michael Curley saw when he wrote, printed and spread over metropolitan Boston at his own expense, those eloquent words: "Boston needs Curley." Then the sordidly suspicious replied: "Curley needs Boston."

* * *

Coyness has disappeared as much upon the paths of politics as it has in the broad aisles which lead to the altar. In these days the politically thirsty set out openly and proudly to drink at the fountains which appeal to their fancies, in the same way that women set out to marry the man whom they want, and win out, four times out of five. Further than this, there is not a man in the public service today, with one exception, who puts his country before himself. There is not a man in the country who is in public office who has either the wish or the willingness to get out of it. All this may be homely philosophy, but it is absolutely sound. And this Weekly herewith expresses its admiration for such men as Bill Youngman and Jim Curley, in that they have never either stimulated or tolerated in this respect the shams and insincerities with which politics abound. Reader, paste these paragraphs in your bonnet. You may thereby jeopardize your ideals but you will get what you are after.

N.Y. TIMES 2/1/32

CURLEY OF THE BUTTONS.

Mayor CURLEY'S "whirlwind" trip to Albany must have given a good deal more satisfaction to himself than to Governor ROOSEVELT. The other day Governor ELY, visiting former Governor SMITH in New York, told the reporters that Massachusetts would be "solid" for SMITH or the candidate he picked. At Albany, in a fine burst of Celtic imagination, Mr. CURLEY gave to Mr. ROOSEVELT the whole Massachusetts delegation, all the New England delegations. Governor ELY, the two Massachusetts Senators and the Democratic State Committee are in favor of an unpledged delegation. As soon as the Mayor got back to Boston he said that he was looking forward to an early conference with Senator WALSH for the purpose of selecting pledged Roosevelt delegates to the national convention.

According to a Washington dispatch of The Boston Herald, Senator WALSH has an appointment with Governor ROOSEVELT this week. So the Rooseveltians in Congress are sure that Mr. WALSH "will be "found serving under the Roosevelt "banner unfurled by Mayor CURLEY." The Senator himself has denied this. Mr. CURLEY'S enthusiasm was so keen in the presence of his choice that he thought the Lake Champlain icefish was mere smelt. It is even likely enough that he took the baked beans for sweetbreads. He knew, though the Governor didn't, that the latter had decided to enter the Massachusetts Presidential primary in April. Those campaign buttons which carry "the compliments of Mayor CURLEY," and the statement that "America Welcomes Another Roosevelt—Franklin D.," are obviously more pleasing to the Mayor than to the Governor. The picture of Governor SMITH nominating his successor is a bright flash of poetry at which the cold prosaists of politics may be inclined to jeer.

Those Massachusetts Democrats who don't share the Curleyan ardors are cynical enough to hold that one of his purposes is to appear as the earliest, the "original," Roosevelt man in the State, if he has rightly guessed how the cat will jump. His prime purpose has been and is to make trouble for Governor ELY, whose job he yearns for. Mayor CURLEY'S Democratic opponents insisted four years ago that he was not heartily for SMITH. Outside of Mayor CURLEY'S partisans the Massachusetts Democrats are mostly Smith Democrats. As a Democratic leader in Western Massachusetts puts it, "ROOSEVELT can get nowhere without 'AL' SMITH." There is talk of RITCHIE, of BAKER; of ELY as a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with BAKER. Apparently, the uncertainty will continue until Mr. SMITH clears it.

Meanwhile, the more judicious friends of Governor ROOSEVELT in Massachusetts must regret the effort to tie him to a Democratic faction. They have just had another cause for regret. Former Governor FOSS, a Dry Democrat hostile to Governor SMITH in 1928, is now for Governor ROOSEVELT. Polite attention to the dignity of history prompts us to add that Mr. CURLEY'S pilgrimage to Albany is said to have been inspired by letters from divers parts of New England commending those red, white and blue campaign buttons, the first edition of which comprises 500,000 copies. In duty to the truth of history, it should be recorded that the author of these works of art is Mr. WILLIAM H. MCMASTERS, "whose defection from the "Mayor in the last city campaign "has been sidetracked by their joint "labors for ROOSEVELT."

HAVERHILL GAZETTE 1/26/32

CURLEY SENDS OUT ROOSEVELT BUTTONS

Emblems Go Broadcast—Appear at Albany

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Campaign buttons reading: "America Again Calls a Roosevelt—Franklin D.—" made their appearance at the New York Capitol today. The buttons were red and white.

Governor Roosevelt entered himself in the Democratic presidential nomination contest last Saturday night when he permitted his name to go into a North Dakota primary.

It was said on the hill that that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston was sending the coat lapel legends throughout the United States.

BOSTON (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, an ardent supporter of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York for the Democratic presidential nomination, recently sent 800 Roosevelt campaign buttons to leading Democrats throughout the country for distribution.

Mayor Curley's office today said that buttons bearing the slogan: "merica Again Calls a Roosevelt—Franklin D. —," and which made their appearance in Albany today, were some that he forwarded there.

Curley conducted a strenuous campaign on behalf of former-Gov. Alfred E. Smith in 1928, but early joined supporters of Roosevelt for the 1932 nomination.

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN 1/27/32

SMITH "OUT," SAYS CURLEY

Mayor of Boston Expresses Belief Roosevelt Will Carry Massachusetts—Concedes No Possibility of Smith's Entering Ring—Smith and Secretary Jackson Confer at Concord.

BOSTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Mayor James M. Curley tonight said he recognized "no possibility of former Governor Smith of New York becoming a candidate" again and predicted Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt would carry Massachusetts.

Epeaking at the 31st. annual gathering of the Tammany Club, Mayor Curley said he proposed to carry on rallies and campaigns for Governor Rosevelt similar to those held for Smith four years ago.

Roosevelt Right Man.

"I recognize no possibility of former-Governor Smith of New York becoming a candidate. I do recognize, though, that the individual who carried New York state by more than 700,000 votes, whose conduct as assistant secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson, and whose conduct in every public office is unquestioned, is entitled to be the nominee."

Governor Roosevelt, he said, was one man who would restore to the people, liberty and happiness and "fulfill every pledge of the Constitution. He is one candidate who will not answer to the call of Wall street. He is a candidate who will not cringe before political lobbyists."

N. B. MERCURY 1/27/32

CURLEY'S ROOSEVELT BUTTONS FAIL TO PLEASE GOVERNOR

BOSTON, Jan. 26—Mayor James M. Curley recently sent 800 Roosevelt campaign buttons to leading Democrats throughout the country for distribution. The buttons are red and white and bear the slogan: "America again calls a Roosevelt—Franklin D."

It was reported at the capitol in Albany, according to the Associated Press, that Mr. Roosevelt did not relish the sentiment of the buttons linking his candidacy with the implied name of his distant relative, the late President Theodore Roosevelt. Friends of the governor discouraged the circulation of the buttons on the ground it is too early in the campaign to commence such tactics.

HAVERHILL GAZETTE 4/1/32

DAILY WASHINGTON LETTER

Government's Reconstruction Load Heavy, Congress Finds, Therefore It Can't Finance Cities

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON—This year's federal deficit of two billion dollars has given the government plenty to worry about, but it has also had brought forcibly to its attention the fact that American cities, including the very largest ones, have also been having serious financial troubles.

New York and Boston vainly appealed to Congress that municipalities be allowed to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, pleading inability to borrow on prospective tax collections. The plights of other cities, including Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit, have been common knowledge.

Although the many charges of graft, mismanagement and overspending by municipal governments are often well-grounded, the cities, except perhaps in the case of Chicago, are not now in bad straits merely on that account. In fact, poor management is not infrequently blamed for the fiscal troubles of the federal government and for the failure of many banks and business corporations.

Nearly all cities and states have excellent records for paying off their obligations on time and their taxing powers and taxable properties have always been regarded as top-grade security. But now they are beset by many defaults on tax payments, deflated property values which make property owners shriek at boom time assessments and the prospects of tax increases and, finally, a slump in the market for municipal bonds and short term loans coupled with unwillingness of bankers to load up with the obligations at this time when liquid funds are considered so desirable.

Many cities which find themselves unable to borrow are really in good financial condition. It is a normal practice to borrow in anticipation of tax receipts, as Mayor Walker of New York and Mayor Curley of Boston have pointed out. Suddenly deprived of the privilege, they become faced with possible breakdowns of city government. Curley reported indications that many banks in New England would refuse to make such short-time loans. He declared that while the reconstruction corporation was designed to support banks, "the injurious effects of the closing of financial institutions in America can in nowise be compared with the tremendous injury that will result if provision is not made for safeguarding the municipalities of America." He warned against disastrous effects of any suspension of health, police, fire protection, welfare and educational activities.

Although many cities have borrowed heavily in prosperous times, the condition of few is to be compared with that of Chicago, whose finances went chaotic some time ago. Usually states and cities are not considered mainly responsible for recent declines in their bonds which make the obligations unprofitable or difficult for the bankers to handle. Nevertheless, municipal bankers have been demanding retrenchments and curtailments of expenses, notable examples having been observed in Detroit and New York.

Congress did not refuse the reconstruction finance bill for support of the banks, but it didn't dare take on the burden of municipal financing, either. Senator Reed of Pennsylvania pointed to an already "serious condition in federal bonds," asserting that bonds sold in September at par were now at 82.

Senator Couzens of Michigan, pointing to a widespread condition in which some tax delinquents won't pay and some can't, says it is notorious that tax collections are not being pushed diligently. He boasts that Detroit, after at first being refused loans by some banks and then putting her affairs in order, was able to borrow necessary money from her own automobile concerns and public utilities as well as $7,500,000 from a New York bank only last December. Detroit cut her budget $60,000,000, devised a plan for collection of delinquent taxes and adopted "a program of uncompromising economy to bring expenditures within income."

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 4/1/32

CURLEY TAKES TOO MUCH FOR GRANTED

Brilliant man that he indubitably is, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston cannot be accused of being guilty of mock modesty in his personal handling of the Democratic presidential situation. Indeed, one may be excused for making the suggestion that he is at least taking too much for granted in the premises; taking too much for granted, so to speak, in the matter of assuming that he is entitled to precedence over Senator David I. Walsh and Gov Joseph B. Ely in attempting to settle the place of Massachusetts Democracy in the coming national campaign.

Rushing to Albany on Saturday, Mayor Curley gave out a statement to the effect that when the proper time comes Alfred E. Smith will, in the line of duty, place Gov Roosevelt of New York in nomination as the Democratic candidate for the presidency. Thus Curley disposes with a single gesture and a few of his most eloquently spoken words not only of the rights of the valiant standard bearer in the last campaign to decide for himself, but of the rights of the real leaders of Democracy to speak for the Democracy of the commonwealth.

We refer, of course, to Senator Walsh and Gov Ely. Walsh, even the veriest tyro in politics understands, has been the real leader of Democracy in this state for some years past. The people—except Curley—have not taken away this leadership from him. They look up to him as their guide and counselor. Sharing this privilege with him is the splendid governor of the commonwealth, Joseph B. Ely.

Curley, with a wave of the hand, pushes Smith out of the picture; the same Smith who did so much for the Massachusetts Democracy, the same Smith who started the wave of Democratic success in this state. Walsh and Ely insist that the Democracy will wait for official word from Smith as to his intentions before it pledges its delegates. The advice of Walsh and Ely will be heeded, we feel sure, despite the altogether too insistent attitude of Curley to the contrary.

N.Y. TIMES FEB. 2. 1932

IN A GLASS HOUSE.

About this time in a Presidential year troubles begin to multiply for the leading candidate. His friends do foolish things in their effort to help him. Living as he must in the glare of the political spotlight, his every move is in public view. He is connected as if by a microphone with the ears of the nations and every word he says is audible to all and is weighed critically. It is a painful time for him. If he holds his strength through this period, he has surmounted one of his greatest obstacles.

There is plenty of evidence that such a stage has been reached by Governor ROOSEVELT. He is in the lead for the nomination, but the field is against him. As in a horse race, the other entrants, one by one, engage the leader, seeking to wear him down. The pacemakers, too, drop back, but sometimes they carry the favorite back with them, so that one of the outsiders wins. If the favorite is fleet and strong, if he does not stumble and his jockey makes no mistakes, he can dispose of the field seriatim. But that is a good deal to expect of a horse or a politician. Mr. ROOSEVELT seems to have several jockeys, and they do not appear always to be wise. The announcement last week at Albany that Mr. SMITH was expected "soon," countered instantly by a statement from the ex-Governor that he had no such plans, was an error in management. Mayor CURLEY of Boston, bulging with campaign buttons, claimed the entire Massachusetts delegation for Mr. ROOSEVELT. But some of those asserted to be with him to that end repudiated the statement before the ink was dry upon it. That also was an error.

The Governor, like many before him, cannot hope to keep all his friends from blundering. Nor can he expect that every act and word of his in the next few months will be impregnable to reasonable criticism. By his own choice he lives in a glass house, the observed of all observers. Thus far most of the breakage has been due to poor marksmanship from within. His hopes of keeping the structure fairly intact are probably accompanied by prayers for good judgment, good management and the luck which is not the least essential to political success.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL 2/5/32

BOSTON MAYOR AND DAUGHTER SAIL FOR WEST INDIES



—A. P. Photo.

James M. Curley and Miss Mary Curley Are Shown on the S. S. Lapland in New York Just Before They Sailed.

PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL 2/5/32

Structure To Cost $3,000,000 Finest In World

Continued growth of the activities of The Christian Science Publishing Society has necessitated expanded facilities. To meet this condition The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will erect, as soon as plans and arrangements are completed, a new Publishing House.

Here provision will be made for the needs of The Christian Science Monitor, The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel and all other literature published by the Society.

The new building, which will cost in the neighborhood of $3,000,000, will occupy approximately 58,000 square feet of ground bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Norway, Falmouth and Clearway Streets, Back Bay. Operations are to be hastened in accord with the public and private building program which Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has been urging in conjunction with President Hoover's recommendations for relief of unemployment.

The structure will have a varying height. Nine stories at the Massachusetts Avenue end will be used for offices, while that part which will be opposite The Mother Church edifice will be three and four stories in height and in scale with this edifice.

The publishing building will be related in architectural style to The Mother Church, and its design has been influenced by the fact that in the future it probably will become one of a group of buildings which will surround and form a fitting architectural setting for the Church. It will be an all-stone building of the Italian Renaissance type, the lower story to be of granite, and the upper stories of limestone.

Special attention will given to the installation of modern heating and ventilating devices. The central plant will be housed in a building adapted to it, with an ornamental tower inclosing the stack, the tower to be of brick and stone conforming with the beauty and symmetry of the main building.

The building now occupied by The Christian Science Publishing Society, completed in 1908, will be used for the administration offices of The Mother Church.

The architect is Chester Lindsay Churchill, and with him is associated Lockwood - Greene Engineers, Inc., of Boston, which will have charge of the plant layout.

WORCESTER POST 2/3/32

CURLEY OF THE BUTTONS

(From the New York Times)

Mayor Curley's "whirlwind" trip to Albany must have given a good deal more satisfaction to himself than to Governor Roosevelt. The other day Governor Ely, visiting former Governor Smith in New York, told the reporters that Massachusetts would be "solid" for Smith or the candidate he picked. At Albany, in a fine burst of Celtic imagination, Mr. Curley gave to Mr. Roosevelt the whole Massachusetts delegation, all the New England delegations, Gov. Ely, the two Massachusetts senators and the Democratic state committee are in favor of an unpledged delegation. As soon as the mayor got back to Boston he said that he was looking forward to an early conference with Senator Walsh for the purpose of selecting pledged Roosevelt delegates to the national convention.

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Meanwhile the more judicious friends of Gov. Roosevelt in Massachusetts must regret the effort to tie him to a Democratic faction. They have just had another cause for regret. Former Gov. Foss, a dry Democrat, hostile to Gov. Smith in 1928, is now for Gov. Roosevelt. Polite attention to the dignity of history prompts us to add that Mr. Curley's pilgrimage to Albany is said to have been inspired by letters from divers parts of New England commending those red, white and blue campaign buttons, the first edition of which comprises 500,000 copies. In duty to the truth of history, it should be recorded that the author of these works of art is Mr. William H. McMasters, "whose defection from the mayor in the last city campaign has been sidetracked by their labors for Roosevelt."

SALEM NEWS 2/3/32

ASK DOUBLING OF INCOME TAX ON INTANGIBLES

Jobs for Unemployed Adults Would Result, Legislative Committee Is Informed; Children Take Jobs

(Special to The News)

State House, Boston, Feb. 3—Doubling of the income tax on intangible personal property, such as stocks, bonds and similar forms of security, was asked of the legislative committee on taxation yesterday by A. B. Casson, legislative representative of the city of Boston, at a hearing held on the petition of Mayor Curley for the increase in the impost so as to relieve taxation of real estate.

Mr. Cazzon pointed out that expenditures in the city department of public welfare have increased between $6,000,000 and $7,600,000 in the past few years, due to the amount of unemployment prevailing. All of this expenditure comes out of the pockets of the real estate owners, because of the manner in which the present taxation legislation is framed, he said.

It was pointed out by the speaker that in 1916 when the present income tax law was enacted the rate fixed for stocks and bonds was six per cent., or, said the speaker, $6 on every $100 investment.

"At that time, however, it must be borne in mind that the tax rate on real estate was $17," Casson continued. "Now the owner of securities still pay his six dollars but the possessor of real estate pays the prevailing local property tax rate, namely, $31."

Mr Casson said that even if the legislature were to enact the bill so that it would be operating for only a few years this would be agreeable to the mayor, because of the additional revenue which would accrue to the city in the meantime.

Henry P. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, in discussing the legislation, said that in part the object sought could be secured through the enactment of legislation providing for a semi-annual distribution to the cities and towns of the income corporation and similar taxes, instead of an annual distribution as now. There was no opposition.

BEACON HILL BREVITIES

(Special to The Gazette)

STATE HOUSE, Boston—The Senate, without debate, accepted an adverse report of the constitutional law committee on a petition of Joseph La Fontaine for the passage of resolutions memorializing Congress in favor of providing part pay for unemployed persons through a system of unemployment insurance.

Replying to assertions that cities and towns are losing revenue because of the non-payment of motor vehicle excise taxes, Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, at a hearing yesterday suggested that the municipalities could improve the situation materially if they would show more interest in making collections. Commissioner Long expressed this belief in discussing legislation, presented on petition of Mayor Curley of Boston, providing for the payment of the excise tax before the registration of the motor vehicle.

LOWELL SUN 2/3/32

CURLEY AND ROOSEVELT

Mayor Curley, of Boston, seems to be the self-constituted manager of the Roosevelt boom for the democratic nomination for president. Judging from his recent utterances, it would almost appear that he has eliminated all other candidates and that undoubtedly is his purpose so far as he and the other supporters of Gov. Roosevelt can do so. There is such a thing, however, as going too far in the support of a particular candidate and the matter of securing pledged delegates in his favor by political maneuvering throughout the country. The delegates to the national convention should be free to name the candidate who at the time of the convention is best qualified to lead the party to victory and to give the country a strong and progressive administration of its business.

HAVERHILL GAZETTE 2/3/32

Would Double Tax on Intangible Personal Proper

(Special to The Gazette)

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LAWRENCE EAGLE 2/4/32

ASKS HIGHER TAX ON STOCKS-BONDS

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Mr. Casson pointed out that expenditures in the city department of public welfare have increased between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 in the past few years, due to the amount of unemployment prevailing. All of this expenditure comes out of the pockets of the real estate owners, because of the manner in which the present taxation legislation is framed, he said.

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"At that time, however, it must be borne in mind that the tax rate on real estate was $17," Casson continued. "Now the owner of securities still pay his six dollars but the possessor of real estate pays [illegible] prevailing local property tax rate, namely, $31."

Mr. Casson said that even if the legislature was to enact the bill so that it would be operating for but a few years this would be agreeable to the mayor because of the additonal revenue which would accrue to the city in the meantime.

Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, in discussing the legislation, said that in part the object sought could be secured through the enactment of legislation providing for a semi-annual distribution to the cities and towns of the income corporation and similar taxes, instead of an annual dis tribution as now. There was no opposition.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM 2/3/32

DOUBLE TAX ASKED UPON INTANGIBLES

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Doubling of the income tax on intangible person property was asked of the legislative committee on taxation today by A. B. Casson, legislative agent for Boston at a hearing on the petition of Mayor Curley for an increase in the impost to relieve taxation on real estate.

Mr. Casson said expenditures in the public welfare department had gone up $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 in the past few years, due to unemployment. This comes out of the pockets of the real estate owners because of the present taxation legislation, he asserted.

QUINCY NEWS 2/4/32

Non-Payment of Auto Tax Laid to Lack of Interest

(Special to The News)

State House, Boston—Replying to assertions that cities and towns are losing revenue because of the non-payment of motor vehicle excise taxes, Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, at a hearing suggested that the municipalities could improve the situation materially if they would show more interest in making collections.

Commissioner Long expressed this belief in discussing legislation, presented on petition of Mayor Curley of Boston, providing for the payment of the excise tax before the registration of the motor vehicle.

"The legislature has given the cities and towns every opportunity to collect their taxes and I believe the means provided should be used to the utmost," said Commissioner Long. "It is difficult to bring about the collection of taxes where the official collecting is neglected. I can cite any number of cases where collectors have not been diligent in going after the person owing the tax. You'll never have tax relief until you can secure a more prompt method of securing the revenues owing to the municipalities."

In addition, Commissioner Long felt that the municipalities themselves have not given the collectors moral support in the performance of their work, or the necessary assistance, needful because of the large amount of work entailed.

Appearing in favor of the legislation, A. B. Casson, legislative agent of the City of Boston, said that the 1931 business of the city $310,000 still remains due from owners of motor vehicles. The city he said, collects somewhat more than 60 per cent. of the money due it in this respect.

Casson told of the difficulties developing in the collection of the levies, one of the most pronounced being that of "fake" or inaccurate addresses. Under the legislation suggested by the mayor of Boston it would be necessary to hire more employes but, he added, the expense would be more than justified by the additional revenue.

James J. Casey, city assessor of Cambridge, favored the principle back of the legislation and agreed with Mr. Casson about the obstacles confronting the municipalities in the collections because of the inaccurate or fake addresses given.

R. Ammie Cutter placed the Boston Real Estate Exchange on record in favor.

SALEM NEWS 2/3/32

Says Cities Could Show Interest in Collecting Taxes

(Special to The News)

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In addition, Commissioner Long felt that the municipalities themselves have not given the collectors moral support in the performance of their work or the necessary assistance, needful because of the large amount of work entailed.

LOWELL SUN 2/4/32

Curley Sails For The West Indies

NEW YORK, Feb. 4. (AP)—Arriving at the pier with his party about three minutes before they sailed on the liner Lapland for an eleven-day cruise to the West Indies, Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, today said that Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt is the logical democratic candidate for president.

Seventy out of every 100 democrats met on the streets in any city in Massachusetts, Mayor Curley said, if asked who they thought was the logical democratic candidate for the presidency, would reply: "Roosevelt."

The mayor said Newton D. Baker, secretary of war in the Wilson cabinet, had eliminated himself by his recent announcement regarding the League of Nations. In that announcement Baker said he did not favor a league plank in its 1932 democratic platform, although he believed the United States court ought to enter the league eventually.

Mayor Curley added that the people of Massachusetts do not take seriously the movement to have former Governor Alfred E. Smith enter the race for the nomination.

SALEM NEWS 2/4/32

Gov. Roosevelt was greeted on his birthday by Mayor Curley of Boston, with the prediction that he will be the next president, but it is not reported that the governor was so elated thereby that he has engaged any truckmen to move his goods to the White house.

LAWRENCE EAGLE 2/4/32

SILVERMAN ATTACKS NEW STATE BOARD OF TAX APPEAL

BOSTON, Feb. 3—(AP)—The recently created state board of tax appeal was vigorously attacked today by Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel of Boston, but found many supporters in a hearing before the legislative committee on state administration.

The committee had before it two bilsl, one proposed by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and the other introduced by Representative Robert V. Lee of South Boston. Both sought the abolition of the board.

Silverman charged the board had been ruthless in slashing valuations, particularly those of large taxpayers, and asserted that where possible the board should have helped the cities and towns of the state.

"The time has come to ignore experts and become practical," he said in criticizing the board for following who he charged, were paid to testify the advice of real estate experts the way their clients desired.

Whitfield Tuck of Winchester favored both measures. He charged the board had been created by the Republican party, "to take care of a group of heelers."

Philip Nichols, representing the Massachusetts Tax association, in opposing abolition declared that under the old system of appeal to the courts ligifiation frequently extended for years while now, he said cases were regularly disposed of in a few months. He said the board filled a valuable purpose and asserted it was "common knowledge that property in the city (Boston) is over assessed."

R. Ammi Cutter, counsel for the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards, placed his organizations on record in favor of retaining the board. He asserted a fair analysis of the board's decisions would "amply justify their action."

Others recorded against the two measures included the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Felix Rackem, town counsel of Milton. The latter asserted Boston had long avoided raising the tax rate by keeping its assessments higher than justified.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 2/4/32

MAYOR CURLEY LEAVES ON HAVANA VACATION

New York, Feb. 4—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston was to leave today for a trip to Havana for a vacation. He said it had been strenuous work to cut his city's budget $1,000,000 without sacrificing the jobs of any municipal employes.

With him will sail his daughter, Mary, and Miss Loretta Bremmer, who was engaged to the late son of the mayor, James Curley, Jr. Before returning home the mayor planned to visit Palm beach.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 2/4/32

CURLEY STATES ROOSEVELT FOR WET-DRY POLL

Stand Will Be Acceptable to the Wets, Boston Mayor Proclaims at New York

New York, Feb. 4—Gov Roosevelt today was represented as favoring a referendum on prohibition.

Predicting nomination of the governor as the Democratic candidate for the presidency, Mayor James E. Curley of Boston asserted Roosevelt had confided this sentiment to him in a conversation last Friday.

"His stand will be acceptable to the wets," said Mayor Curley, just before embarking on the Red Star liner Lapland for a cruise to Havana, Bermuda and Nassau.

The mayor, who is an ardent supporter of Roosevelt, predicted his nomination perhaps on the first ballot at the Democratic convention, declaring the governor's chances were better than ever since his statement renouncing the League of Nations.

LAWRENCE EAGLE 2/5/32

BOSTON TREASURER HAS LOAN WORRIES

BOSTON, Feb. 4—City officials are awaiting with some degree of apprehension the response next week of banking institutions to the invitation of City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan to make temporary loans to the city in anticipation of taxes.

While no official statement has been made, it is expected that the first instalment of temporary loans, which will aggregate about $25,000,000 during the re nine months of the year, will be $5,000,000.

Because of uncertainty about the financial situation, Treasurer Dolan, who has accompanied Mayor Curley on all his trips during the past two years, was compelled to forego the enjoyment of Havana and Palm Beach by the necessity of being at hand in the negotiation of a temporary loan. It is understood that an offer to lend the city $25,000,000 in a lump sum at interest of 6 per cent has been frowned on by officials, who are opposed to borrowing on such a huge scale when no necessity exists for the abandonment of the practice of borrowing periodically during the first nine months of the year.

LAWRENCE EAGLE 2/6/32

DEMOCRATS WILL URGE DRY POLL

Shouse Predicts Inclusion of Referendum Plank—Roosevelt Still Wet

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 5. (AP)—Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National executive committee, today predicted proposals for a prohibition referendum will be in the Democratic platmorm.

"I cannot speak for the convention but my belief is that it will adopt a platform favoring a referendum on the question of a substitution for what we have now," Shouse said at a dinner of state Democratic leaders. "That will be a reference of prohibition to the people to let them determine what they want."

Roosevelt Still Wet

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, tonight dissipated speculation regarding his prohibition views by referring to his letter to United States Senator Robert F. Wagner. The letter advocated a new constitutional amendment, to supersede and abrogate the eighteenth amendment, and state control of liquor.

His reference was prompted by a statement of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who said that Mr. Roosevelt shortly would announce himself for a national referendum on the prohibition question. The Boston mayor is a champion of the move to nominate the New York governor.

Tonight's expression by Mr. Roosevelt on prohibition served to round out his views on national and international topics. He recently declared himself against the existing form of the League of Nations, against cancellation of European debts and for a breaking down of the international system of tariff barriers.

"If my memory serves me right," said the governor, "I outlined my views on this matter in a letter to United States Senator Robert F. Wagner on September 9, 1930. I see no reason at this time to change that."

He added that the letter was "not news," indicated that he had adhered to his 1930 stand through two years of mystery that had been built around this phase of his views on public affairs.

In the letter, Governor Roosevelt said he shared the opinion expressed in an American Legion resolution that the prohibition law had "fostered excessive drinking" had le dto "corruption and hypocrisy", and "disregard for law" and had "flooded the country with untaxed and illicit liquor."

2/5/32
NORTHAMPTON GAZETTE

MAYOR CURLEY CALLS ROOSEVELT LOGICAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

New York, Feb. 4—(AP)—Arriving tat the pier with his party about three minutes before they sailed on the liner Lapland for an eleven-day cruise to the West Indies, Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, today said that Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt is the logical Democratic candidate for President.

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The mayor said Newton D. Baker, secretary of war in the Wilson cabinet, had eliminated himself by his recent announcement regarding the League of Nations. In that announcement, Baker said he did not favor a League plank in the 1923 Democratic platform, although he believed the United States ought to enter the League eventually.

2/4/32
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN

TAX APPEALS BOARD HIT BY CURLEY SPOKESMAN

Samuel Silverman Insists "Absurd Valuations" Have Been Approved

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Feb. 3—The state board of tax appeals was charged before the committee on state administration today, while the board was sitting on the Springfield "Y" case in a building a short distance away, with "ruthlessly slashing assessments," making "absurd valuations" and failing to give small home-owners a "break," by Mayor James M. Curley's spokesman, Samuel Silverman.

Bills in hearing would abolish the board and create a new one. Defenders of the board outnumbered advocates of the measures and contended the sole opposition to the board comes from Boston. Proponents of bills declared they did not attack the honesty or motives of the board, but that its members had followed poor advice instead of becoming practical.

NORCESTER POST
2/4/32

Curley Says Roosevelt Is Logical Candidate

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Arriving at the pier with his party about three minutes before they sailed on the liner Lapland for an 11-day cruise to the West Indies, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today said that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is the logical Democratic candidate for presiden..

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Mayor Curley added that the people of Massachusetts do not take seriously the movement to have former Gov. Alfred E. Smith enter the race for the nomination.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM 2/5/32.

SMITH TO CLARIFY STAND THIS MONTH

So Political Seers Say, as Democrat Is Pressed by Queries—Statement Already Being Drafted

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The pressure of inquiries from all parts of the country has convinced former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, one of his intimate friends said today, that he should make a clear statement in the near future of whether he will be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

New York newspapers reported early this week that the 1928 standard bearer had completed a draft of his long-awaited statement and that its release date was to be decided at a conference of leaders opposed to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, an avowed presidential candidate.

Early in March

It was indicated it might be made public before the New Hampshire primary early in March, at which supporters of both Smith and Roosevelt will be candidates for membership in the state's delegation to the national convention.

Although Smith has not authorized the use of his name in either the New Hampshire primary or the Massachusetts primary, which follows soon after, it is known he has been giving serious consideration to the question.

"No decision has been made about anything; I'm just thinking it all over," he said today, when told some of his friends in Boston and Washington were claiming to have "definite assurances," he would authorize his backers in New England to enter his name in the primaries there.

Says Curley

While Smith was making this comment, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, before sailing for a West Indies cruise, reiterated his opinion that Roosevelt is the logical candidate and that the people of Massachusetts do not take seriously the movement to have Smith enter the race.

Seventy out of every 100 Democrats on the streets of any city in Massachusetts, the mayor said, if asked who they thought would be the logical Democratic candidate for president, would reply, "Roosevelt."

Newton D. Baker eliminated himself, Curley said, by his statement disavowing the League of Nations as a campaign issue but predicting eventual League membership for this country.

Curley, who visited Governor Roosevelt at Albany recently, said the latter favored a national referendum on the prohibition question.

"Perhaps I shouldn't quote Governor Roosevelt," said Curley, "but I am confident the governor's position on the Volstead act will be acceptable to the voters of the United States if the governor becomes the Democratic presidential candidate."

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN 2/5/32

ROOSEVELT STATES PROHIBITION STAND

Would Abrogate 18th Amendment and Turn Control of Liquor Over to the States.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, tonight dissipated speculation regarding his prohibition views by referring to his letter to United States Senator Robert F. Wagner. The letter advocated a new constitutional amendment, to supersede and abrogate the 18th amendment, and state control of liquor.

His reference was prompted by a statement of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who said that Mr. Roosevelt shortly would announce himself for a national referendum on the prohibition question. The Boston mayor is a champion of the move to nominate the New York governor.

Tonight's expression by Mr. Roosevelt on prohibition served to round out his views on national and international topics. He recently declared himself against the existing form of the League of Nations, against cancellation European debts and for a breaking down of the international system of tariff barriers.

Newspaper men questioned Governor Roosevelt tonight regarding Mayor Curley's statement.

"If my memory serves me right," said the governor, "I outlined my views on this matter in a letter to United States Senator Robert F. Wagner on Sept. 9, 1930. I see no reason at this time to change that."

He added that the letter was "not news," indicated that he had adhered to his 1930 stand through two years of mystery that had been built around this phase of his views on public affairs.

In the letter, Governor Roosevelt said he shared the opinion expressed in an American Legion resolution that the prohibition law had "fostered excessive drinking" had led to "corruption and hypocrisy," and "disregard for law" and had "flooded the country with untaxed and illicit liquor."

SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/5/32

SMITH WILL GIVE STATEMENT SOON ON '32 CANDIDACY

Pressure of Inquiries from All Parts of Country Convinces Him He Must Act, Friend Says.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—(AP) The pressure of inquiries from all parts of the country has convinced former-Gov. Alfred E. Smith, one of his intimate friends said today, that he should make a clear statement in the near future of whether he will be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

New York newspapers reported early this week that the 1928 standard bearer had completed a draft of his long-awaited statement and that its release date was to be decided at a conference of leaders opposed to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, an avowed presidential candidate.

It was indicated it might be made public before the New Hampshire primary early in March, at which supporters of both Smith and Roosevelt will be candidates for membership in the State's delegation to the national convention.

Although Smith has not authorized the use of his name in either the New Hampshire primary or the Massachusetts primary, which follows soon after, it is known he has been giving serious consideration to the question.

Thinking it Over, He Says.

"No decision has been made about anything; I'm just thinking it all over," he said today, when told some of his friends in Boston and Washington were claiming to have "definite assurances" he would authorize his backers in New England to enter his name in the primaries there.

While Smith was making this comment, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, before sailing for a West Indies cruise reiterated his opinion that Roosevelt is the logical candidate and that the people of Massachusetts do not take seriously the movement to have Smith enter the race.

Seventy out of every 100 Democrats on the streets of any city in Massachusetts, the Mayor said, if asked who they thought was the logical Democratic candidate for president, would reply, "Roosevelt."

Newton D. Baker, eliminated himself, Curley said, by his statement disavowing the League of Nations as a campaign issue but predicting eventual league membership for this country.

Curley, who visited Gov. Roosevelt at Albany recently, said the latter favored a national referendum on the prohibition question.

"Perhaps I shouldn't quote Gov. Roosevelt," said Curley, "but I am confident the Governor's position on the Volstead Act will be acceptable to the voters of the United States if the Governor becomes the Democratic presidential candidate."

LAWRENCE EAGLE 2/5/32

SMITH DECLARES HE HAS NOT REACHED A DECISION

Former Governor of New York Says He Is "Just Thinking It All Over"—Statement as to Candidacy Expected Soon

NEW YORK, Feb. 4. (AP)—The pressure of inquiries from all parts of the country has convinced former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, one of his intimate friends said today, that he should make a clear statement in the near future of whether he will be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

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SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/7/32

Corr... 6

From the Boston Po...

Mayor Curley's replies to the questions put by Senator La Follette are correct in every detail. We of Boston and Massachusetts do not favor "a Federal appropriation to assist the local governments in meeting their emergency relief burdens"—in other words, a dole. Of course they would be "of aid," but that we do not consider to be the point.

Mayor Curley's answer is quite sufficient. It is this: "Federal appropriations for public works are favored in order to supply increased means of employment. Federal appropriations which partake of the dole, however, are not favored." We think that precisely represents public opinion in this city.

By the way, why are such fine and high spirited municipalities as these favoring a dole: Marlboro, Medford, Milford, New Bedford, Norwood, Pittsfield and Tauton?

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 2/5/32

Smith to Make Stand Known At 3 o'Clock Tomorrow On '32 Presidential Campaign

Statement to Be Released Dealing With Politics; May Say Friends Can Use Name In State Primaries But Renounce Pledged Delegates As He May Outline Plank and Declare He Will Support Candidate Who Urges It

New York, Feb. 5—Alfred E. Smith's decision to support or oppose the presidential candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who made three nominating speeches for Smith, is expected tomorrow afternoon in a "political statement" promised by Smith.

The statement will be released at 3 o'clock, it was announced at Smith's office. While Smith did not say so, it was assumed the statement would deal with his plans for the coming presidential campaign. Several courses open to Smith were discussed, in view of the long awaited declaration of the 1928 Democratic candidate for the presidency toward others who hoped to be the party's standard bearer this year.

He may announce he will permit his friends to use his name in state primaries but renounce any intention to obtain delegates or the nomination unless there is a "demand" for him to do so.

He may outline what he believes should be the party's platform in the next campaign, its plans on prohibition probably, and declare he will support any candidate who supports that platform or plank.

Neither of the second two courses would involve Smith in an active campaign fight with other possible candidates— his protege Roosevelt, Newton D. Baker, Albert C. Ritchie, Speaker Garner and numerous other favorite sons.

Neither course would deprive him of his convention power, his veto power over the candidacy of any man whose platform or personal political beliefs were not to Smith's liking.

There have been repeated demands from Smith's ardent followers that he permit use of his name in at least three state primaries—New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Roosevelt's name already has been entered in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. The Democratic organization in New Hampshire purportedly is for Roosevelt, but Smith is conceded a good chance there. It is the first primary in which a test of the strength of the two men may develop.

New England news dispatches Thursday indicated Smith already had told friends there they might use his name in the primary. Smith's office did not deny the dispatches, but said: "No decision has been made about anything."

Mayor James M. Curley, ardent Roosevelt supporter in Boston, declared before leaving New York aboard the Lapland Thursday that 70 out of every 100 on the streets in Boston think Roosevelt is the logical candidate. "Mr Smith," he added, "is too intelligent a man to harbor such a delusion as running for the presidency again."

Curley claimed that Roosevelt had assured him he believed in a "prohibition referendum."

Smith and Roosevelt had been considered personal and political allies until plans for the 1932 presidential campaign were generally discussed, and since then there have been reports of a "break."

Roosevelt spoke for Smith in 1920 at San Francisco, nominated him at Madison Square Garden in 1924 against William G. McAdoo, and nominated him again in 1928 at Houston. Smith practically dictated Roosevelt's nomination as governor in 1928, when Roosevelt won the state and Smith lost it. Roosevelt then rolled up an unprecedented plurality in the 1930 election.

N.Y. TIMES. FEB. 5, 1932

SMITH'S DECISION ON CANDIDACY DUE

Former Governor Announces He Will Make a "Political Statement" Tomorrow.

ALOOF STAND IS PREDICTED

Friends in Boston Say He Will Allow Name to Be Entered, but Will Make No Active Fight.

The long-awaited declaration by former Governor Alfred E. Smith as to whether he will be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in opposition to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt is scheduled for tomorrow, it was indicated yesterday.

At Mr. Smith's office in the Empire State Building it was announced last evening that Mr. Smith would make public a "political statement" at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. In most quarters it was taken for granted that the statement would be on Mr. Smith's attitude toward the Presidential nomination.

The announcement was consistent with recent reports, both from Washington and from Boston, where Mr. Smith has numerous friends, that he was ready to state his position.

Active Campaign Doubtful.

The most recent reports from Massachusetts have had Mr. Smith assuring his friends there that he would be a candidate. He intends, dispatches yesterday said, to "place his cause in the hands of the people, and risk his chances without making an active campaign for the nomination."

Actually, that would mean that Mr. Smith would give his assent to the filing of his name as a candidate for the nomination in such States as New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, in direct opposition to Governor Roosevelt, whose name has already been entered in those States by his friends there.

Possibility was seen yesterday that Mr. Smith would not touch directly on his candidacy in the announcement tomorrow, but would devote his statement to a prohibition plank contained in the Democratic party platform, and a statement of his willingness to accept any candidate who stood for that plank. That, however, was not the general belief.

The reports from New England that he had already assured his friends there that he would be receptive to the Democratic nomination were called to Mr. Smith's attention yesterday. His only comment was: "No decision has been made about anything."

An announcement similar to that predicted in the reports from New England would put Mr. Smith in the position, ti was pointed out yesterday, of letting his friends work openly and actively in his behalf, without his being bound to let his name go before the convention unless there was some prospect of success.

The Roosevelt camp has consistently maintained a belief that no formal declaration of his candidacy by former Governor Smith, was likely. At the same time, the Roosevelt managers have admitted the possibility that Mr. Smith might let his name be used in whatever States his friends were willing to fight for delegates.

New Hampshire to Show Trend.

The first primary in which both Governor Roosevelt and former Governor Smith will be entered, if the latter gives his permission in the statement tomorrow, is New Hampshire, a State in which Mr. Smith is conceded a good chance, although the Democratic organization is supposed to be for Roosevelt.

In Pennsylvania, another State where a contest is likely, a Roosevelt slate of delegates has already been filed in sixty counties by Joseph F. Guffey, Pittsburgh leader, but other Pennsylvania leaders have shied from the Roosevelt movement and entrance of Smith delegates there has always been regarded as likely.

Governor Roosevelt's most enthusiastic supporter in New England, possibly too enthusiastic for Governor Roosevelt's political managers, Mayor James F. Curley of Boston left here yesterday on the Lapland of the Red Star Line for an eleven-day cruise. Before he went, however, he gave newspaper men his own version of Governor Roosevelt's stand on prohibition.

"I talked with Governor Roosevelt last Friday," Mr. Curley said, "and he told me he believed in a referendum. I am satisfied when the time comes that his position on the question of the Volstead act will be acceptable to the American people. It is agreed by all that the Eighteenth Amendment will not be repealed, but that does not mean that the Volstead act cannot be changed, and it is about time for a referendum vote placing the responsibility on the States."

In Massachusetts, according to Mr. Curley, seventy out of every 100 Democrats on the streets think Governor Roosevelt the logical nominee for the Presidency. As to Mr. Smith's candidacy, he said:

"Mr. Smith is too intelligent a man to harbor such a delusion of running for the Presidency again. I do not believe that outside of certain politicians who have some definite objective that anybody in Massachusetts believes that Mr. Smith seriously is a candidate for the Presidency."

Newton D. Baker eliminated himself definitely from the picture, Mr. Curley said, by changing his position on the League of Nations."

N.Y. TIMES FEB 6, 1932.

ROOSEVELT UPHOLDS HOME RULE ON LIQUOR; WOULD AMEND LAW

By W. A. WARN.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Governor Roosevelt today defined his present stand on prohibition as to be that of 1930 when he came out in opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment and in favor of the substitution of an amendment which would insure "home rule" to the several States, leaving to the Federal Government the function of protecting Dry States against the importation from wet territory of beverages with an alcoholic content proscribed within their boundaries.

He then expressed the belief in 1930 that the dispensation of alcoholic beverages should be by the States themselves or by State agencies, and that the saloon should continue to be outlawed.

So far as the Raskob referendum proposal is concerned, Governor Roosevelt remained silent, but it was inferred that he might have something to say on this subject in the near future, in any event prior to the National Convention.

There is every reason to believe that the Governor would like to have his personal views embodied in the national platform, but nothing has been said by him to indicate whether he would seek to influence the committee on resolutions or observe a "hands-off" policy.

Awaits Smith Utterance.

The Governor undoubtedly feels, as do many of those who are hitching their political destinies to his rising star, that the "home rule" proposal should be as acceptable in the Dry Democratic South and to Democratic organizations in Dry States in the West as in the industrial States in the East where the Wets are predominant. Former Governor Smith is scheduled to say something on prohibition in an address he is to deliver in the near future and it is probable that Governor Roosevelt in supplementing his present utterance will wait until after Mr. Smith has spoken.

Governor Roosevelt set forth his stand on prohibition in response to a question relating to a statement made by Mayor Curley of Boston that Mr. Roosevelt, in a talk with him here last week had consented "to go along" on the referendum proposed as a means of taking the liquor question out of national politics this year.

"Mayor Curley is a very persuasive advocate of the things in which he believes," Governor Roosevelt said with a quizzical smile. Pressed to define his present view on prohibition, the Governor said:

"If my memory serves me right, I outlined my personal views on this situation in a letter to United States Senator Wagner in September, 1930. In 1932 I see no reason to change this view. And you aym add, this is not news."

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 2/5/32

SMITH'S DECISION IS EXPECTED SOON

Political leaders throughout the nation are awaiting with expectancy the statement of former Gov Alfred E. Smith relative to his views on the impending presidential campaign, and according to advices from New York, that statement will be made tomorrow afternoon. None can safely hazard a guess as to what Smith will say, but it can be taken for granted that he will act for the best interest of party success.

For several months political prognosticators have been trying to fathom the Smith mind. Realizing that he is still titular head of the Democratic party, they believe that upon his decision will depend victory or defeat in the coming election. Everything written to date regarding Smith's attitude has been pure speculation, for the man who entered the presidential fight in 1928 against overwhelming odds has been keeping his political opinions to himself.

Several courses that appear to be open to Smith have been discussed pro and con, and most of those who have been hoping that they might be the party standard bearer have been withholding direct comment until the former governor has declared himself. Some aver that he will make known a desire to seek renomination. Others are just as emphatic that he will declare for the candidacy of Gov Roosevelt of New York. Still another faction is convinced that he will deal at length with prohibition, and will pledge his support to any candidate who sanctions a wet plank in the party's platform.

It is natural that great interest should be felt in what Smith will say. Indications are that a large section of the party would like to see him as the nominee. In New England, at least, he is the big favorite, despite the advocacy of Roosevelt by Mayor Curley of Boston. Massachusetts Democrats are particularly strong for Smith, realizing as they do that they owe much of their recent success to the ex-governor's victory in this state in 1928. A concensus of opinion has it that fairness compels the party to give Smith another chance, and who can gainsay this view of the situation?

Perhaps the public will know definitely tomorrow how Smith feels about the situation. In the meantime those interested in politics are eagerly waiting for the promised statement. If it is made, it will be the result of diligent study and forethought, for Smith must realize what weight his words will have on results of the election. And it can be safely assumed that interest of the party will be given preference over self interest.

HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT 2/6/32

SMITH TO ISSUE "POLITICAL STATEMENT" TOMORROW P.M.

Gives No Inkling as to Its Nature—May Announce His Candidacy for Democratic Nomination for Presidency

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He may announce his candidacy.

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SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN 2/1/32

Gov Roosevelt at 50

Gov Roosevelt at 50 is at an age ideal for the presidency. He is 15 years past the minimum fixed by the constitution. He first entered public life 22 years ago when he was elected to the New York Senate. That early period gave him some legislative training. As assistant secretary of the navy in the two Wilson administrations he was an executive in an important federal department during a great war. Since then he has been through a presidential campaign as Democratic candidate for vice-president and been twice elected governor of New York. His political experience has not been continuous in office in the 22 years since his public career began, yet it has been varied and fairly comprehensive. He can certainly be accepted in the class of seasoned politicians.

The critics of the governor now seem impressed particularly by the suppleness and evasiveness of his political personality. There has been a long line of New York governors, but Roosevelt's critics may have to go back to Van Buren, called "the fox" by his contemporaries, to find a parallel. They may do Gov Roosevelt serious injustice. But the candidate does some balancing out of the ordinary, they say, who succeeds in attracting support from elements not only of diverse but of antagonistic aims and ideals.

It is a fact that the governor retains at the same time the support of western progressives like Senators Wheeler of Montana and Norris of Nebraska and also of Tammany; that he has the support of southern drys, although he is wet himself; that he is dry enough for some drys and wet enough for some wets but is too wet for other drys and too dry for other wets. Formerly a Wilsonian in his international ideals, he has no more zealous a champion than Mayor Curley of Boston, who smashes internationalism of all degrees on the chin. An original purist in politics, a "better element" Democrat himself, there are independent Democrats dismayed because he has not been more robustly against the political racketeers in the current exposure of Tammany corruption.

No final judgment of Gov Roosevelt can be discerned in these quasi-paradoxes. The evidence is not all in. His present political strength among Democratic groups variously out of sympathy with each other may be largely explained as due to peculiar circumstances of which he is the conscious beneficiary. Of enormous aid to his candidacy is the fact that he has been twice elected governor of New York, the last time by the greatest majority on record, and therefore he looks like a winner. Vast numbers of Democrats, whether they are wet or dry, progressive or conservative, pro-Tammany or anti-Tammany, are keen about winning the presidency. Those people are numerous enough to make a tide, and so experienced a politician as the governor now is needs only to ride it with as little friction as possible, trusting that the tide will not begin to recede too soon. There is nothing heroic in such an attitude, yet few politicians would hesitate to say that so long as circumstances were working for him he would be a ninny not to let them work.

There is one crisis just ahead, however, that Gov Roosevelt must meet without flinching. It looks now as if it would be crucial. He must act in the case of Sheriff Farley. Mr Seabury has presented what appears to be convincing charges to the effect that the Tammany sheriff is corrupt and unfit to hold office. The evidence is familiar to the public. The governor's coming action will be regarded by a multitude as a test of character.

HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT 2/6/32

How Did He Do It?

James Jackson, head of the State Finance Commission in charge of affairs at Fall River, speaking before a Boston club this week made some telling points in this raging debate on city financial management. He took a left-handed swing at Mayor Curley's plans for bond issues by the score and made a direct plea for liquidation of communities in distress.

"The average citizen," he said, "unless he is on the inside of municipal affairs, especially those of the cities, has no idea of their extravagance. Everything else has been liquidated. The municipalities should now liquidate instead of increase their indebtedness.

"In Fall River the cry has been that I have been creating unemployment. The fact is overlooked that there is too large a percentage of people in the employ of the cities and the State. I am not running Fall River for the city employes. I am running that city for the taxpayers.

"In pointing to the educational system and public welfare as the largest items on the budget lists of the cities, Mr. Jackson said he believes there is much extravagance even in those projects. "We must get the word extravagance out of education. The school budget at Fall River has been cut 20 per cent—conditions have been improved there in education."

This last statement will have particular interest for us here in Holyoke. Perhaps we can get him to come here and tell us how it was done.

But above all, let us rejoice in the fact that we are now fully "tax-minded".

There has probably never been a time when local taxation has been so critically scrutinized both by taxpayers and public officials as during the last few weeks.

We have weathered periods of financial stress before without tax reduction appearing as a major issue, and the reason is fairly obvious. Never before in this country has the burden of local taxation measured either in terms of wealth or income been so heavy as it is today.

In normal times, when business was prosperous, we became accustomed to a certain amount of grumbling about high taxes (for the tax collector is never a popular individual), but this was not taken too seriously, since the public kept demanding better schools, paved streets, municipal parks and playgrounds, new public buildings, a pure and adequate water supply, modern fire apparatus, up to date garbage collection and disposal, additional sewers and other improvements, which obviously required large expenditures by the municipalities, coupled with higher tax rates.

WORCESTER GAZETTE 2/2/32

SILVER KEY TO BOSTON INCLUDES CORKSCREW

BOSTON, Feb. 2 (INS)—Keys to the city to be given to distinguished visitors by Mayor James M. Curley not only will be good for opening gates, but will have a more practical use. Each key contains a silver corkscrew and combination bottle opener. The new key made its appearance today.

LEWISTON SUN 2/5/32

EXPECT SMITH TO MAKE STATEMENT OF HIS PLANS

SAID TO HAVE COMPLETED A DRAFT OF LONG-AWAITED STATEMENT

New York, Feb. 4—(AP)—The pressure of inquiries from all parts of the country has convinced former Governor Smith, one of his intimate friends said today, that he should make a clear statement in the near future of whether he will be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

New York newspapers reported early this week that he 1928 standard bearer had completed a draft of his long awaited statement and that its release date was to be decided at a conference of leaders opposed to Gov. Roosevelt, an avowed Presidential candidate.

It was indicated it might be made public before the New Hampshire primary early in March, at which supporters of both Smith and Roosevelt will be candidates for membership in the State's delegation to the National convention.

"No decision has been made about anything; I'm just thinking it all over," Smith said today, when told some of his friends in Boston and Washington were claiming to have "definite assurances" he would authorize his backers in New England to enter his name in the primaries there.

While Smith was making this comment, Mayor Curley of Boston before sailing for a West Indies cruise reiterated his opinion that Roosevelt is the logical candidate and that the people of Massachusetts do not take seriously the movement to have Smith enter the race.

Curley who visited Gov. Roosevelt at Albany recently said the latter favored a National referendum on the prohibition question.

N. BEDFORD MERCURY 2/10/32

ACCEPTS ADVERSE REPORT.

BOSTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Senate today accepted without debate the adverse report of the state administration committee on two bills which sought to abolish the recently created State Board of Tax Appeal. One measure was introduced by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and the other by Representative Robert V. Lee of South Boston.

Mayor Curley, through his representatives, had contended that the board granted excessive reductions in assessed valuations when it ought to be helping cities and towns by maintaining assessments wherever possible. Opponents of the measures asserted that Boston and other municipalities were depending on high assessments to obviate the necessity of boosting the tax rates or curtailing expenses.

BANGOR NEWS 2/5/32

Smith to Make Clear Statement Of His Position

Will Concern His Purpose And Attitude Concerning Democratic Nomination.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—(AP)—The pressure of inquiries from all parts of the country has convinced former Governor Alfred E. Smith, one of his intimate friends said today, that he should make a clear statement in the near future of whether he will be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

New York newspapers reported early this week that the 1928 standard bearer had completed a draft of his long-awaited statement and that its release was to be decided at a conference of leaders opposed to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, an avowed presidential candidate.

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While Smith was making this comment, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, before sailing for a West Indies cruise reiterated his opinion that Roosevelt is the logical candidate and that the people of Massachusetts do not take seriously the movement to have Smith enter the race.

Curley, who visited Gov. Roosevelt at Albany recently, said the latter favored a national referendum on the prohibition question.

"Perhaps I shouldn't quote Governor Roosevelt," said Curley, "but I am confident the governor's position on the Volstead act will be acceptable to the voters of the United States if the governor becomes the Democratic presidential candidate."

SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/4/32

Roosevelt Logical Man, Says Curley

Hub Mayor Declares Bay State Democrats for New York Governor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—(AP) Arriving at the pier with his party about three minutes before they sailed on the liner Lapland for an 11-day cruise to the West Indies, Mayor James F. Curley of Boston today said that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is the logical Democratic candidate for President.

Seventy out of every 100 Democrats met in the streets of any city in Massachusetts, Mayor Curley said, if asked who they thought was the logical Democratic candidate for the presidency, would reply: "Roosevelt."

The Mayor said Newton D. Baker Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet, had eliminated himself by his recent announcement regarding the League of Nations. In that announcement Baker said he did not favor a League plank in the 1932 Democratic platform, although he believed the United States ought to enter the League eventually.

Mayor Curley added that the people of Massachusetts do not take seriously the movement to have former Gov. Alfred E. Smith enter the race for the nomination.

Mayor Curley's party included his daughter, Mary, and her school friend, Miss Jane Smith of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Long; Eugene McSweeney, assistant publisher of the Boston Sunday Advertiser, and Mrs. McSweeney; Thomas J. A. Johnson of the Board of Port Authority of Boston, and Walter Quinn.

N. BEDFORD STANDARD 2/10/32

ACCEPTS ADVERSE TAX BILL REPORT

BOSTON, Feb. 10 (AP) — The Senate has accepted without debate the adverse report of the state administration committee on two bills which sought to abolish the recently created State Board of Tax Appeal. One measure was introduced by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and the other by Representative Robert V. Lee of South Boston.

Mayor Curley, through his representatives, had contended that the board granted excessive reductions in assessed valuations when it ought to be helping cities and towns by maintaining assessments wherever possible. Opponents of the measures asserted that Boston and other municipalities were depending on high assessments to obviate the necessity of boosting the tax rates or curtailing expenses.

FALL RIVER HERALD-NEWS 2/1/32

Cities Must Economize, Declares James Jackson

Finance Board Member Says He Is Running Fall River for Taxpayers—Urges Suspension of 48-Hour Law.

"What we need in government today is a little less politics and a little more common sense," said James Jackson of the Fall River Board of Finance in an address before the Women's Republican club in Boston last night, urging sharp reductions in municipal expenditures.

Mr. Jackson opposed any further increase in indebtedness of cities and urged a higher tax rate rather than additional bond issues to meet financing problems. He referred frequently to his work in Fall River saying, "I am not running Fall River for the city employes. I am running that city for the taxpayers.

"Mayor Curley ought to be stopped from floating bond issues above the debt limit of the city," he said. "Let Mayor Curley put up the tax rate. It's a perfect crime to add now to municipal indebtedness by floating new bond issues. The people should take their medicine now, not run further into debt."

Mr. Jackson made a direct plea for liquidation of municipalities.

Runs Fall River For Taxpayers

"In Fall River the cry has been that I have been creating unemployment. The fact is overlooked that there is too large a percentage of people in the employ of the cities and the State. I am not running Fall River for the city employes. I am running that city for the taxpayers, and the employes, as in all other business, should accept salary cuts.

"One of my difficulties is the Civil Service. In prosperous times, when everything is on the upward move, the Civil Service is a fine thing. But in times like these the Civil Service is a bugbear. It prevents efficiency."

In pointing to the educational system and public welfare as the largest items on the budget lists of the cities, Mr. Jackson said that he believes there is much extravagance even in those projects. "We must get the word extravagance out of education. The school budget at Fall River has been cut 20 per cent—conditions have been improved there in education.

"In the matter of public welfare we have got a tremendous problem. In Fall River there was aid received from outside. The number of families there dependent upon the city has gradually increased. But there has been no increase in the amount of expenditures because it is being handled properly. I wish to make a plea to municipalities to carry on such matters scientifically.

"What we need in government today is a little less politics and a little more common sense. Take the following facts: Within the next five days I know of several business

"The average citizen," he said, "unless he is on the inside of municipal affairs, especially those of the cities, has no idea of their extravagance. Everything else has been liquidated. The municipalities should now liquidate instead of increase their indebtedness.

Would Suspend 48-Hour Law

"Here we have a 48-hour law, a fine thing. But in the neighboring States they have 54-hour laws. I believe that we ought to suspend our 48-hour law until the neighboring States accept a 48-hour law, because our law will drive businesses from this State. A suspension of that 48-hour law would therefore be the benefit of the laboring man.

"This is no opinion of my own. A delegation from 2000 laboring men came to me and I got that idea from them. Unfortunately the labor leaders have control of the Legislature, but I am going to file a bill asking for the suspension of the 48-hour law, because it will keep business in this State and it will keep business men employing labor.

"The issuing of bonds," said Mr. Jackson in conclusion, "has got to stop. Spending in the past few years has been covered up by increased municipal revenues and increased valuations, but the time has come when payment must be made."

HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT 2/6/32

GRANFIELD WANTS STATE TO APPROPRIATE MONEY FOR CHICOPEE

BOSTON, Feb. 6—Congressman William J. Granfield has wired to Gov. Joseph B. Ely asking a state appropriation be made for road work in Chicopeee. He points out that Chicopee is in an acute financial condition, that many people are out of work. This would give much employment.

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN 2/2/32

Differing from Mayor Curley, certain other leading members of the Democratic party in Boston affirm that they should prefer the nomination of former-Governor Smith of New York to that of the present governor, Franklin D. Roosevelt,, who is reputed to have the inside track for the nomination. It seems to us doubtful that Mr. Smith will be nominated, in view of the fact that his first essay in that direction was so little indicative of present success; but it is quite possible that he will have something to say about the nominee, and also possible that he will prefer some other than Mr. Roosevelt—although on that point Mayor Curley is also emphatic. He says Smith will probably make the nominating speech. We shall see what we shall see.

NEW BEDFORD STANDARD 2/9/32

Logic and Politics

Before leaving New York on an 11-day cruise, Mayor Curley of Boston said it would be folly for Alfred E. Smith to run again for the Presidency, and that most Massachusetts Democrats were for Roosevelt, who is the "logical nominee." As for Newton D. Baker, he eliminated himself definitely from the picture, Mr. Curley is quoted as saying in the New York Times, by changing his position on the League of Nations.

Politics is, indeed, a queer business. Mr. Baker changes his stand on the league to a slight extent, and is eliminated. Mr. Roosevelt changes his stand to a much greater extent, and becomes a logical candidate. Maybe; but when it comes to logic we somehow cannot see Mr. Curley as an expert.

Governor Roosevelt is said to be none too happy over the way Mayor Curley has involved him in a factional row among Massachusetts Democrats over the gubernatorial nomination next September.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL 2/6/32

CURLEY WILL BACK FALL RIVER SLATE

Boston Mayor Would Support National Convention Delegates to Aid Roosevelt.

A slate of candidates for delegate to the Democratic national convention in Fall River, backed by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, is assured, according to Democrats last night. Names of the candidates, it was said, will be made public in about a week.

The Fall River Democrats interested in the proposed slate intend to make a trip to Boston next week to confer with a representative of Curley.

These delegates would be pledged to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, whom Curley is backing for the Democratic nomination.

Candidates already in the field for delegate are regarded as favoring Alfred E. Smith if he is a candidate, or any candidate approved by Smith. This is the position already taken by Senator David I. Walsh and Governor Joseph B. Ely.

Fall River Democrats acting in support of Curley on this point very probably are in sympathy with his reported intention to contest the gubernatorial nomination of Ely. The candidates for delegate may form a skeleton of a Curley for Governor organization, to be strengthened later, as it is expected the Boston Mayor will make an intensive pre-primary drive in and about Fall River if he seeks to beat the Governor for the nomination.

To date, however, Curley's efforts in behalf of Roosevelt have caused no apparent stir in Fall River. Unless Smith withdraws entirely from the field and also fails to indicate his support for any other candidate, no little difficulty is seen to gathering a considerable body of Roosevelt voters in the city.

No definite movement in support of Curley for Governor has yet appeared in the city, although it has been predicted for some time that there will be formed a group to further his candidacy when the time is ripe. Governor Ely is assured of practically the unanimous and undivided support of the active party leaders in the city.

Actually, action by Curley to place a slate of delegates in the field would be of no help in his own fight as far as can be seen at present. The Governor, taking a position in sympathy with the aims of Smith, holds the advantage here

Candidates already in the field indicate a warm contest in the April primaries and, if Curley sponsors a complete slate, a crowded field will be assured. Since only about one-tenth of the registered vote normally is cast at the presidential primaries, it is not improbable that a Curley slate could win out by active campaigning, despite the Smith sentiment among the Democrats.

CHELSEA GAZETTE 2/6/32

MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce at their meeting, last week, went on record as opposed to Mayor Curley's bill for permission to borrow $1,500,000 outside the debt limit for the purpose of building a new bridge to replace the present Chelsea north draw.

The directors believe that the entire matter of a new bridge or tunnel should be studied by engineers of the State Department of Public Works before any money is appropriated for this purpose and that the State should assume the cost of such a new structure or tunnel.

The directors did not take any action on House Bill 332 which is an amendment to the charter providing for a referendum to the voters on the matter of granting licenses for oil tank farms in this city, said license not valid unless approved by the voters.

The need of repairs to the footbridge at the Forbes Company plant was again taken up and referred to the city eengineer to make the necessary repairs before a serious accident occurs.

The directors voted in favor of the petition to dredge Chelsea River for a distance of 150 feet from the land owned by the Intercontinental Pipe and Mining Company which would make available about a hundred acres of land for industrial purposes.

The directors voted in favor of a series of radio talks in presenting the opportunities and advantages to industries to locate here.

The directors present were David C. Buck, president, Harry C. Winton, Hon. Alton E. Briggs, Samuel S. Eisenberg, George E. Gordon, George C. Francis, Vincent Cassani, Samuel E. Paulive, Henry M. Levine, Samuel H. Robie, and Secretary Kaplan.

NEWBURYPORT NEWS 2/8/32

PROPER ASSESSMENTS

The experience of this city shows how important it is not to boost the assessed values of real estate too high in prosperous times. The finance commission of Boston is now blaming the assessors for the mess in which the city finds itself. Many property holders are going to the courts and having no trouble in having their assessments reduced. Boston has been taxing property for more than it is worth. Mayor Curley is charging the real estate owners with lack of patriotism for insisting on their rights. Nor is Boston the only city where assessed valuations have been boosted too high. In Lawrence and Lowell the assessors raised the valuations of mill property very high in good times, and based their budgets on this exaggerated value. Then when the textile business got into trouble long before this major depression, the politicians refused to give the mills any relief. Vacant mills were taxed very high. Some old mills were razed to escape this crashing load of taxation. But still the politicians refused to lower assessments because that meant a reduction of expenses. And these are the cities which after they have blindly stumbled into trouble want the state to endorse their notes in anticipation of taxes!

How much better it has been in cities like our own not to push up assessed valuations to the limit in good times. Conservatism has paid and there is no serious criticism of local assesments. Two or three years ago, or several years previous to that when the post war boom in real estate was on, it might have been said with fairness that assessed valuations were below the actual value of the property, but think of the trouble which would have ensued if we had yielded to the temptation as other cities did and boosted our valuations! We can now see clearly that assessed values ought to be conservatively estimated over a long period, at least a decade, and in the case of cities of nearly stationary population over twenty year periods. Probably some real estate in this city today could not be sold at its assessed valuation, but fortunately such cases are very rare.

NEW BRITAIN 2/5/32

SPEAK FOR YOURSELF.

"Jim Curley is one of the most polished speakers in the country," was the only comment of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York when informed that Mayor James Curley of Boston had issued a statement that Governor Roosevelt was not opposed to a referendum on prohibition. There is no doubt but what Mayor Curley is a friend of Governor Roosevelt. However it seems that the latter can speak for himself. They do say that one need not fear his enemies for they can be watched. Friends are something different.

N. Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE FEB. 7. 1932



Pledging Support

Left—James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, visiting Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in his office at Albany. Curley prophesied that the Massachusetts delegation at the Democratic Convention would vote for Roosevelt.

Associated Press

Roosevelt-Smith Contest Likely For Bay State

Governor's Backers Not Expected to Enter Straight Ticket of Candidates

Unpledged Slate Planned

Curley's Stand Is Viewed as Gubernatorial Gesture

Special to the Herald Tribune

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—If the name of Alfred E. Smith goes in the Democratic Presidential primaries here, as is confidently expected, the supporters of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt are planning to give the Smith people a contest.

It is not expected that, with the preponderance of Smith sentiment in this state, the Roosevelt people will take the risk of direct defeat involved in a straight Roosevelt ticket of candidates for delegates to the Democratic National Convention. It is planned, however, to put an unpledged slate in the field, with the tacit understanding that delegates so elected would be regarded as favorable to Governor Roosevelt.

The Smith ticket would have the support of Governor Joseph B. Ely and the state Democratic organization. The mainstay of the Roosevelt movement is Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

In supporting Governor Roosevelt Mayor Curley is believed to be staking his chances for the Massachusetts Governorship, to which he has long entertained aspirations. His chances of achieving that ambition are not now regarded as bright; but should Governor Roosevelt win the Presidential nomination the position would be considerably strengthened. Should Governor Roosevelt be elected to the White House he could hardly do less than make Mr. Curley the dispenser of Federal patronage in Massachusetts, which, in turn, would send him a long way along the road to become boss of the entire state and dictating his own nomination at a later date.

At the moment what has been described as Mayor Curley's "injudicious eagerness" in Governor Roosevelt's behalf, as illustrated by his recent speeches and surprise button campaign in the New York State capital, are being regarded as something of an embarrassment to the Roosevelt movement. The quickness of the New York advisers of Mr. Roosevelt to step upon Mayor Curley's self-starting endeavors have somewhat deadened the ring of authority in his political vocalizing.

Nevertheless, the Roosevelt people have accepted him as the leader of their movement here and a more potent substitute is yet to

N.Y. TIMES. SUN. FEB. 7. 1932

SMITH TO ANNOUNCE HIS STAND TOMORROW

He Will Break His Long Silence and Say Whether He Will Be Candidate for Presidency.

MOVE TO AFFECT ROOSEVELT

Ex-Governor Regarded as Only Man Who Can Keep Him From Being Early Choice.

The long-awaited statement from former Governor Alfred E. Smith as to whether or not he will again be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency will be released to the press of the nation for publication in the newspapers tomorrow morning.

Mr. Smith's silence on this point has been a topic of speculation for politicians of both parties from the time that the Democratic National Committee under the leadership of its chairman, John J. Raskob, a Smith man, broke precedents four years ago and kept the national headquarters in Washington an actively functioning organiaztion.

More recently, the position of Mr. Smith has been viewed as highly important as affecting the Presidential aspirations of his successor in the Governor's chair at Albany, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Smith has been viewed for a long time as the main hope of the "stop-Roosevelt" movement in the party organization, on the theory that he alone couuld go to the Democratic convention with a bloc of votes large enough, together with the delegations allotted to "favorite sons," to prevent the nomination of Governor Roosevelt on the early ballots.

Roosevelt Foes Seen Gaining.

However, the movement thus far has received no open encouragement from Mr. Smith. In Washington, yesterday, however, there was a tendency to see the anti-Roosevelt movement as having made headway in the last few weeks. The claims of the Roosevelt managers of 678 delegates for Roosevelt, just ninety-two short of the two-thirds necessary to nominate, may have been justified when the claim was made, it was said, but an active drive in opposition to the New York Governor will result in the dwindling of that lead as the convention approaches, the anti-Roosevelt camp has contended.

The "favorite son" candidacies in various States, decided upon by the anti-Roosevelt wing in the party more than a year ago as one way of stopping his nomination, have come into increasing prominence in the last two weeks. Outside of the candidacy of Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, the most prominent of these at present is Speaker John M. Garner of Texas, according to the Washington view of the situation. Mr. Garner will start with a solid Texas delegation of forty-six votes, and his friends hope he will pick up delegates in other Southern States through his personal popularity and the belief that he has handled the affairs of the House of Representatives with credit to the party.

Harry F. Byrd, former Governor of Virginia, although reputed to be friendly to Roosevelt, will go to the convention with the twenty-four delegates from that State in his pocket, for the first ballot at least, and Governor William H. Murray of Oklahoma is counted on to get the delegation from his home State and whatever others he can in the neighboring States.

Smith Big Factor in East.

The stand to be taken by Mr. Smith has been regarded as of particular importance in its effect on the delegations from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois, the States where an enormous popular vote for Mr. Smith was polled in the 1928 election.

For months Mr. Smith's friends in New England have been seeking from him a statement as to his attitude. If he should decide to be a candidate, reports have indicated that he could count on the entire New Jersey delegation, thta of Rhode Island, a large part of the Massachusetts and Connecticut delegations and some in New Hampshire.

Mayor Frank Hague of New Jersey has been regarded as the mainspring in the drive to stop Roosevelt, and with Mayor Cermak of Chicago allied with Mr. Hague, another large block of delegates could be turned over to Mr. Smith.

In the poll of delegates, on the basis of the situation at that time, made by friends of Governor Roosevelt and showing him to be far in the lead of all candidates, with 678 delegates likely, the delegations of all of those States were put either wholly or partly in the doubtful column, because of the uncertainty as to Mr. Smith's position.

New England Wavers on Smith.

New Hampshire was also placed in the doubtful column, because of the announced intention of friends of Mr. Smith in that State to file as delegates pledged to him, whether or not he gave his assent to the plan. In Massachusetts Governor Joseph B. Ely and United States Senator David I. Walsh have both declared that they are for Mr. Smith, if he decides to run, and, if he does not, will follow his directions in supporting any other candidate.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, on the other hand, a highly enthusiastic Roosevelt supporter, has been claiming the Massachusetts delegation for Governor Roosevelt.

N.Y. TIMES. SUN. FEB. 7. 1932

BAY STATE IS TAKING POLITICS SERIOUSLY

Date for Primaries Is Drawing Nearer and Democratic Leaders Are at Odds.

MUCH DEPENDS ON SMITH

His Position Will Govern the Dispute Over Pledging of National Delegates.

CURLEY IS FOR ROOSEVELT

But Senator Walsh and Governor Ely Want Representatives at Chicago Unpledged.

By F. LAURISTON BULLARD.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The one man who has more influence on the political situation in Massachusetts than any other person is not a citizen of the State. His name is Alfred Emanuel Smith. His intentions are the unsolved enigma which all the forecasters and harmonizers and adjusters are trying to read. A fortnight ago the former Governor of New York and erstwhile candidate for the Presidency appeared as the guest of honor at an elaborate "victory dinner." The underlying purpose of the dinner was the production of a state of mind which would make it relatively easier to raise money for what it is hoped will be a campaign of victory. But the intimation had been heralded abroad that the distinguished visitor would signalize his appearance here by announcing definitely his intentions as to another nomination for the Presidency. One local orator after another sang the praises of "the happy warrior" and at least once he was told definitely that he was going to be drafted as a candidate whether or no. The air was tense with expectancy when the former Governor rose to speak. It was a typical address, adroit, humorous, pointed and paradoxically pointless.

The address was a distinct disappointment. The dinner cannot fairly be called a "flop" but the expectations of the Democracy and possibly the apprehensions of the Republicans were not realized. Not by sign or word did Mr. Smith tell his auditors the one thing they wanted to hear. He left them in as great doubt as before he spoke.

Leaders at Odds.

Meantime the date for filing for places on the rosters of delegates to the great national conventions is fast approaching. The primaries in which the nominations will be made are due on April 26. The attitude of ex-Governor Smith has everything to do with the struggle within the Democracy over the question of pledged or unpledged delegates. Senator Walsh and Governor Ely want an unpledged delegation at Chicago. Mayor Curley is all for a delegation pledged to the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It is conceivable that this rift in the party might widen into a split of serious moment. The control of the State is at issue between the Senator and the Governor on the one hand and the clever and ambitious Executive of Boston on the other.

An unpledged delegation would be free at any time to swing into a movement for Smith, if at last he should be revealed as a candidate. There can be little doubt that he would be the most popular possible candidate in either party in Massachusetts next Fall, unless something tremendous happens in the meantime. The conviction of the Democrats and the private opinion of the Republicans is that he would sweep the State. If Roosevelt shall be nominated the Republicans will make enormous efforts to defeat him, but he is liked here, and he probably would carry the State, though not with the overwhelming sweep that Smith promoters would look for.

Just what occurred when Mayor Curley and Governor Roosevelt met recently in Albany is not known. There are some who believe the Governor would be relieved if the Mayor said less and manifested a more conciliatory disposition toward the other State leaders. Nobody thinks, however, that the Governor has intimated anything of the sort to the Mayor.

Republicans Seek Harmony.

Thus there is a certain tendency toward an altercation in the Massachusetts Democracy. If the party leaders are wise they will exert themselves to smooth away existing asperities. That is what the Republicans are doing. Lieut. Gov. William S. Youngman is far from being an agreeable nominee for the Governorship in the minds of most of the State leaders, but they have accepted him, endorsed him, notified the public that he is the choice for the nomination—and that's that. They are striving to get together in the face of the foe.

One other candidate has appeared so far. Michael J. O'Hara has just retired after eight years of service as Mayor of Worcester, a longer tenure than any other Mayor in the history of the city. He declares that Youngman cannot defeat Governor Ely, who will be the Democratic nominee, and that he himself can "consolidate the strength of the party." His immediate friends agree with him, but few others do. Next Fall the voters will choose between Ely and Youngman for the Governorship almost beyond a doubt, although former Governor Fuller has a way of doing the unexpected thing, and some politicians who are close to him allege that he has not given up the idea of trying for another term. His strength with the voters can hardly be doubted.

BROCKTON TIMES 2/8/32

Little Walks and Little Talks About Brockton

By a Member of The Brockton Times Staff

Vaudeville Will Not Benefit the City

Putting on a show for the benefit of two hundred and fifty or three hundred persons, many of whom attend merely for the purpose of getting off the street on cold evenings, will never get any of the members of the board of aldermen or common council anywhere. They are only wasting the time that should be devoted strictly to the attention of city affairs.

It is idle to say that members of the council boards are forced to make long speeches on this, that, and the other. No such thing. If any alderman or councilman thinks he has "anything on" the mayor, to use the popular parlance, let him say so in open meeting, cutting out all debatable insidious innuendoes and personal grievances, and make at least a try to introduce something constructive.

I have yet to hear even a near Daniel Webster or Patrick Henry at any meeting of either board, and, if oratorical honors are not effected, what is to be gained by long-winded speeches that even an assemblage of our High school boys would laugh to scorn? As a matter of fact if I were Supt. of Schools Scully or the head English teacher at our High school I would put forth a special effort that none of the public school pupils should attend any of the meetings of our honorable board of aldermen or common council.

SLAMMING

The present popular pastime of "taking a slam at the mayor" started even before Horace Baker was inaugurated. Most of the slams came from friends of candidates who opposed him at the polls, although it is really a bit surprising that democrats should be weeping over alleged mistakes of a republican mayor.

Nobody ever heard Ex-Mayor Nichols or any of his friends weeping over the errors of Mayor Curley in Boston. As a prominent local democrat—he has drunk the dregs of defeat these many years—said the other evening to a group of friends, "Why should democrats bewail when a republican mayor makes mistakes that may well lead to democratic successes in the future, and why should democratic members of the city council be pulling chestnuts from the republican fire?"

MILFORD NEWS 2/8/32

Boston, Feb. 8—Democratic leaders of Massachusetts today were on the Al Smith band wagon. They promised the "Happy Warrior" of the 1928 presidential campaign a Bay State delegation to the national convention solidly pledged to battle for his nomination for the presidency in the 1932 election.

An early meeting of Bay State leaders was looked for to pick a slate for the convention friendly to former Governor Smith. Meanwhile, the undercurrent of opposition to Smith's candidacy remained silent today pending word from Mayor Michael J. Curley. Curley, who declared that the state would send a delegation pledged for Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, was in Havana on a vacation.

Reached there by long distance telephone, Curley refused to discuss Smith's statement until he had an opportunity to study it.

An unusual note was struck by Whitefield Tuck of Winchester, president of the Roosevelt for President club, who said: "I am very much pleased to learn that Al Smith will not ask for delegates and I cannot help but feel because of the great and long friendship between Mr. Smith and Mr. Roosevelt, deep down in his heart, Smith will be with Roosevelt."

2/9/32 WORCESTER TELEGRAM

CURLEY REBUFFED BY COUNCIL VOTE

Democratic Members of Boston Government Endorse Smith

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Mayor Curley, fervent leader of the Roosevelt forces in Massachusetts, was handed a slap in the face by the Boston City Council today when it injected itself into the national political atmosphere to adopt without discussion a resolve giving Alfred E. Smith endorsement of those members elected from Democratic wards.

Councillor Francis E. Kelley of Dorchester introduced the resolve after Councillor Albert L. Fish submitted a motion for endorsement. When the vote was put the only voices heard were those of Kelley and Fish.

With the Smith announcement of his availability throughly digested, Democratic leaders said tonight the next move would be a get-together of the leaders to select the official at-large delegation, which will be unpledged but friendly to the 1928 nominee.

The delegation will probably include Governor Ely, Senator David I. Walsh, Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic state committee, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Gen. Charles H. Cole, original Smith man; Senator Marcus A. Coolidge and Mrs. Jessie Woodrow Sayre, daughter of the late President Wilson. There is talk, however, that an effort will be made to give racial recognition.

Councillor Albert L. Fish of Boston is the first delegate to definitely announce his candidacy. He will seek nomination from the Dorchester district pledged to Smith.

Republican leaders were silent generally on Mr. Smith's announcement but Lieutenant Governor Youngman saw his entrance as an embarrassing situation for Governor Ely and Mayor Curley the "two principal rivals for the Democratic nomination for governor." He believes it just as embarrassing to the Boston mayor, even though his opinion is not shared by Democratic leaders.

N.Y. TIMES MON. FEB. 8. 1932

ROOSEVELT MEN SEE STIFF FIGHT AHEAD

Smith Is Feared as a Rallying Point for Opposition, Likely to Block Two-thirds Vote.

THEY DOUBT HE CAN WIN

Feel Avowal Makes South and West Sure for Governor—Admit Threat in East.

From a Staff Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Stirred by former Governor Smith's announcement, the forces backing Governor Roosevelt prepared today to gird themselves for a stiff fight for the Democratic nomination for President.

Governor Roosevelt would make no comment on the Smith declaration, asserting that he had not seen it. It was intimated also that he did not expect to make in the future any direct statement on the open rivalry with his predecessor in the Executive office.

While the Governor steered clear of any statement on what his supporters interpreted as a clear-cut avow[al] of Smith's candidacy, it was learn[ed] that the strategists of the Roosev[elt] camp were making ready to ba[ttle] to the limit for their candidate.

In the eyes of the Roosevelt [sup]sers, the Smith statement consti[tutes] the first serious threat to the r[e]nation of the New York Exec[utive] on an early ballot at the Ch[icago] convention. While they still r[emain] confident of victory for Go[vernor] Roosevelt, they acknowledge th[at the] task has been made more diff[icult].

A Rallying Point.

Former Governor Smith's [announce]ment, it is pointed out, give[s] anti-Roosevelt group a defi[nite] sonality around whom to [rally] body of delegates large e[nough] block a two-thirds majorit[y] New York Governor. Before [the] declaration the opposition had been somewhat aimless in its efforts to head off Governor Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt supporters, however, do not view the Smith announcement as wholly injurious. They contend that the threat of Smith as a candidate will tend to swing to Governor Roosevelt areas in the South and West that have been doubtful.

In the densely populated districts in the industrial East, they admit, the Smith candidacy will cause them some trouble. The first real test of strength will come on March 8, in the New Hampshire primary, where both men are being entered. The Roosevelt backers have the support of the State organization and they believe that this will be of great assistance in naming a slate of delegates committed to the New York Governor.

Hope for Initial Victory.

The Roosevelt leaders hope to get off to a favorable start in New Hampshire, recognizing the prestige value of an initial victory. The states where former Governor Smith's entrance as a candidate is likely to count most are Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

In the Keystone State, Joseph M. Guffey has declared for Governor Roosevelt, while other leaders are understood to be ready to fight for Mr. Smith. The Roosevelt plans have called for his entrance in the primaries as a candidate and the Guffey group has been claiming a large group of the State's delegates for him. With former Governor Smith in the open, however, the situation may be changed.

In Massachusetts former Governor Smith has unusual popularity with the Democratic voters. Governor Joseph B. Ely and his aides are ready to fight for him there, although Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is active for Governor Roosevelt. Recently it was indicated that Governor Roosevelt's name would be placed in the Massachusetts primary, for which the candidate must sign a formal consent. Whether former Governor Smith's statement could be interpreted to mean that he would sign such a consent will be likely to play a part in determining the policy of the Roosevelt forces for the Massachusetts battle.

Smith Strong in Jersey.

New Jersey, dominated by Mayor Frank L. Hague of Jersey City, is another State where former Governor Smith is known to have a very large following, and the same is true of Rhode Island. In Illinois, or at least Chicago, wet sentiment has been seeking for some time to get a candidate like Smith to work for. Governor Roosevelt has strong backing in down-State Illinois.

The question of New York State's allegiance is a vital one. If former Governor Smith entered the primaries in New York, it is agreed, his long-standing popularity would make him a powerful candidate against Governor Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt has fairly united support among the up-State groups, although a few exceptions, like Albany and Oneida Counties, might be made. Then also, it is contended, Tammany Hall, under the leadership of John F. Curry, is not particularly friendly to former Governor Smith. In a showdown at a primary election to name delegates persons of both camps declare it is difficult to say just what would happen.

See Benefits Elsewhere.

Through the rest of the country, the Roosevelt strategists maintain, the Smith candidacy will have only beneficial effect. Governor Roosevelt, they assert, will add to his already large total of convention votes with Smith's hat in the ring. But, with the former Governor in an open battle, they admit that they are in for a stiff contest to prevent the construction of a bloc big enough to stop a two-thirds majority for Governor Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt supporters contend that former Governor Smith can never be more than a blocking candidate, but they admit that a combination of the delegates he could gather, coupled with those committed to favorite sons, constitutes a real danger to the Roosevelt drive. Now, with former Governor Smith's position clear, they are making ready to accelerate their campaign on all fronts.

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Slate for Smith to Be Filed in New Hampshire Against the Governor for March Primary.

NATIONAL COMMENT VARIED

Ex-Governor, Seeing Bright Prospect for Victory, Won't Discuss Issues.

Alfred E. Smith, standard bearer of the Democratic party in 1928, announced yesterday his willingness to assume that rôle again in the 1932 campaign. In expressing that willingness he threw open the doors for a nation-wide fight for delegates pledged to him, in opposition to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Smith declared that he would not make a personal pre-convention campaign for delegates, but his declaration of his willingness to accept the nomination was regarded as the signal for his friends to press that drive on his behalf, a signal for which they had been waiting restlessly while the boom for Governor Roosevelt progressed.

"If the Democratic National Convention, after careful consideration, should decide that it wants me to lead, I will make the fight," Mr. Smith declared. He made the statement with full knowledge that in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States scattered through the country his friends are determined to see that the national convention gives that "careful consideration" to the picking of the nominee, so that the nomination shall not go to Governor Roosevelt, regarded as the leading candidate, on the early ballots, and also so that if Roosevelt is blocked the nominee shall be Mr. Smith, or some one acceptable to him.

770 Delegates to Nominate.

With 1,154 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, 770 are necessary to nominate and 385 will block a nomination. The favorite son candidacies, as they have developed recently, give Ohio to Governor George White on the first ballot, Oklahoma to Governor W. H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray, Missouri to former Senator James A. Reed, Texas to John N. Garner, and Virginia to former Governor Harry Byrd. Maryland and Delaware will be for Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland.

Illinois is for Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, but a switch to the Smith camp is regarded as likely.

The States definitely committed to favorite sons have the following representation at the Democratic convention:

Ohio	52	Texas	46
Oklahoma	22	Virginia	24
Missouri	36	Illinois	58

This is a total of 238 pledged to favorite sons, with 22 more for Ritchie in Maryland and Delaware. It was regarded as likely that Mr. Smith would pick up delegates in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but there is no assurance, it was pointed out, that a number of the favorite sons cannot be persuaded to come into the Roosevelt camp when the convention assembles in Chicago.

Reaction Is Varied.

Mr. Smith's statement was received with varying degrees of enthusiasm throughout the country. It met with silence on the part of the outstanding candidate for the nomination, Governor Roosevelt, and from the lesser candidates, Newton D. Baker, John N. Garner of Texas, and Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland.

The Republicans expressed elation, in the belief that Mr. Smith's candidacy would produce the discord in the Democratic ranks that might assure the re-election of President Hoover. In the South and West, there was a tendency to view Mr. Smith as not having actually put himself forward as a candidate. Those in the South and West who did view him as such thought that their States would be for some one else. Open regret was expressed by Senator McKellar of Tennessee.

In New York State, James A. Farley, Democratic State chairman and manager of the Roosevelt boom, contented himself with the declaration that Mr. Smith had "a perfect right to issue the statement I have just read."

The five New York City leaders, John F. Curry of Manhattan, John H. McCooey of Brooklyn, John Theofel of Queens, David S. Rendt of Richmond and Edward J. Flynn of the Bronx, had no comment to make.

Nationally, the Democratic reaction to the announcement was regarded as distinctly unfavorable to Mr. Smith, and this was attributed to the fear that religious and prohibition issues, raised by his candidacy in 1928, would again serve to split the Democrats and keep the party from victory.

In Washington, only two of the Democrats interviewed declared for Mr. Smith. They were Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and Representative William P. Connery of that State. Other Democrats of prominence contended that Mr. Smith had had his chance in 1928 and now should step aside in the nterest of party harmony.

Progressives in the Northwest, declared that if the Democrats nominated Mr. Smith, or some other conservative, and the Republicans nominated Mr. Hoover, as is virtually certain, the Farmer-Labor group and its allies would necessarily have to name a Presidential candidate.

Bishop James Cannan Jr., who led the "Hoovercrat" movement against Mr. Smith in the South in 1928, declared that Mr. Smith's statement of his position made prohibition the outstanding issue of the 1932 campaign.

Names Up for Fourth Time.

When Mr. Smith's name is placed before the convention in Chicago on June 27 it will be for the fourth time. The first time was in 1920, when, before he had completed his first term as Governor of the State, the New York delegation placed him in nomination, as a favorite son, and cast their votes for him before switching to Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, who was the nominee that year. It was at that convention that he was presented for the first time as New York's "Happy Warrior," in the seconding speech made by Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

In 1924 he was the hope of the East against William Gibbs McAdoo, and his candidacy deadlocked the convention in the memorable struggle at Madison Square Garden, until the exhausted delegates nominated John W. Davis.

Four years later, at Houston, there was no one in sight but Mr. Smith, and he was nominated, tot find his way to the Presidency blocked by the prosperity issue, his extreme wet stand, the unwillingness in parts of the country to accept a Catholic as President, the popularity of his opponent, Mr. Hoover, among the women voters, and Mr. Smith's own connection with Tammany Hall.

Despite those handicaps, his friends pointed out, he polled 15,011,115 votes, the largest popular vote ever given to a nominee on the Democratic ticket, as compared with 8,385,586 for Davis in 1924 and 9,147,333 for Cox in 1920, the first year women had the right to vote in a Presidential election.

Although Mr. Smith polled more than 15,000,000 votes in 1928 against President Hoover's 21,000,000, he carried only eight States. They were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Rhode Island and South Carolina. He failed to carry New York, losing it to Mr. Hoover by more than 100,000 votes, and he failed also to carry the remaining States of what used to be the "solid South."

The "Hoovercrats" in those States swung Florida, North Carolina, Virginia and Texas into the Republican colmn, along with the border States which have wavered between the Democratic and Republican columns.

Smith Kept in Public Eye.

Mr. Smith's vote and the activity of John J. Raskob, National Democratic Chairman, who started preparing for the 1932 campaign just as soon as the smoke of the 1928 campaign had cleared away, kept the former Governor in the limelight as a possible nominee, despite the meager eighty-six electoral votes that were in the Democratic column under his leadership.

Mr. Smith was seen yesterday as being in the same position that he was in in 1924, that of being the one candidate to whom a sufficiently large bloc of delegates could be attracted to prevent the nomination of a man regarded as inacceptable by leaders in the populous wet States of the East. In 1924 it was McAdoo and this year it is Roosevelt whom leading politicians in New Jersey, New England, Pennsylvania and

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other States do not want as a candidate.

Whether they could count on Mr. Smith again to lead the fight kept the leaders in those States on the political fence during the growing boom for Governor Roosevelt, while they waited eagerly for Mr. Smith to give them some indication of his plans.

Adherents Have Free Rein.

Mr. Smith's statement now gives his adherents in those States free rein, in the eyes of political observers, to promote his candidacy. It means that a full slate of Smith delegates will be filed this month in New Hampshire, where a Roosevelt slate has already been entered by Robert H. Jackson, the Roosevelt leader in the State.

The New Hampshire primary is the first in the East, coming early in March, and it is expected to be a test of the comparative Smith and Roosevelt popularity in New England. The Roosevelt camp, with the New Hampshire organization behind the New York Executive, has expressed confidence in the result there.

Unpledged delegates will be put in the field in Massachusetts by the Smith forces there, in opposition to a slate for Governor Roosevelt to be offered by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, the Roosevelt leader in Massachusetts.

Joseph F. Guffey, former National Committeeman from Pennsylvania and Roosevelt leader in that State, has filed delegates from sixty counties for the primary there, but Smith delegates will shortly enter the field also, to contest for the seventy-six delegates that Pennsylvania will send to the National Convention.

Contests by the Smith adherents are expected also in a number of mid-Western States, particularly Wisconsin and Michigan.

Amplifies Views Slightly.

Mr. Smith's statement was released confidentially to the press Saturday afternoon in his office in the Empire State Building for publication this morning. He amplified it slightly by answers to questions put by some thirty newspaper men.

Mr. Smith came into the room, sat in a green leather armchair behind his desk and then reminded the reporters that he had told them that when he had something to say he would say it to them. "Well, here it is, boys," he remarked, lifting the stack of mimeographed sheets in front of him. A secretary gave out the copies.

Then came the barrage of questions, which Mr. Smith admitted he expected.

"Governor, you say that you plan no pre-convention campaign. There are States in which your friends are planning to enter your name as a candidate. What do you intend to do about that?"

"Without a pre-convention campaign I don't see how a man can get delegates," Mr. Smith replied.

"Those States, though, Governor, are States in which no formal consent by you is required and your name will be entered in the primaries there, unless you should choose to stop it."

"I don't see how I could stop any one from doing that. I think any man who tried to stop a thing like that would be biting off more than he could chew, and I won't do it."

He was then asked what the dominant issue in the campaign would be, in his opinion. The reply was short: "Don't know."

"What do you think of the prospects of the Democratic party this year? Are they brighter than they were four years ago?" This brought a laugh, even from Mr. Smith himself. He parried.

"You answer that, you know the answer as well as I do." The questioner pressed him for an answer.

"Decidedly brighter prospects," he said finally.

"Governor, no matter who the party may nominate, I suppose that you will give him your active support in the campaign?"

"What did David Bennett Hill say?" Mr. Smith queried.

The reporter did not know, and Mr. Smith, answering his own question informed him that the proper quotation was, "I am a Democrat."

Mr. Smith had no comment to make on the prohibition stand taken by Governor Roosevelt and none to make as to a wet or dry plank in the Democratic national platform. As for comment on the Republican administration of the past four years, he had "none at this time."

Open Aid Here Unlikely Now.

Mr. Smith's open avowal of his willingness to accept the nomination is not regarded as likely at present to bring him any open support from any of the five county organizations in New York City, nor from any of the up-state Democratic organizations except that of Albany, which has been openly hostile to Governor Roosevelt.

In Manhattan, regardless of the feeling that may exist in the rank and file of Tammany, which has always maintained its affection for "Al", the leaders are not friendly to Mr. Smith. John F. Curry, Tammany Leader, was elected to that post in the face of the knowledge that he was an anti-Smith. In addition, Mr. Curry is personally friendly to Mr. Roosevelt. John H. McCooey, Brooklyn leader, has never committed himself, and is likely to follow Roosevelt, who for the remainder of the year, at least, is Governor, and controls the state patronage of which Mr. McCooey's organization has always had a large share.

Edward J. Flynn, Secreary of State and leader of the Bronx, is an enthusiastic Roosevelt man, and the leaders of Queens and Richmond, John Theofel and David H. Rendt, respectively, are expected to endorse whatever stand Mr. Curry finally decides upon.

CLINTON ITEM 2/8/32

DEMOCRATS OF STATE ON AL SMITH BAND WAGON

Gov. Roosevelt Stirred but Is Not Worried Over Convention Decision Though Fight Will be Harder

MAYOR CURLEY NOT TALKING YET

Boston, Feb. 8—Democratic leaders of Massachusetts today were on the Al Smith band wagon. They promised him a Bay State delegation to the national convention solidly pledged to battle for his nomination for the presidential candidacy.

An early meeting of leaders is looked for to pick a slate for the convention friendly to Former Gov. Smith.

Meanwhile, the under current of opposition to Smith's candidacy for the nomination remained silent today pending word from Mayor James M. Curley, who declared that the state would send a delegation to the convention pledged to Gov. Roosevelt of New York, was in Havana on a vacation. Reached there by telephone, Curley refused to discuss Smith's statement until he had had an opportunity to study it.

An unusual note was struck by Whitfield Tuck of Winchester, president of the Roosevelt for President club, who said "I am very much pleased to learn that Al Smith will not ask for delegates and I cannot help but feel because of the great and long friendship between Mr. Smith and Roosevelt, deep down in his heart and soul, Smith will be with Roosevelt."

LAWRENCE TRIBUNE 2/10/32

CURLEY GASOLINE TAX IS OPPOSED

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 10—Mayor Curley's proposal that the gasoline tax be increased to four cents a gallon was opposed yesterday at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation. Stoughton Bell, attorney for the Civil Service Refining Company, said the enactment of such a law would bring about the appearance of "bootleg" gasoline in large quantities.

Herbert Parker, representing the Standard Oil Company, declared the Legislature should follow the recommendation of Gov. Ely an dcontinue the three cent tax in effect. The measure was also opposed by H. F. Reinhard, representing the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts.

A hearing on a bill prohibiting leborers, policemen and firemen regularly employed by the State, Metropolitan District or city, from engaging in any outside work for hire was held yesterday by the Legislative Committee on Public Service.

"Any man in times like these does not need more than one job," declared A. L. Moriarty, president of the Federation of State, Civic and Town Employes, petitioner for the legislation. Senator Arthur W. Hollis held the bill to be fair, in view of the "present scarcity of jobs."

M. J. McGonigle of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association opposed the bill.

Without division or debate the Massachusetts Senate yesterday accepted adverse committee reports on two bills providing for abolition of the recently-created State Board of Tax Appeal. One was petitioned for by Mayor Curley and the other by Representative Robert V. Lee of Boston.

Senator Moran of Mansfield offered a motion, action on which was postponed until tomorrow, to substitute for an adverse committee report the bill requiring professors, instructors an dteachers to take an oath of allegiance.

On motion of Senator Brodbine of Revere the Senate recommitted to the Committee on Insurance the adverse committe report on the bill to require that in fixing automobile insurance rates the Insurance Commissioner shall take into consideration traffic congestion.

Sandalwood, once abundant is the Hawaiian islands, has been almost entirely cut away.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 2/9/32

BOSTON DEMOCRACY AND SMITH

It is becoming increasingly obvious that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston will not only have a very difficult time in Massachusetts swinging sentiment to delegates committed to Roosevelt in the national Democratic convention but that even in his own city the going will be none too easy, so long as Alfred E. Smith is even a receptive candidate.

"I am not a candidate," Smith reiterates. But of course his loyal friends and admirers know what that means. They know that it means he will accept the nomination if it comes to him without the necessity of the former candidate fighting for it. That is apparently the way a large number of Boston Democrats are looking at it, despite the work that has been done by Curley in advance of the Smith announcement toward the plan of electing Roosevelt delegates.

A test of Curley's power to swing even the Democracy of Boston away from Smith was given in the meeting of the Boston city council last evening when that body unanimously put its stamp of approval on the Smith candidacy. A resolution as follows was quickly passed: "That those members of the city council of Boston elected from Democratic constituencies hereby record themselves as being in favor of the nomination of Alfred E. Smith of New York as the Democratic candidate for President."

One of the councilmen went so far as to publicly attack Curley for "his temerity in delivering the delegates of New England states with the exception of Maine" to any candidate. Altogether, the signs plainly indicate that Curley has set a task for himself that it will be difficult, to say the least, to carry out with any large degree of success.

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THE WEEK IN AMERICA; ROOSEVELT REVERSES

NO LONGER FOR LEAGUE

Governor Tells Farmers It Has Strayed Very Far From Home.

SMITH STATEMENT DUE

Business Watches Washington —Ambassador Mellon— President on Hoarding.

By ARTHUR KROCK.

Members of the New York State Grange, when they met at Albany last week, were not prepared to have their hall turned into a forum of Presidential politics. They are used to hearing from political speakers that their hearts beat for agriculture; that the farmer must be placed on an economic level with other industry; that on the native soil are to be found the men and women who made and keep this country what it is. But Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt elevated the meeting into an occasion of consequence when he stated his position as to American participation in the League of Nations and spurned it as a platform issue for the Democratic party.

Mr. Roosevelt reminded his hearers that, as candidate for Vice President in 1920, he had stumped the country on the League issue. In those days he believed that the League would be the instrument for world peace which Woodrow Wilson, its founder, envisaged. But he has since decided, he told the Grange, that the League has strayed from its guiding purpose and has become inward-looking on the quarrels of Europe alone. The Governor reproved Geneva for not having done something effective as to disarmament, although the League has been busy with almost nothing else. He disapproved American participation finally on the ground that such participation would not advance the cause of world peace.

It was not a coincidence that the week in which Governor Roosevelt said these things followed the week in which Newton D. Baker clarified his League attitude. Both men, with varying degrees of intensity and method, are regarded as leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for President. It was assumed that Mr. Roosevelt brought in his rival by implication when he said that, if he was a believer in the League, he would go far to combat the "overwhelming sentiment against American participation which exists in this country today." Mr. Baker had said that he believes in the League thoroughly but would not favor our adhesion so long as this sentiment in the country exists. If that may be said to be an issue between the two candidates, there it is.

Joseph P. Tumulty, for eight years secretary to President Wilson, denounced the statements as a "surrender of the ideals" of Mr. Wilson for reasons of expediency, and added that, should the League bring world peace, "what a picture these leaders would present standing in sackcloth and ashes before the shrine of Woodrow Wilson and saying: 'You are again the captain of my soul!'"

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The Smith Attitude.

Other moves in the pre-convention strategy were privately made, and only from shadows on the curtain could the watching political world guess at what went on. State Chairman James A. Farley, who is in addition the manager of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for the nomination, had a talk, it was reported, with ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith. That gentleman is expected to speak out today, disclaiming active candidacy but not vetoing labors in his behalf. Each day he looms more definitely as an obstacle to the ambitions of his successor at Albany. That he can either prevent or assure Mr. Roosevelt's nomination has become a truism of speech, at least, whatever it may be as a fact. In New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts moves are being made for him. When filing petitions from the counties for Roosevelt delegates, Joseph F. Guffey, at Harrisburg, urged "all other candidates to come to the open." He wanted, he said, no devious methods of opposition. Let there be a fair field and might the best man win. Friends of Mr. Smith have as yet made no move. But they are certain that, if they enter his name, delegates pledged to him will carry many counties. They even predict a chance with the sixteen delegates-at-large, who will be instructed to support the State's preference "as long as his name is before the convention." Should this happen, it would be a real blow at Mr. Roosevelt. If, on the contrary, a Roosevelt slate triumphed in most parts of the State over a Smith slate, the favorable effect would be very great indeed.

In New Hampshire, the same battle may be joined. In Massachusetts, following an effort by Mayor James Curley of Boston to declare the whole Democratic leadership in for New York's Governor, Governor Ely and Senator Walsh said that they are for Mr. Smith and await his commands. In Kentucky, where the edge has been assigned to Mr. Roosevelt, Governor Ritchie of Maryland addressed the Legislature and made a most favorable impression. It was said in Roosevelt circles that Mr. Ritchie's friends are active in the East and that steps are being taken to check them. But otherwise, with Mr. Baker on holiday in Mexico, all the talk and all the moves centred on Mr. Smith and Governor Roosevelt.

MARLBORO ENTERPRISE 2/8/32

MAYOR LYONS FIRST TO HEAR OF SMITH'S DECISION

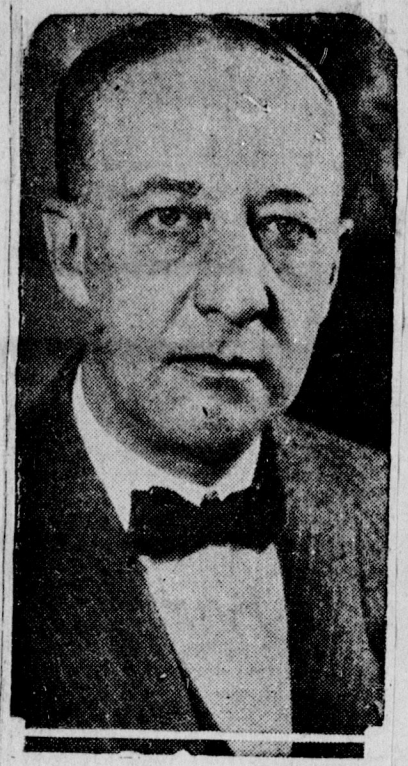
Notified by Telephone From Boston Yesterday That Former Governor Would Accept The Democratic Nomination for President

Mayor Charles A. Lyons was the first in this city to receive word that former Governor Alfred E Smith had announced definitely that he would accept the Democratic Presidential nomination this year. Word came to the Mayor last night from the office of a Boston newspaper. Mayor Lyons told the Enterprise that he did not know who the party was that called but understood that one of the party leaders in that city took it upon himself to notify Democratic leaders in the various cities and towns.

Boston, Feb. 8 (INS)—Democratic leaders of Massachusetts today were on the "Al Smith" band wagon. They promised the "Happy Warrior" of the 1928 Presidential election a Bay State delegation to the National convention solidly pledged to battle for his nomination for the Presidency in the 1932 election.

An early meeting of Bay State Democratic leaders is looked for to pick a slate for the convention friendly to former Gov. Smith. Meanwhile the undercurrent of opposition to Smith's candidacy for the nomination remained silent today pending word from Mayor James M Curley who declared that the State would send a delegation to the convention pledged to Gov. Franklin D Roosevelt of New York.

Reached there by long distance telephone, Curley refused to discuss Smith's statement until he had an opportunity to study it. An unusual note was struck by Whitfield Tuck of Winchester, president of the Roosevelt for President club who said: "I am very much pleased to learn that Al Smith will not ask for delegates, and I cannot help but feel that because of the great and long friendship between Mr Smith and Mr. Roosevelt, down deep in his heart and soul Smith will be with Roosevelt."



EX-GOV ALFRED E. SMITH

ATTLEBORO SUN 2/9/32

HULTMAN ACTS TO ENFORCE PAY RAISE

Boston, Feb. 9—(AP)—Three petitions were filed in Supreme court today by Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman in his fight to prevent the City of Boston from abandoning the "step-up" rate of pay increase to policemen, as ordered by Mayor James M. Curley. The petitions name the city, Mayor Curley and several other city officials as respondents.

One petition asked a writ of mandamus to compel the city to meet

WOR. TEL. 2/10/32

CURLEY TAX BOARD BILL IS OPPOSED

Senate Accepts Adverse Reports on 2 Measures

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Without debate the Senate this afternoon accepted the adverse reports on two bills, one of them offered by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, seeking abolition of the tax appeal board recently created by the state.

Without discussion the Senate accepted the adverse report on the petition of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters for legislation to authorize jury service for women. The House had previously accepted the report.

Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield led a fight to substitute for an adverse report a bill to require educators teaching in Massachusetts to take an oath of allegiance. Action was postponed until Thursday.

The Senate recommitted to the insurance committee the bill to require the commissioner on insurance to take into consideration traffic congestion in fixing automobile insurance rates.

Senate passed to engrossment the bill to make the length of suspension of licenses for hit and run motor vehicle drivers two years instead of one year.

Adverse reports accepted included: To prohibit and penalize the auctioneering of the opportunity of labor; Rep. Edward J. Kelley's bill for a special commission to devise ways of raising $25,000,000 to speed up grade crossing elimination; for a special commission to investigate the New England Power Co.

WOR. POST 2/9/32

Gasoline Tax Increase Plan Hearing Brings Warning of "Bootlegs"

BOSTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—A warning of the danger of "bootleg" gasoline should the Legislature decree a four-cent tax on the fuel, was heard at a legislative hearing today at which the committee on taxation considered a proposed increase of one cent.

Stoughton Bell, attorney for the Cities Service Refining Co., told the committee an increase in the tax would create a situation in which unscrupulous dealers, in order to get business, would bootleg gasoline, with a resultant hardship upon honest dealers.

The increase has been proposed by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and was favored before the committee by A. B. Casson, legislative agent of the city, who argued that cities were spending increasingly heavy sums for roadway construction and maintenance. The proposed bill would give two of the four-cent tax to cities and towns.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN 4/8/32

The Smith Candidacy

There will be much searching for shadowy and even hidden meanings in former Gov Smith's statement of his attitude regarding the Democratic presidential nomination, yet none will doubt hereafter that he is at least a "receptive" candidate. "I will make the fight," he announces, "if the convention wants me to lead." That is clear enough. It would not be straining Mr Smith's meaning unduly if one should conclude that he wants the convention to "want me."

Yet Mr Smith "will not make a preconvention campaign to secure the support of delegates." Prior to the convention he will neither support nor oppose anyone's candidacy—not even his own. A passive rather than an active candidate, but still a candidate, is Mr Smith; and the political consequences of this established fact may be momentous.

The question remains open just how Mr Smith's friends will proceed. Their course should depend somewhat on Mr Smith's real objective. Is his main purpose to halt Gov Roosevelt? Should delegations, where possible, be instructed for the standard bearer of 1928, or should the delegations go to Chicago unpledged, as Gov Ely suggests?

Inasmuch as Mr Smith declares he will make no effort to secure the support of delegates, the policy of choosing unpledged delegations might be wise. An unpledged delegate from anywhere would be a delegate lost to Gov Roosevelt on the early ballots, according to present indications, because the Roosevelt candidacy must poll its full strength almost immediately in order to win. If here in Massachusetts the Walsh-Ely wing of the Democratic party now adheres to its program of an unpledged delegation, the fact will be proof enough that such delegations will be in conformity to Mr Smith's political strategy.

If Massachusetts is to be the political storm center, there should soon be definite developments in consequence of Mr Smith's announcement. The primary will be held late in April. One situation would arise if Gov Roosevelt should authorize Massachusetts candidates for places in the delegation to pledge themselves to his candidacy; another situation would arise if he should decide to keep out of Massachusetts. In the one case there would be a knock-down contest between the Smith followers led by Senator Walsh, Gov Ely, Chairman Donahue and John F. Fitzgerald, favoring an uninstructed, yet carefully selected delegation, and the Roosevelt followers led by Mayor Curley, knowing exactly what they wanted and fighting for it desperately.

So far as Massachusetts is concerned, it might be more advantageous for Mr Smith to become an active contender for delegates pledged to his candidacy. Seeking an unpledged delegation, nominally at least without avowed preferences, suggests fighting somebody with nobody. But that is Mr Smith's lookout.

Things move. Mr Smith has reached the point where he proposes to enter the convention with as large a following among the delegates, unpledged it may be, as can be assembled. Once the convention opens, his promise becomes no longer good that he will neither support nor oppose anyone's candidacy. The strategy of the stop-Roosevelt elements, not obscure in the past, is now definitely disclosed. The favorite sons of East, Middle West and South, combined with the Smith following, are depended upon to hold Roosevelt until his forces crack under the futile strain of gaining the two-thirds majority. Only 385 votes are needed to prevent anyone's nomination and this fact will prevent Mr Smith's nomination after Gov Roosevelt has been done for. Yet from the major disintegration will emerge finally the next President of the United States, as Democrats forecast the future.

Long since it was observed what now may be repeated, that Mr Smith is fully within his rights in becoming a candidate for renomination under any conditions he may be pleased to prescribe. One may hazard the opinion that he has struck at the right moment—certainly, he is not too late. The dramatic, perhaps bitter, struggle now brought into the open need not injure the party's election prospects, if the nominee can make as broad and strong an appeal as Cleveland did in 1892 and as Wilson did 20 years later.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM 4/7/32

If former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York lives up to the expectations of the New York newspaper correspondents and announces his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the presidency the coming week, it will both clarify and complicate the situation in the Massachusetts democracy. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, off on a jaunt to Cuba, will return to find himself in the paradoxical position of fighting the man he supported four years ago. He has declared for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York without reservation and can hardly shift. It will be a decidedly embarrassing position for the mayor, and doubtless will shatter any plan he may have to contest with Gov. Joseph B. Ely for the gubernatorial plum next September. No matter if Roosevelt is eventually nominated it will be difficult for Mayor Curley to placate Smith supporters in a state that so fervently follows him.

On the other hand Sen. David I. Walsh, Governor Ely and Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic state committee and their followers will have an opportunity to laugh up their sleeve and boast of their political strategy. From the first they have contended that Massachusetts Democracy is for Smith until he takes himself out of the fight. Even though they may secretly hope he eventually will throw his support to some other candidate, not Roosevelt, their position is sound and secure. It may necessarily change the plan to send an unpledged delegation, however, to one pledged to Mr. Smith.

Delegate Situation

Before the coming week is over Chairman Donahue hopes to have adjusted the confusion surrounding the varying plans of the two parties for electing delegates to the national conventions. The Republicans are going ahead on the assumption that delegates will be elected in accordance with the new congressional lines. The Democrats had planned to elect on the old congressional lines. Chairman Donahue is agreeable to electing on the new lines to prevent a confusing situation. His plan, however, would not reduce the number of delegates apportioned on the old lines, even though there would be one less congressional district. He would make up for the loss of delegates in one congressional district by electing additional delegates at large. This is the plan he has placed before Jouett Shouse, executive chairman of the national committee. Before making definite announcement, however, he wants to be certain there will be no difficulty in seating the extra delegates-at-large. He will probably receive some word during the week that will relieve the secretary of state from further worry.

The annual dinner of the Middlesex Republican club is the big political event of the coming week, taking place on Friday night. There are a number who expect President Gaspar G. Bacon of the State Senate will take advantage of the opportunity to announce his candidacy for lieutenant governor, to be definitely in the field. Others believe he will delay such manifesto until after the surrent session of the Legislature prorogues.

WORCESTER GAZETTE 4/8/32

Al Smith Enters the Race

Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith plainly has been reluctant to break politically with his old friend Gov. Franklin Roosevelt, and to start a fight which might split the Democratic party and jeopardize its chance of success. If he could, it appears, he would have preferred to keep out of the preliminary campaign, and to leave the decision to the national convention.

But it has been increasingly evident during recent weeks that he must declare himself, if he did not want to see the nomination go to Roosevelt by default. Moreover, his prolonged silence was placing the Smith supporters in a position that was daily becoming more difficult.

Now, though he announces that he "will not make a pre-convention campaign for delegates," and will neither support nor oppose any candidate, his declaration sets his friends free to unite the opponents of Roosevelt in support of the Smith candidacy. Whether Roosevelt can be stopped by this belated entrance of Smith is a question which will be answered by the open fight that will now be launched.

Massachusetts is one of the states in which this contest will center, probably with Governor Ely and Senator Walsh, avowed Smith men, opposing Mayor Curley of Boston, whose hope of delivering the Bay State delegation to Roosevelt seems likely to be shattered. For there is little question that Al Smith holds the loyalty of the larger portion of Massachusetts Democrats.

Even more important will be the fight in Pennsylvania, where it had appeared that Roosevelt might carry off the 76 delegates, and enter the Chicago convention with a strength which would make his nomination secure.

Many leading Eastern Democrats distrust Roosevelt for the same reasons that lead the South and the Middle West to support him. If he is dry enough for the South, he is not wet enough for the East. And, more important, if his attitude toward power control and the larger economic issues finds approval among Western insurgents, it does not appeal to men of the Raskob outlook who wish to deliver the Democracy from any taint of radicalism and to make it a soundly conservative party.

This opposition, widely manifest, cannot fail to gather strength from the tremendous personal popularity of Al Smith. Where Roosevelt hitherto has had no one more conspicuous than Governor Ritchie of Maryland to contend with, he is now faced by an opponent who may be fairly looked upon as the strongest man in the party.

Yet if the Smith delegates, lining up supporters of "favorite son" candidates, can stop Roosevelt, it is obvious that the Roosevelt men can stop Smith. Neither of them can go into the convention with the needed two-thirds vote. So we have every reason to expect that the scattered primary contests will be followed by the familiar spectacle of a deadlocked convention.

It is idle to speculate on the outcome of a Democratic convention battle, but the prospect must increase the chances of the available compromise candidates, and it gives Republicans the reasonable expectation that old Democratic wounds will be reopened and that the candidate, whoever wins at Chicago, will lead a divided party.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/2/32

On the Massachusetts Front

It is small wonder that, under the spell of Mayor James M. Curley's eloquence and enthusiasm, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt has authorized the use of his name in the Massachusetts presidential primary. Mayor Jim breezed into Albany with his raccoon coat pockets stuffed with his Roosevelt-for-President buttons and with the assurance that the Governor would not only sweep the Massachusetts primary but also capture the delegations from all the New England States and, in the November election, ride to victory on an avalanche of votes.

As Mayor Jim told it to the Governor and others, the whole thing is as good as settled, and in advance of all the primaries it is all over but the shouting. As for Al Smith, well, as Mr. Curley puts it, Al has had his chance and now it is somebody else's turn. "You know, Al is a man of intelligence," the Boston Mayor told his Albany listeners; hence he feels sure that Mr. Smith would resent any attempt to bring his name into the Massachusetts primary.

In fact, it would not astonish Mayor Jim to learn that Al was already at work on a nominating speech for Governor Roosevelt. That it might astonish Mr. Smith himself and many of his ardent supporters, seemingly had not entered Mayor Curley's mind.

Strongely or otherwise, the reaction of the other great leaders of the Massachusetts Democracy to the Curley pronouncement has been decidedly cool. It brought from Senator Walsh a dignified denial of a newspaper story "linking my name with possible support of Governor Roosevelt," and from Governor Ely a reiteration of his previous declaration that he was for Al Smith "first, last and always."

Although "overwhelmed," as he said, with his senatorial duties in trying "to prevent the business depression from reaching a graver status," Senator Walsh found time to express the belief that the Massachusetts Democracy "owes more to Governor Smith than to any other national figure," and that the delegates from this State should be for Smith so long as his candidacy was possible. In fact, as he sees it, it would be ungrateful to consider any other candidate.

It does not, however, follow that these developments may force Mr. Smith to enter his name in the Massachusetts primary in order to capture the delegates. The understanding is that the Smith slate, headed by Senators Walsh and Coolidge and Governor Ely, will continue to masquerade as an "unpledged" ticket, while the Curley slate, yet to be named, will be openly pledged to Roosevelt.

FALL RIVER HERALD NEWS 2/6/32

KELLY-SMITH COMPANY
National Representatives
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta, Detroit.

ALFRED E. SMITH'S STATEMENT.

Alfred E. Smith will accept the Democratic nomination for President if it is given him by the national convention, but he himself will make no campaign for support of delegates before the convention assembles next June in Chicago.

Former Governor Smith made his position plain in a formal statement issued today. It removes an uncertainty in the minds of Democrats throughout the country and places Mayor James Curley of Boston in a rather awkward position as a political prophet and leader.

Governor Roosevelt's chances of winning the nomination will be adversely affected by Mr. Smith's statement. It probably means that Mr. Roosevelt will be unable to achieve the place at the head of the national ticket without Mr. Smith's support and there still is doubt how that support will be directed if Mr. Smith fails to get the two-thirds of the delegates required for nomination.

Mr. Smith says that he will not conduct a pre-convention campaign. If he does not, it is doubtful whether he could go into the convention with enough delegates to win. If he should conduct a vigorous campaign, even with a start so late as this, there is little doubt that he could muster sufficient strength to control the final decision of the convention.

While Mr. Smith's statement clarifies his own position as a receptive candidate, it still leaves more doubt than before of the ultimate choice. If Mr. Smith fails to win sufficient delegates for his own nomination and opposes Mr. Roosevelt, the New York Governor probably cannot win, although he had, up to today, within 100 of the required two-thirds of the delegates virtually pledged to him. If, on the other hand, Mr. Smith should swing to Governor Roosevelt after the first few ballots, the latter's nomination would quickly follow.

But, if he is not himself nominated, will Mr. Smith support Roosevelt? It does not seem likely at this stage, but much may happen to clear the political atmosphere from a Democratic viewpoint between now and next June, when this convention meets.

PITTSFIELD EAGLE 2/9/32

WHAT OF SIR JAMES?

Governor Smith's announcement is likely to leave Mayor James M. Curley very much in the air—or up a tree. He is absolutely for Roosevelt, for the Presidential nomination, but now that Smith is a passive candidate, it becomes needful for Mr. Curley to carry his war into the primaries or retire from State politics—and nobody questions that retiring from State politics is the last thing he wants to do.

As for the Smith people they, too, have something to think about. With the indications that Roosevelt will be nominated anyhow some of them,—and one no less a person than Governor Ely,—are in favor of sending an unpledged delegate to the National Nominating Convention. Therefore, the Smith contingent may be sitting on a limb although it may be a different species. Governor Smith's announcement has left the State Democracy in a frame of mind that is not at all pleasant for either side.

GREENFIELD RECORDER 2/10/32

Tax Board Saved By State Senate

BOSTON, Feb. 10—Without debate the senate accepted the adverse reports on two bills, one of them offered by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, seeking abolition of the tax appeal board recently created by the state. George K. Pond of Greenfield is clerk of the board.

Without discussion the senate accepted the adverse report on the petition of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters for legislation to authorize jury service for women. The house had previously accepted the report.

Sen. James G. Moran of Mansfield led a fight to substitute for an adverse report on a bill to require educators teaching in Massachusets to take an oath of allegiance Action was postponed until Thursday.

The senate recommitted to the insurance committee the bill to require the commissioner on insurance to take into consideration traffic congestion in fixing automobile insurance rates.

The senate passed to engrossment the bill to make the length of suspension of licenses for hit and run motor vehicle drivers two years instead of one year.

Adverse reports accepted included: To prohibit and penalize the auctioneering of the opportunity of labor; Rep. Edward J. Kelley's bill for a special commission to devise ways of raising $25,000,000 to speed up grade crossing elimination; for a special commission to investigate the New England Power company.

LAWRENCE EAGLE 2/10/32

HUB POLICE PAY BOOST IN COURT

BOSTON, Feb. 9. (AP)—Three petitions were filed in Supreme court today by Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman in his fight to prevent the city of Boston from abandoning the "step-up" rate of pay increase to policemen, as ordered by Mayor James M. Curley. The petitions name the city, Mayor Curley and several other city officials as respondents.

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Hultman charged that refusal of the city to meet step-up increases constitutes a decrease in pay and is in violation of the law. He characterized the city's action as "harsh and arbitrary" and an attempt to nullify the law and usurp the powers and duties of the police commissioner.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 2/9/32

Smith . Statement Seen As Part of Plan to Place Ely's Name On National Ticket

Bay State Governor's Chances of Being Named at National Convention Enhanced By Declaration of Former Nominee; Situation Means That Mayor Curley Faces Factional Strife As Backer of Roosevelt

By HENRY G. LOGAN
(Staff Correspondont of The Daily News)

Boston, Feb. 9 — Gov Joseph B. Ely's chances of being on the Democratic national ticket next fall look brighter than ever, with ex-Gov Smith's pronouncement of his willingness to serve, if drafted at the convention. The Hearst newspapers are coupling Ely's name with that of Garner of Texas, the latter for President. That looks like an ideal geographical pair in the Hearst eye, and perhaps it does to many others.

But above everything else must be placed the position Smith assumes unto himself by his pronouncement. He frankly assumes the leadership of his party, by virtue of the nomination for presidency four years ago, and then to make his position doubly sure, he proposes that unpledged delegates, in reality many of them to be for him, be sent to the convention, to do as he bids. That would mean that at his bidding, they would swing to the candidate he and his faction chose once a deadlock ensued which would deny either him or Gov Roosevelt the needed two-thirds' vote.

Massachusetts Democrats, in the past majority, like that idea, as evidenced by the vote of the Democratic members of the Boston city council yesterday afternoon, pledging themselves to Smith. It means that the Bay State Democrats can send an unpledged delegation that will be known to be for Smith as long as he is in the running, because Massachusetts is a Smith state, just as it was in 1928, whether Mayor James M. Curley likes it or not. But there is just one hitch in this plan, and that is that there are sure to be some delegates in the Massachusetts group who will not follow Smith's dictation, if they become so convinced of the hopelessness of his cause as to quit him for another banner. They are going to Chicago carrying the Smith banner high, but once it crashes, the unity of the Massachusetts delegation is very apt to cease. Then it will be a free-for-all, and it would not be surprising if, should such a condition ensue, the majority of the Bay Staters would swing to Ely for the first place, just as a sort of trial balloon.

Garner's chances are increasing, as shown from reports from all sections of the country. The Middle West thinks his chances better, as a result of Smith's declaration. But whether he can corral enough votes, granted Smith puts himself and Roosevelt out of the running, is wholly conjectural at present. It will appear to those who have felt for months that Ely is a likely dark horse, that his chances would be vastly improved by the elimination of New York's potentials. It is difficult to convince these Ely boomers, small though their voices are today, that Smith isn't playing a clever game, with Ely the ultimate beneficiary.

Garner Not Acceptable

Garner is an out-and-out dry. As such, he doesn't appeal to the vast majority of Massachusetts Democrats, and the same, of course, holds true with respect to the Democrats of many states, especially along the Atlantic seaboard, particularly north of the Mason-Dixon line. They want someone who at least stands for a change, and Gov Ely answers this requirement; he isn't for absolute repeal, yet he has a plan for a change that is not only good sense, but much more practicable than numerous other solutions that have been put forward. When the time comes, he may advance it, either by statement or in a public address. Your reporter has heard him outline it, and felt that the only fault that can be found with it is in trying to persuade enough people to give it the necessary thought to accept it as the logical solution.

Without giving the details, this Ely idea would return to the states certain of their rights, under a collective bargaining idea, and still allow such states as object to anything except the present prohibition law, to retain it. It would have less appeal to the "inside" states, because they are not subjected to the influx of illicit liquor that floods those along the seacoast and the borders. Trend of thought naturally is subject to the conditions that a state has to meet, and Massachusetts, with liquor to be had everywhere within its borders with little effort, is an illustration of why the feeling exists that some change in the prohibition law is needed.

In this viewpoint of the problem, Gov Ely would appeal to the section of the general public of the country which doesn't want the return of liquor, yet realizes that the present law is not bringing the desired results. To the Democratic drys of the South, it would offer a solution that would enable them to vote for the Democratic candidate, yet realize that they could continue to keep their own states dry in spite of the proposed changes in the existing law. To the drys of the North, of course, it would have the same appeal, while to the wets of the North, it would have particular appeal, because, while it would be recognized that although it would alter conditions, it would still prevent a return of the conditions prior to 1918. There is another element, found in the Republican party and represented in this state by the so-called "young" Republicans," who could find in this plan a panacea for their dissatisfaction, although it is extremely doubtful, of course, that they would take it as long as it were advanced by a Democratic "doctor."

Smith Trips Up Curley

If Al Smith set out to trip Mayor Curley of Boston, he could not have done it better than he did with his statement of yesterday. Curley, originally for Owen D. Young, made a quick switch some months ago to Roosevelt, following a meeting of the two on a train en route to Boston. Curley since has been shouting himself hoarse for Roosevelt, but he has found himself arrayed against the Democratic leaders of the state, Donahue, Walsh, Ely and Coolidge. Were Smith to have removed himself entirely from the picture, it is doubtful if Curley could have obtained a delegation from Massachusetts pledged to Roosevelt; but now he faces the additional handicap of trying to convince the Democratic electorate that it doesn't want Smith. At present Curley is down in Cuba dining with President Machado. His return is being eagerly awaited.

Angle of the "Swap Game"

Certain of his satellites have been preaching the sermon that he will oppose Ely in event the Westfield man seeks reelection for the nomination of the party. Waiving, for the moment, the belief of many political observers that this has been more or less a fairy story, one might doubt his ability to win in the primary. But, as has been said before, granted he could do this with a heavy outpouring of Democrats in Boston and a light vote in the "sticks," he couldn't defeat Youngman, who will be the Republican nominee, and Ely can defeat him, so real Democrats could hardly bring themselves to go through with such a program. It looks to be simply another angle of the "swap game" that Curley and Allen were accused of playing in the last state election campaign.

Now Curley is practically pledged to go through with his fight for Roosevelt, in face of what ought to be his own certain knowledge that Massachusetts Democrats, in the majority, prefer Smith and will vote for unpledged delegates known to think as they do. How he can hope to win must be a problem that will tax even his political ingenuity. When he returns from the balmy climes things ought to begin popping. By that time Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the state committee ought to be sufficiently recovered to begin surveying his political fences. Senator Walsh, for whom Curley has never had much love politically, will hardly lay down on the job, either. Donahue and Walsh present a rather tough pair of political wise men for even one with Curley's political sagacity to defeat. One might almost predict safely that Curley won't even be one of the delegates-at-large.

The next important political news in the Democratic camp will be the announcement of candidates for delegates-at-large. Likewise there will be general interest in the political admiration of those who will seek to be chosen district delegates. The Legislature is speeding on to prorogation so fast that it won't be long now ere the presidential primary campaign will hold the center of the political stage.

Nashua Telegram 2/9/32

BOSTON ALSO FIGHTS OVER POLICE PAY

BOSTON, Feb. 9. (AP)— Three petitions were filed in Superior court today by Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman in his fight to prevent the city of Boston from abandoning the "step-up" rate of pay increase to policemen, as ordered by Mayor James M. Curley. The petitions name the city, Mayor Curley, and several other city officials as respondents.

One petition asked a writ of mandamus to compel the city to meet pay increases under the existing step-up method. Another asked a writ of certiorari to quash proceedings of the city of Boston designed to prevent policemen from accepting sums offered them without waiving rights to increase under the step-up system. The third petition, filed in bahalf of Patrolman Thomas E. Barron, also asked a writ of mandamus for his salary under the step-up method.

Hultman charged that refusal of the city to meet step-up increases constitute a decrease in pay and is in violation of the law. He characterized the city's action as "harsh and arbitrary" and an attempt to nullify the law and usurp the powers and duties of the police commissioner.

Lowell Sun 2/9/32

PETITIONS AGAINST STEP-UP PAY RATE

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No. Adams Transcript 2/9/32

SMITH'S NAME TO BE ENTERED

Sen. Walsh Declares Massachusetts Friends Will Run Him in Primary.

Washington, Feb. 9—(A.P.)—Senator Walsh (D., Mass.) said today, friends of Alfred E. Smith are going to run him in the Massachusetts primary of April.

"Governor Smith's statement," he said, "clearly indicates he is willing to accept the support of his friends in the primary and in the convention.

"So long as Smith is a receptive candidate the Massachusetts delegation is for him. There is no doubt that Massachusetts is overwhelmingly for Smith."

Governor Ely of Massachusetts, a Smith advocate, was said the delegation cannot be pledged to Smith unless he consents to the use of his name in the primary. Senator Walsh said the delegation can be selected as one favorable to Smith, however.

This assures a Roosevelt-Smith showdown. Friends of Governor Roosevelt headed by Mayor Curley of Boston, already are in the field in Massachusetts.

Taunton Gazette 2/9/32

POLICE PAY CASE TAKEN INTO SUPREME COURT

(By The Associated Press)

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Fitchburg Sentinel 2/9/32

Hultman Files Three Petitions In Pay Issue

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Fitchburg Sentinel 2/9/32

Walsh Asserts Smith Will Be In April Race

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"Gov. Smith's statement," he said, "clearly indicates he is willing to accept the support of his friends in the primary and in the convention.

"So long as Smith is a receptive candidate the Massachusetts delegation is for him. There is no doubt that Massachusetts is overwhelmingly for Smith."

Gov. Ely of Massachusetts, a Smith advocate, has said the delegation can not be pledged to Smith unless he consents to the use of his name in the primary. Senator Walsh said the delegation can be selected as one favorable to Smith, however.

This assures a Roosevelt-Smith showdown. Friends of Gov. Roosevelt headed by Mayor Curley of Boston, already are in the field in Massachusetts.

N. Y. TIMES. FEB. 9, 1932.

Boston Democratic City Councilmen Break With Curley, Endorse Smith's Candidacy

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The Democrats in the Boston City Council broke sharply with Mayor Curley today and unanimously endorsed the Presidential candidacy of Alfred E. Smith, in the face of the Mayor's support of Governor Roosevelt.

The Councilmen blocked Councilman Francis E. Kelly of Ward 15, irreconcilable foe of the Mayor, from sponsoring the resolution of endorsement. Councilman Albert L. Fish of Dorchester offered the resolution, of which Kelly subsequently acquired joint parentage.

The resolution read: "That those members of the City Council of Boston elected from Democratic constituencies hereby record themselves as being in favor of the nomination of Alfred E. Smith of New York as the Democratic candidate for President."

President Gallacher polled the council.

The Democrats who were recorded were Fish, Kelly, Murray, Norton, Burke, Englert, Gallagher, Lynch, McGrath, Greene, Donovan, Fitzgerald and Barker.

The absentees were Dowd, Gleason, Cox and Power, but the latter two entered the chamber after the vote was taken, declared that he would have been the most enthusiastic advocate of the resolution.

The five Republican members expressed amusement at the injection of national politics into municipal affairs.

Councilman Kelly assailed Mayor Curley for his "temerity in delivering the delegates of the New England States, with the exception of Maine," to Governor Roosevelt and chided the Mayor for his failure to comment upon the Smith statement.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 2/9/32

Bay State Goes to Al Smith Hands Down, Hub Leaders Feel; Roosevelt Boom Dies

Curley, Deemed Too Astute a Politician to Fight Democratic Standard Bearer In '28, Will Stand By New York Governor In Hope of Pledging Part of State Delegation

Boston, Feb. 9 — The local politicians, Republicans as well as Democrats, talked yesterday about nothing but Ex-Gox Alfred E. Smith's statement that he would accept his party nomination for president if the national convention gave it to him. Most of them agreed that the Massachusetts delegation to that convention would be solid for Smith, and many were confident he would have delegates from other New England states as well.

Indeed, the anti-Smith fight in Massachusetts has been abandoned before it began except by John H. Backus of New Bedford and Boston, who insists that his congressional district will send Roosevelt delegates to Chicago, and by Mayor James M. Curley, the Roosevelt leader in the state, who is viewing the situation as it looks from Cuba and doubtless trying to decide what he shall do.

Permission Necessary

If Gov Roosevelt makes up his mind he will not fight for the Massachusetts delegation, but concede it to Smith, Mayor Curley can do practically nothing, since the law provides that no candidate for delegate to a political national convention can state on the primary ballot he is pledged to a candidate for the presidential nomination unless the latter gives permission in writing. Therefore, if Roosevelt refuses his assent, the primary ballot will not have a list of delegates pledged to him.

There are those who think that the New York governor may make the fight in this state and that Mayor Curley will have the opportunity to file a list of delegates pledged to Roosevelt. At the moment it seems that a Roosevelt campaign here would be hopeless and that Mayor Curley is too astute and experienced to make a contest which can result only in defeat. But whatever else may be said of the mayor, there is no doubt about his courage, and it would be characteristic of him to continue his activities for Roosevelt in spite of the unfavorable prospects. And, as a well-known Democrat said yesterday, Curley has in some way landed on his feet after more than one misstep which seemed at the time to be fatal.

Curley May Check List

One can picture in his mind the mayor looking over the list of delegates to which the various states are entitled in the Democratic national convention and trying to determine whether or not there is a good chance Roosevelt may be nominated in spite of the candidacy of Smith and the entrance of the favorite sons who will enter the convention with the support of their own states. If Curley makes up his mind that Roosevelt is quite as likely as anyone else to win the nomination, the mayor may decide to carry on the fight in Massachusetts not so much with the hope of electing many Roosevelt delegates as because of the advantages which will accrue to Curley if Roosevelt is elected president.

In other words, unless the Roosevelt candidacy is already hopeless, Curley may come to the conclusion that his only chance to gain rests on standing by Roosevelt. And like most other people, in private as well as in public life, the mayor considers his own personal interests quite as highly as those of other people.

At the moment Speaker Garner seems to be one of the favorite "dark horses" mentioned as possible winners of the presidential nomination, and it appears that certain of the party leaders are by no means unfriendly to him. He has, however, no strength with the rank and file of Democrats in Massachusetts, and if they had to choose between the speaker and Gov Roosevelt, they would undoubtedly prefer the latter, but the voters will have nothing to say about the matter after the delegates to the national convention have been elected.

Many Strong for a Day

The momentary prominence of Speaker Garner, however, is one of the well-known symptoms of the disease; each of them will have his day in court, or "prominent mention" in the newspapers. Today it is Speaker Garner. Tomorrow it may be Newton D. Baker, who will probably have no pledged delegates when the convention opens, but may be nominated because of the high regard the people of the country have for his ability and character. There will be a time when he will be the farovite "dark horse." And all of the others from time to time will have the spotlight turned on them, while the other candidates are momentarily in darkness.

Before many hours, candidate for delegates will come to the front in Massachusetts. It is taken for granted that the "slate" of Smith delegates-at-large will be selected by the group consisting of Gov Joseph B. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh, Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Gen Charles H. Cole, who began the movement for Smith in this state eight years ago when most people thought the delegation would be for William Gibbs McAdoo, and Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic State committee. All of these gentlemen will probably be delegates-at-large and they will also choose their associates. It should be remembered that the custom of the state committee has been to elect twice as many delegates as the state is entitled to and to give a half vote to each of the delegates chosen.

District Victories Expected

In spite of Mr Backus's optimism about the Roosevelt campaign in his congressional district, most of the politicians believe the district delegates, as well as those elected at-large, will be for Smith, and that there will be no dissenting voice after the Massachusetts delegation has been elected.

If Smith had kept out of the field, some of the district delegates might have favored Roosevelt and it is possible that Mayor Curley would have been chosen one of the delegates at-large, but it is one thing to fight against an unpledged delegation and quite another to oppose a delegation pledged, either formally or informally, to Alfred E. Smith; in the latter case —the situation which now exists—almost all of the politicians look for a sweeping victory for the Smith forces in Massachusetts.

WOR. GAZETTE 2/9/32

ASSERTS SMITH TO BE ENTERED IN BAY STATE

Walsh Says 1928 Standard-Bearer Will Be Primary Candidate — Avers State for Former Governor

SHOWDOWN EXPECTED IN ROOSEVELT BATTLE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Senator Walsh (D. Mass.), said today friends of Alfred E. Smith are going to run him in the Massachusetts primary of April.

"Governor Smith's statement," he said, "clearly indicates he is willing to accept the support of his friends in the primary and in the convention.

"So long as Smith is a receptive candidate the Massachusetts delegation is for him. There is no doubt that Massachusetts is overwhelmingly for Smith."

Governor Ely of Massachusetts, a Smith advocate, has said the delegation can not be pledged to Smith unless he consents to the use of his name in the primary. Senator Walsh said the delegation can be selected as one favorable to Smith, nowever.

This assures a Roosevelt-Smith showdown. Friends of Governor Roosevelt headed by Mayor Curley of Boston, already are in the field in Massachusetts.

TAUNTON GAZETTE 2/11/32

HIGHER GAS TAX OPPOSED AT HEARING

Danger of Bootleg Fuel Voiced at Hearing

(Special to the Gazette.)

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Bootleg gasoline in large quantities will probably appear in Massachusetts if the Legislature enacts the measure of Mayor Curley of Boston calling for a four cent tax of gasoline, in the opinion of Stoughton Bell, attorney for the Cities Service Refining Company. Two of the four cents of the tax would be given to the cities and towns.

Mr. Bell, appearing before the legislative committee on taxation, considering the Curley proposal, said that the increase in the "gas" tax would bring about a situation in which unscrupulous dealers, in order to get business, would secure the variety of "gas" he alluded to and that this would be a hardship upon the honest dealers who secured for their customers the regular kinds of fuel.

Mr. Bell held that the owners of motor vehicles are being taxed sufficiently under the present laws on the subject. He estimated that the car owners of the state pay more than $30,000,000 in the public treasuries in the form of gasoline tax, excise tax, fees for various kinds and a property tax represented by levies upon garages and other establishments used in the motor vehicle industry.

Herbert Parker, representing the Standard Oil Company, also in opposition, declared that the Legislature should follow the recommendation of Governor Ely and continue the three cent gas tax now in effect.

The measure was also opposed by H. F. Reinhard, representing the Motor Truck club of Massachusetts.

A. B. Casson, legislative agent of the city of Boston, in favor of the bill, told of the marked increase in appropriations of cities and towns of the state for roadway construction purposes in the past twenty years. In 1913 the amount expended for this purpose was $17,000,000, as compared with $40,000,000 in 1930, the speaker said. Massachusetts, he said, is lower than any other state in the country in the matter of motor vehicle taxation and he felt that in view of the heavy expenses being borne by municipalities financial relief should be given them.

SPRINGFIELD REP. 2/11/32

Massachusetts, and more particularly this end of it, will figure dramatically from now on in the national campaign. The Smith pronunciamento, which seems to be variously interpreted, has at least made Democratic politics around Boston more feverish than ever. The entry or receptivity of ex-Gov Smith might not stir up so much local excitement but for the fact that our mayor, Mr Curley, long ago tied his political wagon to the star of Franklin D. Roosevelt; despite the fact that in the 1928 campaign he was far and away the most energetic worker for Smith in these parts.

Now, there is a good deal of speculation and prophecy regarding the effect on Mr Curley and his political future, from the Smith statement. The first and general reaction seems to be that it has left Mr Curley far out on the end of a very insecure limb; but this may be an altogether too hasty conclusion.

There is no shadow of doubt in the minds of seasoned observers—or the general public, for that matter—that this end of the state's Democracy is emphatically and aggressively pro-Smith. It is Smith against the field. With Smith in, or willing to be drawn in, there just is not anything else hereabouts, among the articulate and oratorical Democrats.

Nevertheless, to argue from this and from the Curley adherence to the early Roosevelt campaign, that the mayor is stranded politically, is premature. Should the Democratic national convention after all nominate Roosevelt, Mr Curley's position would be highly satisfactory to him. Should Roosevelt's nomination be aborted, and should the Smith course be credited with, or blamed for, that outcome; and should the result be a split and disaster for the Democratic party, then Mr Curley would have some claim on the prestige of a prophet—and might even get honor in his own political country.

WOR. POST 2/9/32

Boston Police Pay Now Before Supreme Court

BOSTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Three petitions were filed in Supreme Court today by Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman in his fight to prevent the city of Boston from abandoning the "step-up" rate of pay increase to policemen, as ordered by Mayor James M. Curley. The petitions name the city, Mayor Curley and several other city officials as respondents.

One petition asked a writ of mandamus to compel the city to meet pay increases under the existing step-up method. Another asked a writ of certiorari to quash proceedings of the city of Boston designed to prevent policemen from accepting sums offered them without waiving rights to increases under the step-up system. The third petition, filed in behalf of Patrolman Thomas E. Barron also asked a writ of mandamus for his salary under the step-up method.

Hultman charged that refusal of the city to meet step-up increases constituted a decrease in pay and is in violation of the law. He characterized the city's action as "harsh and arbitrary" and an attempt to nullify the law and usurp the powers and duties of the police commissioner.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/10/32

"Bootleg" Gasoline in State Feared

Would Appear if Tax Is Increased, Says Oil Company.

Special to The Springfield Union.

BOSTON, Feb. 9—Bootleg gasoline in large quantities will probably appear in Massachusetts if the Legislature enacts the measure of Mayor Curley of Boston, calling for a 4 cent tax on gasoline, in the opinion of Stoughton Bell, attorney for the Cities Service Refining Company. Two of the four cents of the tax would be given to the cities and towns.

Mr. Bell, appearing before the legislative committee on taxation, considering the Curley proposal, said that the increase in the "gas" tax would bring about a situation in which unscrupulous dealers, in order to get business, would secure the variety of "gas" he alluded to and that this would be a hardship upon the honest dealers who secured for their customers the regular kinds of fuel.

Mr. Bell held that the owners of motor vehicles are being taxed sufficiently under the present laws on the subject. He estimated that the car owners of the State pay more than $30,000,000 in the public treasuries in the form of taxes and fees.

LEOMINSTER ENTERPRISE 2/11/32

BUILDING CODE TO BE UNIFORM

Will Apply to All Types of Construction in New England.

BOSTON, Feb. 11—It is expected that a comprehensive building code for all types of construction in New England, the result of two years' work by 148 construction experts, will be released within a short time at the New England Building Officials' Conference.

In view of Mayor Curley's interest in reducing fire insurance premiums and losses, it is expected that the mayor, who has assisted the conference since the work started two years ago, will take the complete code to the Legislature next fall and ask that an enabling act be passed so that Boston and other Massachusetts communities may adopt as much of it as is desirable.

One of the features of the code is a new classification, called "fire resistive." It follows the first classification known as "absolutely fireproof" and is before the classification "slow-burning construction." Inclusion of this classification and materials for it will greatly assist builders, it is expected.

The code will permit architects in one state to design buildings in another state without the fear that local regulations will be violated. When passed by the various Legislatures, to which the code after final revision will be presented next fall, New England will have the finest and most modern building code in the world.

The New England building officials conference, composed of building commissioners and inspectors, the oldest organization of its kind in the nation, sponsored the research work necessary to complete the code. Professors from various Boston educational institutions, engineers and architects of note throughout the nation, and many New England contractors, were asked to advise the 148 men who made up the regional committees in the various states, the review committee which examined the final conclusions and the executive committee of the organization of the organization.

The work began two years ago when mounting insurance and building costs indicated a need for a building code for this section, which, except in the larger cities was regulated by local ordinances. In Maine, Portland is the only city with a building code, and this applied to Manchester in New Hampshire, Montpelier and Barre in Vermont and Providence in Rhode Island. Other communities in the states named have no building codes worthy of the name. In Connecticut many cities, particularly Hartford, Bridgeport, New Britain, New London, and New Haven, about to change their codes, are awaiting publication of the new code, which they intend to adopt at once.

In tackling the problem, the conferees obtained facts from all over the nation on construction and materials. Tests were made and the results incorporated in the code. The obsolete building codes of the various cities of New England were culled for the best to be included in the new code.

The benefits of the code are becoming apparent, even now. The Hartford, Connecticut, Chamber of Commerce has been assured of a decrease in the fire insurance premiums if the building code of the city is modernized. With this new and modern code, it is expected that the premium will be slashed in that city. Fall River, in this state, is eagerly awaiting the code, which it intends to adopt.

One of the big handicaps in fire-fighting will be eliminated in new construction with the new code, namely, "mushrooming." In many fires starting at chimneys in the cellars the flames "mushroom" up the chimney. This is true of flames moving upward through walls. Regulations in the new code will keep this down to a minimum, if not eliminate it entirely.

Standardization of building materials will cut costs down. It will not only help the builder but the manufacturer who can sell his wares to a New England market and possibly a national market as the regulations go throughout the nation. The inclusion of the intermediate class "fire resistive" will also help the builder and will permit better consruction at lower prices.

The New England building officials conference has offices at 694 Washington street, Boston, where it performs work for all its members and acts as a clearing house for building information. M. Murray Weiss is the business representative and is assisted by Nathaniel F. Jones and George F. Williams. Builders or real estate men seeking information on building problems can get the information from this office.

The officers of the conference are: President, Edward W. Roemer, building commissioner of Boston; treasurer, Elman R. Hunt, assistant superintendent of buildings of Lynn; secretary, Frank M. Curley, spervisor of construction of Boston, and the following vice-presidents:

Paul P. Spaulding, superintendent of public buildings of Worcester; George W. Huntley, inspector of buildings of Providence, R. I.; Philip A. Mason, supervisor of buildings of Hartford, Conn.; Warren S. MacDonald, inspector of buildings of Portland, Me.; J. B. Lariviere, inspector of buildings of Manchester, N. H., and R. I. Soule, inspector of buildings of Burlington, Vt. All states had regional committees working on the code, except Massachusetts, which had a Boston regional committee and a committee at Worcester.

WOR. TEL 2/13/32

Federation to Convene Friday

Ely and Curley to Address Session at Bradford Hotel in Hub

Special to the Telegram

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Club women will meet in Boston, next Friday, for the mid-Winter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's clubs at the Hotel Bradford. Governor Ely will bring his greetings to the morning session called at 10 o'clock by Mrs. Carl K. Schrader, president. Mayor Curley is expected to address the afternoon session which opens at 1.45 o'clock.

Addresses will be given by Harry C. Knight, of New Haven, president of New England Counncil, who will discuss the aims of that body; and John M. Carmody, editor and publishing director of Factory and Industrial Management, who recently traveled 10,000 miles making a study of Russia, about which he will talk.

Mrs. Arthur Devens Potter, director of the General Federation of Women's clubs, will review the affairs of that group. Interest in the coming biennial at Seattle, Wash., in June, when Mrs Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, will be a candidate for president of the General Federation, will center in "Stepping Stones to Seattle," presented by Mrs. Charles L. Fuller and Mrs. Frank H. Stewart.

Not content with the three years of service for war veterans allowed the committee for the co-operation with war veterans, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's clubs' retired committee members have banded together to work for the boys "on their own." The new club, known tentatively as "Past Members' Co-operation With War Veterans' Division," will be presented at the mid-Winter meeting. Mrs. Paul A. Poters of Falmouth, organizer and chairman for several years is president.

of the 1931 tax levy is expected to have been collected. According to Mayor Peterson of that city, no effort will be made to borrow at this time for the good and sufficient reason that the city does not need to. In Salem, all departments returned unexpended balances at the end of last year. These totaled $28,636 and the balance was immediately transferred to the excess and deficiency account. A continuation of careful expenditure during 1932 is forecast.

There are two noticeable features which the situation in many cities has brought to light. One is the widespread appeals by executives for the cutting of departmental budgets, and the reduction of city employe salaries; against this is the desire on the part of another group of executives for the easing of present restrictions on municipal borrowing. The latter idea was behind Mayor Curley's appeal to allow municipalities to benefit from the national Reconstruction Finance corporation act, an appeal similar in every detail to Mayor Walker's of New York. The same idea is behind Mayor John C. Murphy's bill for the issuance of $100,000,000 bonds by the state to provide a sort of revolving fund from which embarrassed municipalities could draw.

Gov Ely's View

That relief must be provided somehow. Gov Joseph B. Ely suggested in his message to the Legislature. In New Jersey Gov Harry Moore has suggested the turning back of the huge gas tax fund to the municipalities. In this state, this would amount to $15,000,000, and a greater part of it will become available to the cities and towns if the recommendations of Gov Ely for the turning over of an additional half-cent to the municipalities is enacted into law.

The governor's concern for the cities was well expressed in the paragraphs of his message which he devoted to municipal finance. He said, in part:—

"The credit of our municipalities must be strengthened. In saying this I do not intimate that the financial structure of our cities is unsound. I regret to say, however, that the unfortunate experience of one of our cities has had the effect of diminishing the faith of our people in their credit. It is a solemn responsibility to see that faith restored. It is one of the dangerous elements of our democratic government that success in an election often results in great pressure upon elected officers to recognize the wishes of individuals and minorities to do things for political advantage that requires extravagances in government and benefit a few at the expense of the many. That sort of thing does not fit into the present scheme of things and must be discouraged."

If the Legislature responds to this appeal, there will be close scrutiny of all measures intended to relieve the present financial pressure on previously extravagant municipalities. At the same time, the carrying out of the governor's other recommendation, that welfare payments to the various cities and towns be made more promptly by the state, would also tend to alleviate difficult situations in some of the smaller places which find the carrying of this account for long periods of time both expensive and inconvenient. West Springfield is a case in point.

QUINCY PATRIOT-LEDGER 2/10/32

Fire Rates a Challenge

It is within the memory of persons now living that an investigation of life insurance rates in New York not only game fame and honor to a lawyer who now sits in the Supreme court of the United States but also disclosed vast insurance scandals and forced the companies to clean house. Perhaps we are approaching a time when something of the kind would prove worth while in the realm of fire insurance. The thought is suggested by the experience of Boston and Quincy recently in respect of fire insurance costs.

In Boston Mayor Curley has been for a year or so declaring that conditions warrant a decrease in insurance rates in that city. And it seems to be in complete accord with the policy of the fire underwriters to reply as they have done that instead of a decrease Boston may well prepare to see its rates go higher. The municipal authorities point to their large expenditures for more perfect fire protection, as a proper reason for easing the rates. The insurance underwriters declare that these expenditures have no bearing on the major problem of determining rates, but anyway are only the necessary provisions for assuring the maintenance of an established standard of protection.

It may be good insurance "practice" to hold that improved protection does not operate to bring a reduced rate for assuming the fire risk, but it is hard to make that practice accord with common sense. If the rate is high in a community where there is meagre protection, it would seem to follow that the rate should be relatively lower in a community where the protection is of high order. Quincy spent thousands of dollars in Mayor Barbour's day, and since then, to get its water supply and fire department into such a state that the fire protection here would be of the best. These great expenditures were accepted by the taxpayers without much question, because it was asserted that they would come back to the community in a sense, through a decrease in insurance costs. Did they? Not much. When a decrease was sought the explanation came that the rates were made by zones, and that Quincy's excellence in the matter of fire protection was only sufficient to balance the deficiencies of other communities grouped with Quincy to form the zone or district. So it seems Quincy has paid her good money largely to keep the rates from going to high levels in sister communities that happen to be less progressive or affluent than Quincy.

Are the insurance interests a law unto themselves in such matters? Or is it possible to bring more of justice into the matter of fixing insurance rates? As things are now, the property owners pay high for fire protection, and then pay high again for a company's assumption of the risk. And when an outsider tries to find out how the risks are figured he gets up against a stone wall. The rates as now managed are a challenge to to public inquiry.

WOBURN TIMES 2/11/32

LEO J. QUINN CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATESHIP

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Leo J. Quinn, secretary and treasurer of the Woburn Democratic City Committee announced today that he will be a candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention at the primary to be held April 26th.

Mr. Quinn is awaiting the arrival of Mayor Curley of Boston back from the South before announcing as to just what his pledge will be.

At the first meeting of the Democratic City Committee in 1927, Leo J. Quinn was elected secretary and treasurer, an office he has held to date.

Woburn is now in the 5th District, which will elect four delegates, the District now comprising of Acton, Arlington, Ayer, Bedford, Belmont, Billerica, Burlington, Cambridge, Wd. 11; Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Lexington, Littleton, Lowell, Melrose, Reading, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Tyngsborough, Westford, Wilmington, Winchester, Woburn.

N.Y. TIMES. FEB. 13. 1932

GOV. ELY WILL TAKE STUMP FOR SMITH

Massachusetts Eecutive Will Speak in New Hampshire After the Filings Close.

ROOSEVELT DRIVE MAPPED

Meanwhile a Delegate Slate Favorable to Smith Is Being Rounded Out in Bay State.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—New England supporters of Alfred E. Smith for the Democratic Presidential nomination gave evidence today of organizing zeal coincidental with the announcement that Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts will take to the stumps for Smith in New Hampshire a week before the Presidential primary in that State.

Massachusetts Democrats already have chosen a slate of inne men and three women for delegates-at-large to the convention at Chicago, all of whom are supporters of Mr. Smith. Conspicuous by his absence from the tentative slate is Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, first avowed supporter in New England of Governor Roosevelt, although several of the Mayor's political allies in times past are on the list.

It is possible, however, that one or two changes in the slate may be made after the visit of Senator David I. Walsh to Boston on Washington's birthday.

Delegates-at-Large Chosen.

The twelve delegates-at-large will have half a vote each at the convention. In addition two delegates will be elected from each of the fifteen revised Congressional districts, while the two delegates from the Sixteenth District which are to be allowed this year will be thrown into the at-large group.

The delegates-at-large slate as agreed on by the party leaders is as follows: Governor Ely, Senator Walsh, Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, Frank H. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee; General Charles H. Cole, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston; former Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston, Daniel J. Gallagher, Representative William J. Granfield, Mrs. Jessie Woodrow Sayre, daughter of Woodrow Wilson; Dr. Helen I. Doherty-McGillicuddy of Boston, and Mrs. Nelson Millea of Worcester.

While there were reports that Governor Ely would speak at a Smith rally in Manchester, N. H., next Tuesday evening, it was said instead that the Governor would not appear there until the time limit for the filing of delegate candidacies shall have expired, which would be next Thursday.

Roosevelt forces also are planning t ocall nationally known speakers to New Hampshire, but this activity also will be held in check until after the filing period class.

Gird for Battle in New Hampshire.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 12.—The announcement that Governor Ely of Massachusetts is to stump in this city in the interest of Alfred E. Smith for President met with favorable reaction in Smith quarters.

Governor Ely will speak here the week prior to March 8, the date of the Presidential preference primary.

There is a possibility that Senator David I. Walsh will be among those invited to come to this State in the interest of Governor Smith.

Arthur L. Prince has sent his papers to the Secretary of State as a delegate-at-large pledged to Smith. John T. O'Dowd and Joseph McDonough plan to file at once, pledged to Smith.

The Roosevelt forces are planning a vigorous campaign for the delegates pledged to the New York Governor, with several prominent speakers on the stump.

County Solicitor John L. Sullivan is now out in the open as a Smith supporter, and it is on his invitation that Governor Ely is to come to New Hampshire. Mr. Sullivan has conferred in New York with leaders there of the drive to make Smith President.

Worcester Post 2/13/32

CONGRESS FINDS IT CANNOT FINANCE CITIES AS IS ASKED

By RODNEY DUTCHER

WASHINGTON—This year's Federal deficit of two billion dollars has given the government plenty to worry about, but it has also had brought forcibly to its attention the fact that American cities, including the very largest ones, have also been having serious financial troubles.

New York and Boston vainly appealed to Congress that municipalities be allowed to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, pleading inability to borrow on prospective tax collections. The plights of other cities, including Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit, have been common knowledge.

Although the many charges of graft, mismanagement and overspending by municipal governments are often well-grounded, the cities, except perhaps in the case of Chicago, are not now in bad straits merely on that account. In fact, poor management is not infrequently blamed for the fiscal troubles of the Federal government.

* * *

Nearly all cities and states have excellent records for paying off their obligations on time and their taxing powers and taxable properties have always been regarded as top-grade securities. But now they are beset by many defaults on tax payments, deflated property values which make property owners shriek at boom time assessments and the prospects of tax increases and, finally, a slump in the market for municipal bonds and short term loans coupled with unwillingness of bankers to load up with the obligations at this time when liquid funds are considered so desirable.

Many cities which find themselves unable to borrow are really in good financial condition. It is a normal practice to borrow in anticipation of tax receipts, as Mayor Walker of New York and Mayor Curley of Boston have pointed out. Suddenly deprived of the privilege, they become faced with possible breakdowns of city government. Curley reported indications that many banks in New England would refuse to make such short-time loans.

* * *

Although many cities have borrowed heavily in prosperous times, the condition of few is to be compared with that of Chicago, whose finances went chaotic some time ago. Usually states and cities are not considered mainly responsible for recent declines in their bonds which make the obligations unprofitable or difficult for the bankers to handle. Nevertheless, municipal bankers have been demanding retrenchments and curtailments of expenses, notable examples having been observed in Detroit and New York.

Congress did not refuse the reconstruction finance bill for support of the banks, but it didn't dare take on the burden of municipal financing, either. Senator Reed of Pennsylvania pointed to an already "serious condition in Federal bonds," asserting that bonds sold in September at par were now at 82.

Senator Couzens of Michigan, pointing to a widespread condition in which some tax delinquents won't pay and some can't, says it is notorious that tax collections are not being pushed diligently. He boasts that Detroit, after at first being refused loans by some banks and then putting her affairs in order, was able to borrow necessary money from her own automobile concerns and public utilities as well as $7,500,000 from a New York bank only last December. Detroit cut her budget $60,000,000, devised a plan for collection of delinquent taxes and adopted "a program of uncompromising economy to bring expenditures within income."

Milford News 2/13/32

DRAPER HEADS BAY STATE COMMITTEE

Col. Eben S. Draper of Hopedale has been appointed chairman of the Bay State committee in charge of the drive of the American Legion to aid the unemployed. The appointment was made by National Commander Henry L. Stevens, Jr., yesterday afternoon.

The appointment of Draper follows an extensive private conference at the Copley-Plaza hotel among National and State Legion heads. Draper announced he will make known the members of his committee within a day or two. The former Senator is confident the drive to get jobs for men, whether they are former service men or not, in Massachusetts will prove successful.

The major event of Commander Stevens' three-day visit here will take place at 6.30 o'clock tonight at the Copley-Plaza hotel when he will be the guest speaker at the big Legion banquet.

A feature of the program, it was announced last night, will be the extension of greetings on behalf of the city of Boston to Commander Stevens and the others at the banquet by Mayor Curley from Havana. The Mayor, through special arrangements, will talk to the gathering over the long distance telephone, as a result of efforts in this direction by State Vice-Commander Frank H. Foy of Quincy. Loud speakers in the banquet hall will amplify the Mayor's voice.

Vice-Commander Foy will open the meeting tonight and present State Commander Garrity who wil preside. Governor Ely, whose brother, Charles, is a state vice-commander, will be one of the principal speakers. Stevens' remarks will be broadcast over WBZ from 9 o'clock to 9.30 p. m.

Somerset Comm'r-Citizen 2/13/32

AUTO INSURANCE BILL REPORTS FACE DEBATE

House Arguments, However, Expected to See Recommendations Accepted.

(Special to the Courier-Citizen)

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 12—Unless the unforeseen develops, the House of Representatives will engage in a debate over adverse committee reports on bills to change the present compulsory automobile insurance law.

It is believed, however, that the discussion will be short and that the reports will be accepted. There were 17 reports of "leave to withdraw" on automobile insurance bills and bill to change the fire insurance laws.

Among the petitions reported adversely were:

Petition of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce for establishment of the so-called financial responsibility automobile insurance law;

Petition of Representative Timothy J. Cronin of Cambridge that the commissioner of insurance be directed to investigate the conduct of business of mutual liability insurance companies operating in this state;

The so-called flat rate bill filed by Representative Charles T. Cavanagh of Cambridge.

Petition that a state fund be established from the proceeds of an increased tax on gasoline for payment of claims for personal injuries caused by motor vehicles;

Petition of Representative William H. Melley of Chelsea that operators, instead of owners of motor vehicles be made liable under the compulsory law for injuries caused by such vehicles.

The committee on taxation reported adversely on the petition of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston that the rate of interest payable by cities and towns on abatements of taxes be established at 2 per cent per annum.

The same committee reported adversely on a petition of Thomas F. Malloy that collectors of taxes be appointed by the state commissioner of corporations and taxation.

Quincy Pat. Ledger 2/9/32

REP. GROSSMAN AT BOSTON BREAKFAST

Rep. Joseph B. Grossman attended the breakfast this morning in the Copley Plaza at Boston in honor of Dr. Nahum Sokolow of London, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Rep. Grossman was invited to the breakfast by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

Thursday noon, Rep. Grossman has been invited by Gov. Joseph B. Ely to attend a luncheon for Dr. Sokolow.

WOBURN TIMES 2/13/32

WOULD ENFORCE COLLECTION OF MOTOR TAXES

Mayor Curley of Boston is sponsoring a movement to amend the law so that automobile owners must present a receipt showing that his motor excise tax had been paid for the previous year before he can get registration plates for the following year. Under the present law, automobile owners have been able to evade the motor excise tax by just postponing payment. The only means of enforcing collection is through the process of constable collection. Many excise taxes are now outstanding because of this situation, but constable collection will be immediately invoked.

The motor excise tax took the place of the former local property tax on automobiles and is based on the average tax rate for the state, not the local tax rate. It resulted in more revenue for the state but less taxation for Woburn motorists individually, and it did bring in revenue heretofore evaded by deferring purchase or registration of a car until after April 1st of each year.

CONCORD MONITOR 2/9/32

Boston Police Head Opposes Pay Slash

BOSTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Three petitions were filed in Supreme Court today by Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman in his fight to prevent the city of Boston from abandoning the "step-up" rate of pay increase to policemen, as ordered by Mayor James M. Curley. The petitions name the city, Mayor Curley and several other city officials as respondents.

One petition asked a writ of mandamus to compel the city to meet pay increases under the existing step-up method. Another asked a writ of certiorari to quash proceedings of the city of Boston designed to prevent policemen from accepting sums offered them without waiving rights to increase under the step-up system. The third petition, jled in behalf of Patrolman Thomas E. Barron, also asked a writ of mandamus for his salary under the step-up method.

Hultman charged that refusal of the city to meet step-up increases constitutes a decrease in pay and is in violation of the law.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/11/32

If Jouett Shouse's advice is taken by the Smith leaders, the delegates supported by them in the April presidential primary will not be instructed. Gov Ely has given the same advice. The delegates-at-large said to have been agreed upon already by the Smith leaders appear to meet all possible tests including that of being able to stand without being hitched to a formal pledge. The fact that Mayor Curley's name is omitted from the published list is significant of the care that was taken in making up the slate. But Boston's mayor will doubtless go to the Chicago convention as a delegate if he insists upon it. He was delegate to the Houston convention. He might easily win in a Boston congressional district as candidate for district delegate, if it should become inadvisable for him to try to be a delegate-at-large. The Roosevelt organization has yet to determine whether to file a list of Roosevelt delegates in the Massachusetts primary. The mayor's return home must at least be awaited. There may yet be a Roosevelt campaign in this state, if Homer Cummings's aggressiveness meets a response in the bosom of Mr Curley.

WOR. TEL. 2/12/32

WACHUSETT PARK BILL ADVANCES

Now Faces Senate and Ways and Means Committee

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Despite an adverse report from the legislative committee on legal affairs, Rep. George McLeod of Clinton led a successful fight in the House of Representatives this afternoon for establishment of a park by the Metropolitan district commission at the Wachuset dam in Clinton. The bill was substituted for the report by a vote of 71 to 31. The bill still must face the Senate and the ways and means committee.

Representative McLeod explained in detail the situation at the dam which annually attracts hundreds of sightseers. The original bill called for an appropriation of $25,000 for the project, but Representative McLeod offered an amendment reducing the appropriation to $12,500.

The House, after accepting without debate the unfavorable report on Mayor Curley's bill for abolition of the State Board of Tax Appeals, spent the greater part of the afternoon quibbling over adverse reports.

Worcester Tel. 2/14/32

Saltonstall Impresses In Lincoln Day Speech

Youthful Speaker Looms as Excellent G.O.P. Material—Youngman's Oratorical Fire Missing

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Depend on the annual Lincoln day dinner of the Middlesex Republican club for significant political developments! This year it revealed Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House of Representatives as most promising material for future high honors from the G. O. P.

Lieut. Gov. William S. Youngman and President Gaspar G. Bacon of the Senate each made political addresses, but the impression left by the sane and sensible remarks of the youthful speaker was unmistakable. There was respectful and automatic applause for the other orators, but Mr. Saltonstall's reception at the conclusion of his talk amounted to an ovation.

The gathering evidently liked the direct manner in which Mr. Saltonstall attained his points. Not the least important of his remarks was the declaration for a change in the prohibition law, modified with his belief "that it is a fair thing to advocate a referendum on the question." It was his first public statement on prohibition.

Speaker Saltonstall has been in the background of the hurly-burly preparations for this year's candidacies. Many have thought this due to his indecision, but, in reality, others have beaten him to it as he did not desire to disturb harmony.

Party Comes First

Even now his future is problematical, but if he continues to make the impression he did Friday night, it will not be surprising if his friends demand that he enter the lists for some state office. They will contend that others are making the contests and his candidacy will not be a greater disturbance to harmony. At least he cannot be accused of seeking to advance personal ambitions at the sacrifice of party unity.

Mr. Saltonstall, although not discussed in early slates of the Republican party, may be a candidate yet. Unusual significance attaches to his prohibition declaration. It may have been to prepare the way.

This was the principal development at the Middlesex dinner this year. Two years ago, it will be remembered, the then Dist. Atty. Robert T. Bushnell of Middlesex county, who was looking longingly at the nomination for lieutenant governor wrecked whatever chance he had with his criticism of Mr. Youngman's handshaking proclivities, although he did not call him by name. The reaction was anything but favorable and Mr. Bushnell has not been regarded since as a probable candidate for any office.

A year ago President Bacon came out with a ringing declaration for change in the dry law and immediately became the hope of the "wet" wing of the party for the office of chief executive.

Bacon Vigorous Orator

Mr. Bacon's address this year was listened to with more than ordinary attention for it is realized that when the legislative session is finished he will announce for lieutenant governor. Like all his addresses, it was a scholarly discourse, despite the fear that if he didn't hurry he would trespass on the time bought on the radio by Mr. Youngman—even as Mayor Curley treaded on Governor Ely's toes at the "Victory Dinner" last month.

Mr. Bacon is no pussyfooting candidate. He is by far the most vigorous orator of the potential candidates for Republican nominations. He will have opposition in the primaries from Councillor Chester I. Campbell of Quincy and former Mayor Ralph Bauer of Lynn. Both Mr. Campbell and Mr. Bauer are regarded as "drys," so Mr. Bacon, on paper, looks like an easy winner unless another candidate intrudes to split the "wet" vote.

At that, Councillor Campbell cannot be taken lightly. He is a dangerous opponent for he is a prodigious campaigner and a regular dynamo of activity. He has established excellent connections which will help him in his fight and he is close to the powerful motor vehicle industry. There is talk that it would not be surprising if both former Governor Fuller and Frank A. Goodwin threw their support to him. If they do it will be a more difficult fight for Mr. Bacon.

"Action" Is Paramount

Mr. Bacon's contribution Friday night was along the line of harmony which the Massachusetts Republican club has been preaching under the guidance of its hustling president, Judson Hannigan. He pleaded that the party program be fashioned after the sentiment of the majority.

"First of all, it should be a program of action, not denunciation," he said. "Secondly, it should be stated as clear as the English language can be made."

Mr. Bacon will be opposed to any program that is a mixture of denunciation, declamation and conciliation. He wants the Republican party to face every issue squarely and to avoid "evasive clauses and phrases which attempt to please everybody and which actually fool nobody." He evidently had the divided opinion on the prohibition law in mind and was fearful that some plank might be adopted which would make the party subject to criticism of dodging the issue.

"Once we have agreed on our platform," he said, "let us stand on it confidently and without subterfuge."

Caution Is Necessary

There will be interest in the reaction to the first militant attack Mr. Youngman has made on Governor Ely's administration. The lieutenant governor has changed his style of oratory and it robs him of much of his forcefulness. Many commented on the change at the Middlesex dinner and expressed the hope that he would return to his more vigorous method of campaigning of other years.

His present method does not allow for the emphasis on the points which should arouse enthusiasm. Possibly he is faced with the difficulty that many excellent speakers encounter when they read their addresses. Governor Ely is always at his best without a manuscript and Mr. Youngman has talked to much better advantage than he did last night.

There are doubtless many vulnerable spots in the present administration, but they are more difficult of attack because of the divided control of the state government. Meticulous care is needed so assaults will not prove a boomerang. Governor Ely has the opportunity to fall back on the defense that many of his actions had the support of either a Republican council or a Republican Legislature. There is one instance where the president of the Senate, though not obliged to vote, asked to be recorded on a bond issue included in the administration program for extension of public works.

Figures Unimpressive

Mr. Youngman has taken the only proper ground of attack that the borrowings for relief of unemployment were wasteful because the aid they gave was less than the burden they placed on industry through inreased taxation, and, indirectly, probably increased unemployment. A difficulty in this line of attack, however, is the necessity for recitation of statistics. These are not impressive unless they have emphatic points.

There is danger also that an attack on any effort to relieve unemployment may not have a popular response.

For instance, it is not difficult to imagine the resourceful Mr. Ely replying in an early speech that the lieutenant governor admits his program gave 800 more steady jobs, and adding with dramatic effect "if producing jobs for workmen to feed their starving families is a matter for criticism, then I am guilty." Governor Ely always has been disappointed at the small amount given him of his $20,000,000 bond issue request. He received little more than half of his request, and then not at his own terms. He is likely to use this fact in rebuttal of criticism of his unemployment program.

Response Awaited

It is not that Mr. Youngman has not found the proper avenue of attack, but how the public will respond. It seems his most convincing point is the allegation that "the wastefulness last year and this year is to be paid for out of the pockets of public employes." He can attack the governor for seeking to reduce salaries, not because economy this year may not make it necessary, but on the basis that it would not have been necessary if it were not for the asserted "extravagance" of last year.

Contd

WOR. TEL. 2/14/32

This was evident, it is maintained, at the recent Victory dinner at the Statler, where he attracted the largest crowd in the history of the big dining room.

One Big Difficulty

One of the difficulties, however, will be the decision of Mr. Smith to make no fight for delegates which will preclude gaining his consent to have the delegates appear on the ballot pledged to him.

The Roosevelt followers have expressed doubt that Smith would eventually be a candidate and one answer to their decision to put a slate in the field may be the fear that the delegation would go wherever Smith wanted it to. With this in mind the recent announcement of the unofficial "friendly to Smith" slate was scanned with concern because of the absence of any known to be favorable to Roosevelt to protect his interests if Smith withdrew. In some quarters the failure of Mayor Curley to have a place on this slate despite his prominence in Democracy was regarded as a defi to him to make a fight for Roosevelt. Opinion among many observers was that the Smith followers believed if he did so he would lose strength if he assayed later to run for governor.

LYNN ITEM 2/16/32

SON OF GOV. ROOSEVELT MAY BE CANDIDATE

"Jimmy" of Cambridge Opens Campaign for Candidates Pledged to Father.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1932.—(AP)—James J. Roosevelt has taken the stump in Massachusetts to rally the Commonwealth's Democrats tohis father's standard.

"Jimmy," as he is familiarly known to the younger Democrats of Cambridge, his home, yesterday opened a ampaign for delegates to the party's national convention pledged to his father, Governor Roosevelt of New York. There was talk in political circles that Jimmy, himself, might seek election as a convention delegate.

Young Roosevelt went to Gocernor Ely's office with Strabo V. Claggett during the day yesterday to announce the opening of the Roosevelt drive. Ely smiled and said, "That's good."

Later Claggett said that he, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville would probably seek election as delegates-at-large and "it was also possible that James Roosevelt would run" along with Michael O'Leary, former Demoratic State committee member, and John Backus of New Bedford.

SPRINGFIELD REP 2/16/32

Roosevelt Challenge to Battle

Loyalty to his father may account for young James Roosevelt's dramatic assumption of leadership in this state of an aggressive primary campaign for delegates pledged to Gov Roosevelt's presidential candidacy. In whatever way it was inspired, the young man's performance in raising aloft the Roosevelt flag in open defiance of the strong Democratic organization is well calculated to command public attention. The event was even well staged, for the son of the New York governor raided the State House to notify Gov Ely in person that a battle was ahead.

This initiative may have consequences of some importance. But it may be said at once that the Roosevelt cause must have much stronger support in Massachusetts in order to make a formidable showing than the defeated Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1930, Strabo Claggett, can bring to it. Mayor Curley is still at Havana restoring his nerves to the required robustness in soft semitropical airs and gorgeous sunshine. That he was consulted by the younger Roosevelt before the aggressive campaign was launched can only be surmised. It is difficult to believe, at all events, that on his return Boston's mayor will bench himself during so crucial a championship series. A free hitter like Curley may be expected to take his accustomed place in the batting order.

There is a wider significance in young James Roosevelt's declaration of war. It means, apparently, that hereafter the Roosevelt strategy is to be a general offensive over a broad front. And, to adopt the vernacular of pugilism, there will be no pulling of punches. If the governor of New York desires to identify himself in campaigning with the tradition of the great Roosevelt, he can do no other.

NO. ADAMS TRANSCRIPT 2/16/32

YOUNG ROOSEVELT TO ASSIST FATHER

Takes Stump in Massachusetts in Behalf of Latter's Candidacy.

Boston, Feb. 16—(A.P.)—James J. Roosevelt has taken the stump in Massachusetts to rally the Commonwealth's Democrats to his father's standard.

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SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/10/32

Young Roosevelt May Be Delegate

Son of Presidential Candidate Suggested for Massachusetts Ticket.

BOSTON, Feb. 16—(AP) James J. Roosevelt has taken the stump in Massachusetts to rally the Commonwealth's Democrats to his father's standard.

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WOR. TELEGRAM 2/14/32

The Smith Statement

Well, that's ancient history; but pertinent now. The Smith statement is somewhat less final in phraseology than the Coolidge statement of 1920 —and it is less likely to nominate him.

The Smith statement does one thing, and does it with precision and force. It gives him domination over the coming convention. Under the circumstances he had four choices of procedure. One was to remain silent—which he wished to do. Conditions forbade it. He had to make a statement. There were three he could make: One, that he would seek the nomination. Second, that under no circumstances would he accept a nomination. Third—what he did say. Silence would have been fatuous and was impossible. Unequivocal announcement of his candidacy would have subjected him to attack and would have put him on the defensive—a poor political position. Complete self-removal from consideration would have destroyed all his authority in the party—he would have become just an ex-candidate. His statement leaves him in authority—increases his authority.

Mayor Curley's Position

Where does all this leave James Michael Curley? That is what may particularly concern Massachusetts voters, in view of Mr. Curley's entirely legitimate aspirations towards the governorship. The quick assumption has been that the events of the week have sidetracked Mr. Curley; that he is left in the lurch. This, because Massachusetts is, so far as the Democratic party is concerned (and some of the Republican voters, to be sure) a Smith state. With Smith out, it took kindly to Roosevelt, though there is much Baker and some Ritchie sentiment here too. With Smith in, there is no one else. The Roosevelt, Baker and Ritchie sentiment is blanketed and smothered by the Smith enthusiasm.

However, suppose the Smith statement proves not to mean a Smith nomination. Suppose it works around to help, not hinder, Roosevelt. Suppose the Roosevelt chances gain strength. Suppose, if your supposing apparatus can stand the strain, that in the end Governor Smith lines up with Roosevelt. Where does Mr. Curley stand then? Not so badly.

MANCHESTER N.H. UNION 2/15/32

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN WARMING UP.

Quickly following the announcement that Governor Ely of Massachusetts was coming to Manchester to pep up the enthusiasm for former Governor Smith's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President, came a report from Boston that Mayor Curley would come here also do the same thing for Governor Roosevelt. These reports are chiefly interesting as showing the deep concern by the followers of the two New York men in what New Hampshire may do in the Presidential primary March 8. The Ely appearance has been postponed, if not cancelled, and it is not unlikely the same thing may happen in the case of Curley's coming, at least until it is definitely known whether or not Governor Ely is to come.

Some of the New Hampshire Democrats are dubious about the reaction that would follow the introduction of outside speakers in a New Hampshire campaign, and the change in the plans about Governor Ely's Manchester speaking engagement indicates that their fears have been conveyed to the national leaders, who naturally are unfamiliar with the conditions here. Various moves that have been made since Governor Smith's statement defining his attitude have led to a belief that coordination among the delegate candidates and supporters of both men has been more conspicuous by its absence than otherwise. The meeting held in Manchester last week by the Roosevelt delegates at the instance of National Committeeman Jackson was frankly a move to get together, and the reports are that before the filing period ends next Thursday, the Roosevelt slate will show evidence of apparent harmony, by a reduction in the number of candidates to the number entitled to have credentials.

At present the Smith delegate filings have not exceeded the number of places in the delegation, hence the Smith workers' problem is different from that of the Roosevelt organizers. The present weakness of the Smith movement, as it has been from the first, is the apparent centralization of enthusiasm in Manchester and the absence of candidates for delegate outside of the largest city. Manchester has the greatest number of Democratic votes, but it is not good political tactics to fill prac-

BURLINGTON VT. FREE-PRESS 2/15/32

The New York Sun a few days ago stated that the Roosevelt forces in New England on the day in question were conferring in Vermont and New Hampshire. Word received at the Roosevelt headquarters was to the effect that Roosevelt would carry the primaries in both States. The primary in New Hampshire will be the next important test, and it will be watched with the keenest interest. If Governor Roosevelt were to win a smashing victory in New Hampshire it would manifestly be a great boost for the New York executive.

However, Smith is conceded to have the edge in Massachusetts with Governor Ely and Senator Walsh for him, while Mayor Curley of Boston and ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss are leading the Roosevelt forces. A defeat for Smith in the Bay State would be almost as disastrous for him as would be a defeat for Roosevelt in the Granite State. Reports from New Hampshire conflict at this time as to the respective prospects for Smith and Roosevelt.

N.Y. HERALD. TRIBUNE FEB. 14. 1932

Smith Expected To Be Entered In 2 Primaries

Likely to Permit Name To Be Used in Massachusetts and California Voting

Campaign To Be Widened

Gov. Ely Plans to Make Issue With Roosevelt Clear Cut

By Edwin S. McIntosh

The Alfred E. Smith-for-President campaign is to be expanded considerably within the next few weeks, it was learned yesterday, and that expansion probably will include Mr. Smith's giving his formal consent to the entry of his name in at least two state Democratic primaries. They are Massachusetts and California.

In conformity with his statement of a week ago that he would make no preconvention campaign to obtain the support of delegates, Mr. Smith is expected to refrain from voluntary entry in any primary. But the insistence upon an opportunity to elect instructed delegations from those two states is said to be so strong that, when a formal request for his consent is made, Mr. Smith wil lbe strongly inclined to permit the use of his name.

His friends contend that, if he does not himself conduct an active campaign, the mere act of consenting to entry in a primary would constitute no violation of his declared position of neutrality.

Masschusetts Drive Expected

The insistence from Massachusetts is particularly strong. As soon as Mr. Smith indicated his willingness to accept another nomination, Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts declared that the New Yorker'ss friends there would not be satified with that retiring attitude. Without Mr. Smith's consent, which the law requires, they could put a ticket of unpledged but pro-Smith delegates in the primary, but the Smith people of Massachusetts wish to make the issue clear cut. That is said to be not only because of their admiration for Mr. Smith, but they are anxious to administer a decisive defeat to Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, outstanding Bay State protagonist of Governor Fra nklin D. Roosevelt.

What the Roosevelt people will do about a primary ticket in Massachusetts has not yet been decided, though they have promised that if Mr. Smith's name is entered the electorate will have an opportunity to express a preference. This attitude has been taken to mean that the Curley faction is planning to put an unpledged ticket in the field, if Governor Roosevelt decides not to take the chance of direct defeat in that strongly pro-Smith state by entering his own name.

No action has been taken either by Mr. Smith or Mr. Roosevelt in connection with the Massachusetts primary yet, and a definite declaration will not be necessary for some time to come, since the last day for filing petitions will not arrive until March 22. The primary is April 26.

New England to Be aBttleground

The prospective developments in Massachusetts and elsewhere in the East, however, have marked New England as the early battleground between the Smith and Roosevelt forces.

The lines for a primary fight in New Hampshire, March 8, are already drawn. Governor Ely and other Smith speakers will begin campaigning the last of this week, the opening date of the Smith campaign there having been set back from next Tuesday to next Thursday. The Roosevelt people likewise will send in a string of spellbinders.

There are no other primaries in New England, but stiff organization fights are expected between Smith and Roosevelt in Maine, Vermont, where a Smith movement was started last week, and in Connecticut, where the activities of Homer S. Cummings and others in the last few days have put the Roosevelt campaign well under way. In Connecticut the Roosevelt people may tie their fortunes to the favorite son possibilities of Governor Wilbur L. Cross.

News of definite reactions to the Smith announcement in the far West have brought out California as an encouraging battleground. His views on prohibition are said to have appealed particularly to a large section of voters.

Mr. Smith has been informed that an organization has been set up for him in every one of the 3,400 voting precincts in Los Angeles, and that the work of chosing a slate of candidates for delegates in each of the state's twenty-four districts is already well under way. A very vigorous fight is being planned in California, since that is one of the states upon which the Roosevelt people had pinned considerable hope. A sharply growing sentiment for Speaker John N. Garner there, the Smith supporters believe, will work out to the advantage of Mr. Smith.

May File in California

There, as in Massachusetts, the Smith advocates are reported to seek a straight out fight with the consent of Mr. Smith to enter his name, rather than to run an unpledged ticket. Mr. Smith will have until March 24 to file. The primary date is May 3.

Mr. Smith's supporters further profess to be surprised at the reaction in his favor in some of the Rocky Mountain states, which heretofore had been regarded as virtually in the Roosevelt bag. While no plans of battle have yet been made, Mr. Smith's friends say they have found the outlook for him in Nevada, Montana, Idaho and Arizona much brighter than they had anticipated.

The Smith program in the Middle West also is yet in an uncrystallized situation. Smith scouts will undertake a survey of that territory in the near future.

It is not believed, however, that Mr. Smith's name will be entered in the Illinois primary, nor will that of Governor Roosevelt. Both sides are understood to regard that state as securely staked out for Senator James Hamilton Lewis, with Melvin A. Traylor as a probable second choice. Governor Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, is a claimant to strength there also, while Governor Roosevelt holds some popularity in the rural sections. The close political affinity between Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, and Mayor Anton J. Cermak, of Chicago, is regarded as favorable to Mr. Smith when the final convention scramble comes for the Illinois vote.

The Smith camp, at least, looks upon Michigan as likely to follow the lead of Illinois and does not now expect to make and particular fight there. The Roosevelt people have not decided definitely, but may make an effort to capture the delegation. Governor Roosevelt, having had strong indorsement in Wisconsin, is expected to go into the primary. The Smith side is undecided.

The remaining state in which a heated and probably bitter fight is expetced between Mr. Smith and Governor Roosevelt is Pennsylvania. The Democratic organization of that state has already split into two separately constituted factions over these candicacies. No consent is required there, and both names are expected to be on the primary ballot April 26.

It is now regarded as a foregone conclusion what neither Governor Roosevelt nor Mr. Smith can go to the national convention with the support of his home state delegation, a circumstance which is looked upon with more complacency by Mr. Smith than by the Governor.

SPRINGFIELD UNION
2/15/32

Roosevelt May Block Fight in Bay State

Curley Not Helping Roosevelt's Cause—Sentiment Among Bay State Democrats for Unpledged Delegation

The announcement that a group of Democratic leaders propose to start a campaign for Roosevelt delegates to the Democratic national convention promises to open up a lively state-wide fight. Strabo V. Claggett, former Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor; Michael J. O'Leary, former chairman of the state committee; John Backus of New Bedford, member of the state committee, and Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville now announce they are out for Roosevelt and intend to fight for Roosevelt delegates.

One question which remains to be settled, however, is whether Gov. Roosevelt will allow the use of his name as a definite candidate in the primaries. His son, James J. Roosevelt, stated yesterday that he believed that his father would agree that his name should be formally entered, but apparently he was not prepared to make a positive statement on this point. "Jimmie," who is a resident of Cambridge and engaged in business in Boston, is an energetic and enthusiastic young Democrat who has, of course, been active in behalf of his father, but whose inexperienced moves in Massachusetts have sometimes caused the governor considerable embarrassment.

When Mayor Curley called on Gov. Roosevelt at Albany a couple of weeks ago, he gave out an interview suggesting that the governor had authorized the use of his name in the primaries in Massachusetts. Immediately afterward, however, the governor announced that he had not taken any such step and that he had invited Senator David I. Walsh to be his guest at Albany and wished to talk the Massachusetts situation over with him. It has been well understood that Gov. Roosevelt knew that the political leaders of Massachusetts as a whole would favor Al Smith for the nomination and would be disposed to throw their votes to him as long as he had a chance.

Second Choice

The real question has been where the votes of the Massachusetts delegation will go after it became apparent that Smith was out of the picture, as it has been generally believed he would be after a few complimentary ballots. After Smith the general opinion has been that Massachusetts sentiment was with Roosevelt. At least this has been the case until recently. One thing that has alienated some of Roosevelt's friends in Massachusetts has been the appropriation of his boom by Mayor Curley who not only has a legion of enemies around the state, but also has plenty of them in the city of Boston itself.

Early in the game, Curley became convinced that there was a strong sentiment in Massachusetts for Roosevelt and that Roosevelt would be nominated. He then not only declared his support for the New York governor, but he proceeded to get very much into the limelight as a Roosevelt leader. Previously, he had been strong for the nomination of Owen D. Young. Curley's activity on behalf of Roosevelt aroused many who had been very friendly to the New York governor. It is said that some demands have been made on Roosevelt that he repudiate Curley, but his friends say that he could hardly tell the mayor of Boston that he didn't want his support, when as is claimed, Curley had acted on his own account and without being asked for any cooperation by the Roosevelt people.

Unpledged

Since Al Smith's announcement that while he was not a candidate, if his friends wanted to vote for him he would not refuse to stand, there has been a noticeable development of sentiment among some of the political leaders who are almost sure to be on the Massachusetts delegation that it will be a good thing if they can go to Chicago unpledged, although declaring first for Smith. It is argued that under these conditions, when it is apparent that Smith is out of it, it will be better for them not to be committed either publicly or privately to Gov Roosevelt, for they will then be free to trade in any direction they like.

It is undoubtedly because of the promotion of this idea that Claggett, O'Leary, Backus, Murphy and some of the others are now agitating for a primary campaign for a Roosevelt list of delegates. Whether such a list will be put forward formally is going to depend upon whether Gov. Roosevelt consents to the use of his name as he must do if the delegates are to be bound by such pledge. If he takes no action, of course a list of delegates can run as unpledged, but with the announcement that they will be for Roosevelt. If a straight campaign for a Roosevelt slate is made it is pretty sure to stir up something of a row. The plea for a Smith delegation is sure to be attacked vigorously on the ground that those who are seeking votes as supporters of Smith are not sincere and are only intent on using Smith's name for the purpose of being elected delegates and being free without committing themselves to the voters to occupy a trading position at the convention.

Senator Walsh is expected home from Washington next Saturday and before he returns to the Capitol it is supposed that some understandings will be reached about the Massachusetts delegation.

Split in New Hampshire

Meanwhile, the announcement that Gov. Ely was going to New Hampshire to take a hand in the primary campaign there for Smith has stirred up considerable criticism in the neighboring state. Smith is very strong in Manchester and the delegates who have filed for him are popular. He will, therefore, probably get a part of the state delegation. In the rest of the state, however, the chances are that Roosevelt delegates will be elected. Gov. Ely's willingness to take a hand in the contest is being attacked on the ground that he has no business to interfere in a fight within the party in another state. The situation has tempted the Roosevelt contingent to go after Mayor Curley in order to offset Ely and so the real Ely-Curley fight for the gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts may begin in New Hampshire within the next 10 days.

SPRINGFIELD UNION
2/15/32

ROOSEVELT IN BAY STATE

[John D. Merrill in Boston Globe.]

No one knows what Mayor Curley, now in Cuba, will do about the election of the Massachusetts delegation. The other leaders in the state are disposed to let him alone. One of the stories now in circulation is that Mr Curley's trip to Albany, after which he made the statement that ex-Gov Smith should nominate Gov Roosevelt in the national convention, was, to some extent at least, responsible for Mr Smith's statement that he would accept the presidential nomination. The latter's friends in Massachusetts were disturbed by what Mayor Curley had said and they at once got in touch with the candidate of four years ago.

The feeling is growing that Gov Roosevelt will not file a list of delegates here. Almost everybody believes he would make a poor showing and also give offense to those pledged to Mr Smith, but still by no means hostile of Gov Roosevelt. If it appears in the convention—and many of the best informed politicians believe it will appear—that ex-Gov Smith cannot be nominated, Mr Roosevelt would be at a disadvantage if he had previously made a fight against the Massachusetts delegation. In other words, the present governor of New York has been advised to keep out of Massachusetts in the primary so that he may have a chance of getting support from this state after the first few ballots in the national convention.

SPRINGFIELD REP. 2/16/32

ROOSEVELT FIGHT TAKEN TO SMITH HEADQUATERS OF ELY IN STATE HOUSE

YOUNG ROOSEVELT OPENS BAY STATE FIGHT FOR FATHER

James Fires Salvo in Campaign For Delegates to National Convention

LEADERS STATE PLANS IN GOV ELY'S OFFICE

Sudden Attack Surprises Democratic Circles Where Smith is Believed Strongly Entrenched

Boston, Feb. 15—(AP)—James J. Roosevelt, lieutenant in the forces of his father's army of supporters for the Democratic presidential nomination, today unfurled the family battle flag in the face of the Massachusetts enemy.

Young Roosevelt fired the opening salvo in a campaign for delegates to the party's national convention pledged to his father, Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York. The echo brought the revelation that James might seek election as a delegate to the convention.

Call on Gov Ely

The supporters of the New York governor will wage a vigorous campaign and they carried notice of their intent to the enemy headquarters—the office of the Smith-supporting Gov Joseph B. Ely.

With Strabo V. Claggett, unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor at the last election, James went to the governor's office at the State House and announced the opening of their drive. Ely smiled and said, "That's good."

Later Claggett said that he, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, and Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, probably would seek election as delegates-at-large and it was "also possible that James Roosevelt would run along with Michael O'Leary, formerly of the Democratic state committee, and John Backus of New Bedford.

James sounded the call to arms at Lowell while addressing the Kiwanis club and late joined the delegation which visited Gov Ely.

Young Roosevelt's Declaration

Democratic circles of the state were set aflutter by the sudden attack of the Roosevelt forces, which many expected to remain out of the contest in Massachusetts because of the predominance of Smith men in the councils of the party.

In spite of the sudden burst of activity the Rooseveltians refused steadfastly to say whether or not the New York governor approved of their activities and, in fact, had authorized the campaign in the Bay state.

At Lowell the Kiwanians were told by the younger Roosevelt that his father had the most united backing of any Democratic nominee. He acknowledged the strong tendency toward Smith in Massachusetts, but said the supporters of his father were going to make the fight.

He added, "The Democratic party is big enough to hold ex-Gox Smith and all its other leaders with Gov Roosevelt, my father, as its presidential nominee.

"By coming into Massachusetts we do not intend to belittle Mr Smith or any other candidate. As a matter of fact we feel that Mr Smith has been a great leader of the Democratic party since the last presidential campaign and that he has done much to deserve the popularity he has been accorded here in the East.

"We must all remember the East is only one section of this country and that the vast population of the South and West is just as much entitled to its opinions as we who live in the East. The time is ripe for a change and all parts of the country must be united insofar as that is possible.

"Gov Roosevelt at the present time has the most united backing of any of the candidates who have been mentioned as possible presidential candidates.

"It is well that we have a man with a strong eastern background as our candidate and when we have such a man with the strong backing in other sections as Gov Roosevelt, my father, has we should and will do all that we can to secure his nomination and eventual election."

When the scene of action changed to the State House Claggett took charge. He told Ely of the intentions of the Roosevelt proponents, but later he declined to say whether or not Gov Roosevelt sponsored the plan. He said the campaign would be pushed in every district for the election of district delegates, while an intensive drive would be waged also in the case of the election of delegates-at-large. He maintained that even if one Roosevelt delegate were elected the object "he had in mind" would be served.

The only outstanding Democratic leader of the state who heretofore had declared for Roosevelt was Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who is now in Cuba for a visit. All others have declared for Smith, who carried Massachusetts at the last national election.

Worcester Tel. 2/16/32

DRIVE STARTS FOR ROOSEVELT

Claggett Informs Ely of Plans in Behalf of N. Y. Governor

INTER-PARTY FIGHT

Curley's Stand Against Smith Will Test His Leadership

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Feb. 15—Definite decision to make Massachusetts a battle ground for the forces of Alfred E. Smith and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York was made late today.

The battle will be fought at the April primaries for control of the Bay State delegation to the Chicago convention. Supporters of Roosevelt announced they would put a complete ticket in the field to oppose the "friendly to Smith" slate of the leaders.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, now sojourning in the South, will head the at-large delegation slate. This body will also probably include James Roosevelt, son of the governor, who is living in Cambridge, former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, Strabo V. Claggett, John H. Backus of New Bedford, Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville and Whitfield Tuck of Winchester.

Challenge to Ely

The challenge of the Roosevelt supporters was carried to the executive office of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, recognized Smith leader, late this afternoon by Mr. Claggett, who in 1930 ran on the same ticket with the governor as the candidate for lieutenant governor.

If the news that his leadership of Democracy is to be questioned the governor did not reveal it.

Mr. Claggett was talking to a group of reporters in the outer offices, explaining his mission to the chief executive when Mr. Ely emerged from his private sanctum.

"We're going to put a Roosevelt ticket in the field in Massachusetts and I thought we ought to tell you about it," said Claggett.

"That's good," said the governor turning away to greet "Jimmy" Roosevelt and remind him of a luncheon engagement. There was no further discussion of the Roosevelt candidacy, despite the eagerness of the few in the executive chambers to catch every word of the conversation.

James Roosevelt did not come to the executive chambers with Mr. Claggett and his presence at a time when the important decision was given to the governor was explained as a mere coincidence. Mr. Roosevelt had delivered a vigorous address in Lowell in behalf of his father's candidacy and had come from there to the State House to see the governor who is his neighbor and friend.

Beneath the calmness with which the Roosevelt announcement was received by Democratic leaders tonight there portends what is expected to be one of the most bitter presidential primary campaigns that the state has ever witnessed, involved as it is with the local state situation. Not only will it be a fight to control the Bay State delegation to the Chicago convention, but on the outcome will rest to a large extent the future Massachusetts leadership of the party.

Although Mayor Curley is in the South, there was belief tonight that he was fully aware that before his return, a Roosevelt drive would be launched on the success of which will depend whether he will contest with Governor Ely for the gubernatorial nomination next fall.

The fact that it is necessary for a presidential candidate to give his consent to the pledging of delegates has caused speculation if the New York governor would permit a slate in Massachusetts. Leaders in the Roosevelt movement said the governor was not aware of their action, but they had no doubt he would respond to their request to stand delegates pledged to his cause. The activity of his son in his behalf in this state was regarded as indicative of the disposition of Governor Roosevelt. The son said tonight that he had little doubt but what his father would give his assent.

Still Admire Smith

The Roosevelt supporters in throwing down the gauntlet to the Smith admirers contend that it is not because they have less admiration for the 1928 nominee, but because they do not believe he can be elected if nominated, and that Mr. Roosevelt can. On that basis they believe that there will be an immediate rallying of democracy to their cause.

The national significance of making Massachusetts a battleground cannot be discounted for the Bay State is regarded as the most ardent Smith state in the union, not excepting his own state of New York. Gov. Ely and Senator David I. Walsh have contended from the very first that Massachusetts still is with Smith and that until he voluntarily removed himself as a contender for the nomination the local Democracy would consider no other candidate. The result of the primaries will be watched throughout the nation.

The Massachusetts voters will watch it with particular interest for in reality it is a test of leadership between Mayor Curley on one side and Gov. Ely, Senators Walsh and Coolidge and Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic state committee on the other. defeat for the Roosevelt slate will mean complete dissipation of the Curley threat to Ely.

Ely-Curley Fight

With so much at stake it is certain that the brief period before the primaries on April 26 will see a tremendous campaign on both sides with the Smith supporters taking the stump for his cause. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that the bitterness of the fight may bring personalities between Curley and his foes that ordinarily would be held in reserve until next Fall.

Mayor Curley is recognized as the foremost Roosevelt supporter in the nation and has been in frequent conference with the New York governor. He has distributed thousands of Roosevelt buttons all bearing on the reverse "compliments of Mayor Curley" and has initiated a nation-wide organization in support of the governor. Samples of the buttons recently shown to Governor Roosevelt in Albany did not meet with his entire approval

Smith leaders were inclined to accept the Roosevelt candidacy in Massachusetts lightly tonight. They took the position that he had a perfect right to enter the primaries but that it was a bit presumptious on his part to make a fight in a state which has been so strongly for "Al Smith." Some took the view that it was indication that his campaign for the presidential nomination was reaching a desperate point.

Roosevelt Program

The program of the Roosevelt forces, however, was forecast to some extent by Sunday's activities when Claggett issued a statement in support of the New York governor and critising "Smith's mistake" in being receptive and Mayor Murphy lauded Roosevelt on the radio. That their plans would extend to a complete set of delegation-at-large and in each of the 15 congressional districts was somewhat of a surprise, however, as it was believed they might be content to run a few more prominent Roosevelt men in an effort to intrude on the official slate sufficiently to get a fair representation.

Other than the more prominent Roosevelt men mentioned by Claggett as probable delegates there was also heard the names of William H. Masters who has been close to Curley in the past, James E. Heslin of Lowell, John A. (Jerry) Watson, Michael A. O'Leary, former chairman of state committee, and Charles H. McGlue, Lynn, another former chairman.

It has been noted that on Roosevelt's visits to Massachusetts he has been in consultation with Mr. Backus of New Bedford, who was an assistant United States attorney in this state during the Wilson administration, and Mayor Murphy. Some of the others mentioned have chosen to be more friendly with Mayor Curley than Governor Ely. Mr. Tuck is the head of Mayor Curley's nation-wide league for Roosevent.

Imposing Smith Slate

The Roosevelt slate to succeed, however, will have to eliminate some of the most widely known Democrats in Massachusetts who have already been tentatively selected for the Smith slate by the leaders. This slate will include as delegates-at-large, except for a few changes that may come later, Governor Ely, Senator Walsh, Senator Coolidge, Chairman Donahue, Mrs. Nellie A. Millea of Worcester; Mrs. Helen I. Doherty McGillicuddy, vice chairman of the state committee; Mrs. Jessie Woodrow Sayre, daughter of the late President Wilson; Daniel W. Gallagher, Boston attorney; former Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston; former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston; Gen. Charles H. Cole and Congressman William J. Granfield of Springfield.

The Smith forces will probably launch an active campaign without delay. With few exceptions they contend, tonight, that there is every evidence that Mr. Smith retains the popularity he enjoyed in this state in 1928 when Boston gave him the greatest reception of his campaign.

Comte WOR. TEL 2/16/32

A page might well be copied from the succint manner in which Speakor Saltonstall put the issue:

"The people have seen a Democratic policy of huge public expenditures in city and state, which were calculated to put the unemployed to work, accomplish little except to increase the bonded indebtedness of the cities and of the commonwealth.

"Last year as speaker of the House I went on record in opposition to lavish expenditures of public funds. It was apparent even then that the benefits of such a scheme were doubtful, while an increase in taxes was inevitable. Many others felt as I did, and distrusted any departure from our slogan, 'pay-as-you-go.'

Masses Come First

"I am opposed to legislation that will unnecessarily burden the taxpapers. I do not believe in expensive projects that may benefit a few and which must be paid for by all our people. But I am heartily in favor of projects that seek to better living conditions, health and happiness of our four million citizens. I consider such an atttiude one of good Republicanism, good government and sound politics."

Alfred E. Smith's announcement of his availability for the Democratic presidential nomination has, for the time being, put an end to the threat of Mayor Curley as an opponent of Governor Ely in the September primaries. Mr. Curley's necessity of going through for Gov. Franklin D Roosevelt places him in an unpopular position, intensified during his absence in Cuba by the organization of a Smith slate of delegates-at-large headed by all other leaders of the party.

The only hope of Mayor Curley rests in the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. The public is quick to forget, and if the New York governor is the candidate for president, Mr. Curley will be in a much better position to contest with Mr. Ely.

"Garner and Ely"

The struggle for the presidential nomination will for that reason have a peculiar local interest, for it will have a direct bearing on the gubernatorial situation. The fact is little sentiment is apparent for Governor Roosevelt since Mr. Smith's announcement. There is a feeling among the stalwarts of Democracy, who pin their hope next Fall on Mr. Ely's candidacy for re-election, that Roosevelt's nomination will be detrimental to the Ely cause.

Most of the delegates chosen for the "friendly to Smith" slate are not only with him for the nomination but, if the truth is known, ready to be delivered to the candidate whom Mr. Smith approves, in the event he does not get the nomination. And it may be said that no leader in the Bay State has the remotest idea that Mr. Smith has any intention of being the candidate.

Circumstances may operate, however, to give Mr. Curley his opportunity of being governor. Increasing talk is reaching the State House that more than Texas are giving consideration to a combination of Speaker Garner and Governor Ely as the presidential ticket. There is no question but that Mr. Ely is beginning to attract a following in the other states, particularly in the East, where he is favorably mentioned by Mr. Smith and other leaders at every opportunity.

Ely High in Party

His assignment to go to New Hampshire to speak for the Smith delegates is a recognition of his standing in the high party councils. If he contributes to smashing the Roosevelt slate in the Granite state next month it will serve to bring him into the limelight more prominently than ever before.

The Legislature is continuing at the rapid pace it set during the early weeks and the prospects of completing the session in April or early May still are bright. The speed is possible through the refusal to favor any legislation that requires expenditure not absolutely necessary, or any changes in the laws which are not definitely required. The only waste of time is in the arguments made by proponents against adverse reports on their fantastic proposals.

The House and Senate sessions are lengthening daily, and if the unimportant matters thus far disposed of require as much debate they will be even more protracted when matters of real public concern are reached later.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 2/13/32

CURLEY IS GIVEN COLD SHOULDER IN PARTY SLATE

Names of 12 Prominent Democrats Considered for Delegate-at-Large

Boston, Feb. 13 — Another unofficial slate of 12 prominent Democrats for election as delegates-at-large to the Democratic national convention was advanced yesterday for consideration by unidentified party leaders. The name of Mayor Curley was ignored in the selection from various sections of the state of a group favorable to the renomination of Alfred E. Smith.

The slate consists of Gov Ely, Senators Walsh and Coolidge, Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the state committee, Gen Charles H. Cole, John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor Peters, Daniel J. Gallagher, Congressman William J. Granfield, Mrs Jessie Woodrow Sayre, Dr Helen I. D. McGillicuddy and Mrs Nellie Millea.

All 12, it is known, are sympathetic to Smith's ambition to have the nomination again. It was reported that all of the prospective delegates will be asked to sign a round robin committing themselves to the support of Smith or to the candidate of his choice.

WOR. TEL. 2/15/32

CLAGGETT WILL BACK ROOSEVELT

Deplores Injection of Party Rivalries

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Strabo V. Claggett, Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor, at the last election followed the lead of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston tonight and announced his support of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidential nomination.

Claggett, who in 1928 was a Smith presidential elector, declared that the 1928 nominee, although "one of our most brilliant Americans" has made a serious mistake to allow his name to be considered and has no chance of being nominated.

Mr. Claggett is not on the official slate for delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention and the only speculation created by his announcement was whether he would join with Curley in putting into the field an opposition slate. The official slate will be friendly to Smith.

Mr. Claggett, who in the past has been prominent in the party activities, paid his respect to the leaders in his statement.

"Undoubtedly some of the Democratic leaders now let it appear as though they are in favor of Al Smith's candidacy because of their personal animosities against the Democratic leaders who have already declared in favor of the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt," he said. "This is a most cowardly attitude as they should think only of the future of the Democratic party and not of past political rivalries and misunderstandings. It is childish and absolutely silly for these leaders to stay out of the Roosevelt camp because they think that some other leader might get undue credit and glory for having declared his support of Roosevelt. The Democratic party can and will win with Governor Roosevelt as its candidate. This is too big an opportunity to be imperiled by arguments over local issues or personal likes and dislikes existing among state Democratic leaders."

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Mayor James M. Curley of Boston couldn't come to the radio telephone to discuss Al Smiths' statement because he was dining with the president of Cuba. Maybe if he doesn't run for governor of Massachusetts, he'll be satisfied to run for president of Cuba the next time they have an election. He could count on the help of some Massachusetts leaders if he did. They'd like to see him stay there.

LAWRENCE TRIBUNE 2/16/32

TALKS ON CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CULTURE

Discoursing on "The Catholic Church and Culture," Rev. Paul F. Healey, O. S. A., of St. Mary's church, gave an interesting talk before a large number of members of Lawrence council, 67, Knights of Columbus, at the regular business meeting held last evening in Memorial hall of the K. of C. building.

The talk was an interesting study on what the church has accomplished as a "definite trend towards finer culture for man, in contradistinction to the false culture which has seemingly flourished since the Reformation. The church has at all times advocated and sponsored the true culture and has sought to break down pseudo-culture and pseudo-science of our modern age, until we find now that authors are abandoning the epithet dark for the Middle Ages, for the church and its teachings."

The complete text of Father Healey's talk follows:

"Owing to the conspiracy against truth spoken of by Cardinal Newman at the end of the last century, the Catholic church, which fostered true culture and learning and was the founder of universities, the inspirer and patron of the noblest examples of poetry and painting, sculpture and architecture, appears to be in opposition to intellectual civilization and culture, and is charged with being a lover of darkness, fanatical, retrograde, seeing in the flesh nought but the devil, crushing the aspirations of man after the beautiful, chaining his thought and fearful of science. Obscurantist is the word used to malign her.

"I should have used appeared, since there are already signs of a right about face, thanks to the disillusionment brought about by the breakdown of the pseudo-culture, the pseudo-science of our modern age, and we find authors abandoning the epithet dark, for the Middle Ages, and even the term obscurantist, for the church which fostered the building of the Gothic cathedrals, of the age, and for this very reason, just as Sir Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent could write a book at the end of the World war entitled 'Now It Can Be Told,' so I, in the same spirit, feel that 'Now It Can Be Told' about the church's opposition to the false culture that has obtained and seemingly flourished since the so-called Reformation, of which we are now reaping the whirlwind, without being called a flat-earther.

"Primarily the Catholic church founded by Jesus Christ deals directly with the supernatural end of man, and dispenses the necessary graces through the dispensation of the sacraments as a means to that end; but the key to the natural is the supernatural, and it follows as night the day, that if a man is supernaturally happy, he must of necessity be naturally happy. And it is with this natural happiness in life as it is lived here upon earth as a social and intelligent being that I would treat of the Catholic church in its relation to culture, in a word, secondarily, the Catholic church appeals to the whole man, the material wants of his body, as well as the spiritual wants of his soul.

"By culture it is plainly seen at the outset that I do not mean the correct use of the knife and fork and spoon at formal dinners, or the correct thing to wear at a wedding, a funeral, or a dance, all that comes under the rules of etiquette, and has no bearing upon the subject matter of this lecture. What I mean by culture is making the most of things. The agriculturist or the horticulturist brings out living forces by the transferring of material from a condition of less use to man to a condition of greater use to man, that is, he makes the most of his field or his garden according to the nature of things. Culture then as I am going to treat it this evening is the process by which things produce the fullest effect upon the whole man considered as a rational animal. And Christ in His church as the perennial Gardener produces the fullest effects upon man because to the Catholic mind things stand in their right proportion; the first, first, and the greater before the lesser. And this is true of all the main things of life, temporal as well as eternal.

"Now it was just because this touchstone and balance of things, the golden mean and key-piece of the jig-saw puzzle of life, that the Catholic church offered to the world in her teachings, was taken out of culture that we have the crucifix traded for the laurel wreath, the statue of Mary for that of Venus di Milo, and Christ for Cupid. Here we are hitting at the very roots, and if before the sudden breakdown of this false culture we had to stand on our heads in order to see things as they really are we can now face the issue fairly and squarely and see things in their proper perspective and right proportion in an erect position, for plainly those who have been maligning the church as obscurantist, have been putting the cart before the horse; the second first, and the lesser before the greater.

"Let culture then return to her home like a prodigal daughter, if I may so use the term, and receive the proper restraints of parental correction, for the church of Christ, far from being obscurantist, has always intellectual pursuits on account of justly prided herself on promoting their inherent excellence and their natural harmony with things divine. The fathers of the church were as remarkable for their learning and eloquence as for their piety. They were sons of God; but no less, children of men. They towered to heaven; but they did so from foundation stones of earth. As Chesterton has it they stood firmly on the earth with both feet, and put their heads among the stars to wonder and to wonder; but they did not try to get the stars into their heads, because they knew it would be their heads that would break. St. Augustine was a master of rhetoric as well as theology and spirituality. St. Jerome knew his Latin and Greek as well as his prayers, and St. John Chrysostom poured forth from the pulpit of imperial Constantinople a flood of eloquence worthy of a Demosthenes.

"In after ages the monks in their monasteries and nuns in their convents saved for the very moderns who scoff at the idea of monasticism, the literary treasures of pagan Rome and Greece by transcribing to pages of vellum and parchment in inks of crimson and gold the golden dreams of antiquity. Ralph Adams Cram in his introduction to the latest anthology of verse culled from the poetry produced by the nuns and edited by William Stanley Braithwaite, a volume dedicated to the memory of the late Mrs. Curley has this to say: "I like to think of these cloistered ladies as in some sense playing today the part of the monks of ancient times, treasuring in one of the arts the precious heritage of old beauty and old truth.' This volume elaborately bound was sent by the mayor of Boston to the holy father, it is entitled 'Our Lady's Choir.'

"In the middle centuries and thereafter Gothic architects fashioned poems in stone for the delight of heaven. Metal workers wove gratings as fine as black lace, and glaziers dyed windows with rainbow tints, and all for the glory of God. And when you hear the Gallileo and the Giordano Bruno myths trotted out for an argument against the church, just think of such names as Raphael, Michael Angelo, Pasteur, Newton, Faraday, Copernicus, Ampere, Volta, who confessed that their religion helped their science and their science aided their piety. And when you hear the names of George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, and Galsworthy mentioned as geniuses who are not Catholics, just think of G. K. Chesterton, Belloc, Sheila Kay Smith, Alfred Noyes, Wyndham Lewis as geniuses who are fervent Catholics.

"It is amusing to hear shallow sophisticates prate about the essential opposition between intellectuality and Catholocism and about the darkness of the Middle Ages. They wave aside Thomas Aquinas as did Will Durant in (his) 'Story of Philosophy' with an easy smile—this book was a best seller a few years ago, but now is given away with a pound of tea. But the works of Aquinas are in demand today as yesterday in all nations and countries under the sun. In the name of humor let them stop tickling themselves with the fancy that the intellectual world began but yesterday, for the upstarts of yesterday have had their day, the tide has turned, the wheel of progress has turned full circle, and it is our turn to ask irreligious some questions to the tune of Gillileo and Bruno: Why

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progress now toward the White House.

One interpretation of the present situation, and one deduction from the Smith statements, is that this affair is a personal war between two men —Smith and Roosevelt; that there is hidden somewhere a deep grudge, or resentment; that something rather abominable must have occurred to split asunder their long friendship. Yet the public has no evidence of this, as to fact; and there is not a trace anywhere in the political life of Alfred E. Smith of anything that warrants the thought that he would elevate a personal feud, were there any such feud, to a position superior to party success.

In other words, the public is asked, by these quick-fire sign readers, to believe that Gov Smith regards some unidentified personal grudge as of greater importance than party success; that he is trying to crimp the Roosevelt cause in order so to pay back this unidentified grudge. Which is nonsense.

Gov Smith may favor or may oppose the nomination of Roosevelt. There is nothing in the mass of public knowledge of the situation which points infallibly in either direction to the exclusion of the other. From his present position it would be, and it is, entirely possible for Gov Smith not only to support the Roosevelt candidacy for nomination, but even to mount the rostrum at Chicago and make as eloquent a nominating speech for Roosevelt as Gov Roosevelt has more than once made for Smith. It is quite in the picture of possibilities.

If we find Smith ultimately arrayed in support of some other candidate—and in that eventuality Newton D. Baker is a reasonable guess—such an attitude would be based on something better than a personal quarrel with Roosevelt. Smith is a Democrat with a capital D. He wants his party to win. He believes the situation is right for a Democratic victory. That is his objective.

Should personal friendship tie Smith to Roosevelt? Should grateful appreciation of all that Roosevelt has done for Smith now obligate Smith to return the service? Not in politics. Friendship in politics is a rare thing. Politics is a cold game, hard, ruthless. Ambition for self makes some men in politics cruel. Ambition for party makes some hard.

Al Smith is a friendly man. He is what is called "human." That is why he is popular. He has warm friendships. Nevertheless, if he earnestly believed that the exigencies of party welfare demanded that the party nominate someone other than Roosevelt, it is conceivable that he might highly believe that personal friendship could not be allowed to stand in the way.

All of which Gov Roosevelt knows.

So, anyway, the Roosevelt followers hereabouts will go on with their plans, which is quite in the game. Also, let's not bury James Michael Curley yet. Furthermore, if you have no engagement for the last week in June next, put in your bid for a front seat at the Democratic national convention. It is going to be a great show.

ROOSEVELT FORCES WILL MAKE AGGRESSIVE FIGHT

Son of New York Governor Fires Opening Salvo in Campaign in Massachusetts for Delegates Pledged to His Father

BOSTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—James J. Roosevelt, lieutenant in the forces of his father's army of supporters for the Democratic presidential nomination, today unfurled the family battle flag in the face of the Massachusetts enemy.

Young Roosevelt fired the opening salvo in a campaign for delegates to the party's national convention pledged to his father, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York. The echo brought the revelation that James might seek election as a delegate to the convention.

The supporters of the New York governor will wage a vigorous campaign and they carried notice of their intent to the enemy headquarters—the office of the Smith-supporting Governor Joseph B. Ely.

With Strabo V. Claggett, unsuccessful Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor a year ago, James went to the governor's office at the State House and announced the opening of their drive. Ely smiled and said, "That's good."

Later Claggett said that he, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and Mayor John J. Murphy and "it was also possible that James Roosevelt would also run" along with Michael O'Leary, formerly of the Democratic state committee, and John Backus of New Bedford.

The younger Roosevelt sounded the call to arms at Lowell while addressing the Kiwanis club and later joined the delegation which visited Governor Ely.

Democratic circles of the state were set aflutter by the sudden attack of the Roosevelt forces, which many expected to remain out of the contest in Massachusetts because of the predominance of Smith men in the councils of the party.

In spite of the sudden burst of activity the Rooseveltians refused steadfastly to say whether or not the New York governor approved of their activities and, in fact, had authorized the campaign in the Bay State.

At Lowell the Kiwanians were told by the younger Roosevelt that his father had the most united backing of any Democratic nominee. He acknowledged the strong tendency toward Smith in Massachusetts but said the supporters of his father were going to make the fight.

He added, 'The Democratic party is big enough to hold ex-Governor Smith and all its other leaders with Governor Roosevelt, my father, as its presidential nominee.

"By coming into Massachusetts we do not intend to belittle Mr. Smith or any other candidate. As a matter of fact we feel that Mr. Smith has been a great leader of the Democratic party since the last presidential campaign and that he has done much to deserve the popularity he has been accorded here in the East.

"We must all remember the East is only one section of this country and that the vast population of the South and West is just as much entitled to its opinions as we who live in the East. The time is ripe for a change and all parts of the country must be united insofar as that is possible.

"Goveror Roosevelt at the present time has the most united backing of any of the candidates who have been mentioned as possible presidential candidates.

"It is well that we have a man with a strong Eastern background as our candidate and when we have such a man with the strong backing in other sections as Governor Roosevelt, my father, has we should and will do all that we can to secure his nomination and eventual election."

When the scene of action changed to the State House Claggett took charge. He told Ely of the intentions of the Roosevelt proponents but later he declined to say whether or not Governor Roosevelt sponsored the plan. He said the campaign would be pushed in every district for the election of district delegates while an intensive drive would be waged also in the case of the election of delegates at large. He maintained that if even one Roosevelt delegate were elected the object "he had in mind" would be served.

The only Democratic leader of the state who heretofore had declared for Roosevelt was Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who is now in Cuba on a visit. All others have declared for Smith, who carried Massachusetts at the last national election.

SPRINGFLD REP. 2/17/32

Five-Day Week Bill Not Pressed

The city of Boston did not press Mayor James M. Curley's petition for a five-day work week before committee on public service today. In view of unfavorable action recently on another petition to the same end. Opposition was offered on ground that present is not the time for a five-day week with six-day pay.

LAWRENCE TRIBUNE 2/16/32

are you driving the Jesuits out of Spain? Why have you burned the Augustinian college in Malaga? Why are you persecuting the church in Mexico? Where has that wonderful thing called credit gone in your interpretation of the seventh commandment of God according to the doctrine of the private interpretation of Scripture? Let irreligion answer these simple questions for a change and then we will begin to worry about the corruption of the church in the Middle Ages and the persecution of the Inquisition. These questions are more timely and practical.

"As true knights it is your duty to ask these questions fearlessly in your offensive for the return of truth in the world by the restoration of the Catholic church to its rightful position as the mother of true culture."

The program closed with a question period in which Rev. Fr. Healey answered questions of religion. The next talk will be delivered Monday, April 4, and will be "Cathodic Church and Science."

QUINCY NEWS 2/16/32

ROOSEVELT'S SON TO STUMP FOR HIS FATHER IN MASS.

Boston, Feb. 16, (AP)—James J. Roosevelt has taken the stump in Massachusetts to rally the commonwealth's Democrats to his father's standard.

"Jimmy," as he is familiarly known to the younger Democrats of Cambridge, his home, yesterday opened a campaign for delegates to the party's national convention pledged to his father, Gov. Roosevelt of New York. There was talk in political circles that Jimmy, himself, might seek election as a convention delegate.

Young Roosevelt went to Gov. Ely's office with S. V. Claggett during the day yesterday to announce the opening of the Roosevelt drive. Ely smiled and said, "That's good."

Later Claggett said that he, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, would probably seek election as delegate-at-large and "it was also possible that James Roosevelt would run along with Michael O'Leary, former Democratic state committee member, and John Backus of New Bedford.

KEENE N H SENTINEL 2/16/32

Mackay Opposes 'Free Speech' Bill

The so-called "free speech" bill that united Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and Senator John D. Mackay of Quincy as opponents to the bill in 1931, was given a public hearing Tuesday in the State House, Boston.

Senator Mackay as ranking member of the committee on legal affairs was chairman of the meeting in the absence of Senator Cotton. The committee took the bill under advisement.

In 1931, the bill was defeated in the Senate by one vote, with Senator Mackay opposed, but its advocates revived it this year. By the terms of the bill no permit would be needed to speak in public parks in cities. Mayor Curley opposed the bill. At present speakers must obtain permits to talk.

At Tuesday's hearing strong favor was voiced for the bill by Harvard college professors and members of the Boston bar. Liberals and radicals united in favor of the bill. It is probable a favorable report will be made by the committee in view of the strength of the advocates.

Asked today concerning his past opposition to the bill, Mackay asserted a city should have the right to regulate public speaking in public parks. He said there was no abridgement of free speech as halls were available where a speaker could talk as much as desired. He agreed with Mayor Curley that a city should have the right the bill will deny.

NORTHAMPTON GAZETTE 2/16/32

"JIMMY" ROOSEVELT TAKES STUMP FOR HIS FATHER IN BAY STATE

Boston, Feb. 16—(AP)—James J. Roosevelt has taken the stump in Massachusetts to rally the Commonwealth's Democrats to his father's standard.

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SPRINGFIELD NEWS 2/18/32

Whiting's Boston Letter

By E. E. WHITING

Boston, Feb. 17—The week in Boston has had its normal amount of mild courtesy, and some that is not so mild. This town has ever been a home for argument and debate, and it does not change in that respect. Week by week we find old-time conclusions ripped up, and what was final a decade ago is the basis for argument now. Maybe it is a manifestation of what many moralists assert, as they "view with alarm" present-day tendencies and mourn the collapse of faith. But if we are weak in unquestioning faith we are persevering in inquiry, and so we may be laying foundations for a firmer and surer faith for ages to come.

In the obvious field for controversy—politics—we have a fine set-up for the spring and summer in the clash of Smith and Roosevelt forces hereabouts. The quick assumption that the waving of the Smith wand of authority would demolish, in this state, all thoughts of and preparations for the advancement of the Roosevelt presidential chances has not been borne out. The Rooseveltians show fight. They are going ahead and pursue the nomination for their candidate just as if Gov Smith had not spoken. It will produce a merry contest. He would be a hardy man who would undertake to forecast all the consequences of this.

What may and must interest us in speculating on the outcome is the effect upon local political figures. It is so in any contested national campaign—the lesser figure, whose arena is marked by state and local lines, suffers or prospers from the overflow of the bigger matter. No President ever is elected without occasionally startling consequences to the lesser figures. Thus, in this imminent Smith-Roosevelt contest in Massachusetts we may keep an eye on our local political Democratic heroes; for their fate hinges on the national outcome.

Alfred Emanuel Smith is so great a hero in Massachusetts (and particularly Boston) Democratic eyes, that it has been a common assumption since the last national election that for any Massachusetts Democrat to stray after other party gods was to court disappointment and disaster. That assumption may have been correct, and it may still be correct; but we are to have it tested out.

At the moment only one lone figure looms large in the other-than-Smith picture—the figure of Boston's mayor, James Michael Curley, first in political war, first in peace, and first in the heart of Franklin D. Roosevelt, if gratitude means anything in politics—which we sometimes doubt on general principles. However, there is a thought for these political times. Should the Roosevelt cause triumph at Chicago, our James Michael Curley would assuredly be in a pleasant position. But if it happens otherwise? We shudder at the prospect.

Well, no one, in so far as the general public is concerned, really knows whether Gov Smith will oppose the nomination of Franklin Roosevelt or not. No one knows whether he expects the nomination himself or not. In all the Democratic party, which these days is rich in strategists, there is no more sagacious man than Gov Smith. He is a past master of politics. He has learned in the hardest school, and he has his diploma. He is a Democrat; a partisan, believes in the destiny of his party, loves its principles, approves its policies, longs for its success. We cannot picture him as engineering, conniving at, or condoning any procedure which should injure it in general or retard its

NY TIMES, FEB 16, 1932

CUMMINGS MEETS 'FAVORITE SON' MEN

In Talks at the Capital He Advances Plan for Roosevelt as Their Second Choice.

RESULT IS "SATISFACTORY"

Hull Withdraws in Favor of New York Governor—F. A. Hampton Predicts Elimination of Smith.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Assurances that Governor Roosevelt would not enter the primaries in "favorite son" States, but would earnestly seek choice support from their delegates after they cast complimentory votes for their respective candidates, were given today by Homer S. Cummings to friends of favorite sons in the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mr. Cummings, who is surveying the Democratic political situation here in the interest of Governor Roosevelt, devoted himself today mainly to conferences with Senators whose States will have "favorite son" candidates.

The silence of Speaker Garner is giving the Roosevelt forces some concern as they believe that he may enter the convention with fifty or sixty votes. His supporters have told Roosevelt managers that they do not know how the Garner delegates would vote if the Speaker should be eliminated from the contest.

Confers With Garner Leader.

Mr. Cummings had a long talk with Senator Connally of Texas, who is directing the Garner campaign, seeking information as to how the Garner strength might be swung and how many Texas votes might be counted upon for Governor Roosevelt. Neither would discuss their talk.

But, after the day's conferences, Mr. Cummings said:

"The situation in favorite son States is entirely satisfactory."

One development bearing out this assertion was the dropping out of Senator Hull as a favorite son candidate and his asking his friends to help elect Roosevelt delegates from Tennessee.

Stop-Roosevelt "Scheme" Scored.

Frank A. Hampton, who was secretary of the Democratic Senatorial Committee in 1922-24 and one of the McAdoo managers in 1924, in a statement today criticized what he characterized as a Smith-Raskob-Shouse "scheme" to "stop" the Roosevelt movement.

"It is obvious that Smith is piqued at Roosevelt," he said, "and still sharply resents Roosevelt's carrying New York for Governor in 1928 while he, Smith, lost it for President. Smith also resents, no doubt, Roosevelt's getting a far greater majority for Governor in 1930 than was ever given for Smith himself.

"The American people understand all this and they will not fail to perceive and condemn the ingratitude Smith shows in his 'dog-in-the-manger' attitude toward the man who has been his devoted, self-sacrificing friend for so many years.

Smith's Decline Predicted.

"The net results of Smith's selfishness and his indifference to the demands of friendship as well as party success in making an attempt again to take our party's nomination for himself will in my judgment be:

"1. To put a new and aggressive spirit and zeal on the party of real Democrats into the fight for Roosevelt * * * getting delegates for Roosevelt that cannot be controlled or stampeded by Raskob and Smith.

"2. Smith's lack of real strength in the Democratic party (now that his 'victory myth' has been exploded) will be disclosed, and his so-called leadership will gradually disappear until at the National Convention he will not be sufficiently strong to frighten anybody.

"The prostitution of the Democratic National Committee headquarters to the scheme of Smith and Raskob to stop Governor Roosevelt is another factor that will help the Roosevelt fight. Jouett Shouse, Raskob's and Smith's hired handy man, is not deceiving any one as to the true meaning of his advocacy of uninstructed delegations."

ROOSEVELT FIGHT OPENS IN BAY STATE

Claggett and Governor's Son Announce Contest With the Smith Forces in Primary.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—Governor Roosevelt will engage in an open fight against Alfred E. Smith for delegates from Massachusetts to the Democratic National Convention in the primary election of April 26.

This decision was made known this afternoon to Governor Ely, regarded as the Smith leader in the State, by Strabo V. Claggett, his running-mate, who was defeated for Lieutenant Governor in 1930. Mr. Claggett, a Smith delegate in 1928, came out today as a candidate for delegate-at-large pledged to Roosevelt, running with Mayor Curley of Boston and Mayor Murphy of Somerville.

James D. Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, who was present when Mr. Claggett delivered the message, later indicated that there was a substantial basis for it. He said that though he had not received written assent to enter his father's name on the ballot, he had received sufficient assurance by telephone to warrant announcing the contest.

N. Y. TIMES. Feb 17, 1932

editorial

INNOCENCE BETRAYED?

It is hard to believe that Governor ROOSEVELT has consented to be a candidate in the Massachusetts primary election in late April. Yet his son in Boston so believes. Mr. STRABO CLAGGETT, that Democrat of great name who wasn't elected Lieutenant Governor in 1930, has served notice on Governor ELY, his more fortunate companion on the ticket of that year. Mr. CLAGGETT will be a candidate for delegate at large, pledged to Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mayor MURPHY of Somerville will essay the same heroic adventure. Mayor CURLEY of Boston, who brought all these woes on our Governor by his passionate pilgrimage to Albany, is the nominal head and front of this forlorn hope.

Mayor CURLEY is playing a lone hand. The Governor, both Senators, the Democratic State organization, the majority of the party in the State, are for former Governor SMITH. He is strong in the country as well as in the cities; in Western as well as Eastern Massachusetts. And can the Mayor make his partisans in his own city turn away from SMITH? An insurgent, a jovial trouble-maker, a persistent whacker of Governor ELY, whose post he yearns for, Mr. CURLEY is scarcely the ally a prudent aspirant for the Presidency would desire. Indeed, Governor ROOSEVELT was not too warm to the distributer of buttons and molasses. Who knows exactly what deep-revolving "JIM" wants or what dreams arise in his brain as he surveys the Cuban landscape? It is even rumored that if best came to the best, he would jump at the chance to be Mr. HEARST'S candidate for Vice President.

Apart from Mr. CURLEY, it would be impolitic for Mr. ROOSEVELT to make an effort to get delegates in Massachusetts. It is the general impression that he would fail lamentably. This is not because he hasn't plenty of friends in the State. Many of those pledged to Governor SMITH have a kindly feeling for his successor. This he would destroy by "making a fight" in Massachusetts. Thereby he would lose any hope—whatever that hope might amount to—of getting votes from the Massachusetts delegation if, after a number of ballots, the nomination of Governor SMITH seemed impossible. Governor SMITH is the Favorite Adopted Son of Massachusetts. Governor ROOSEVELT would be an intruder there, to his own disadvantage and to the disappointment of the many well-wishers of both.

ROOSEVELT FORUM TO OPEN IN BOSTON

Daily Campaign Planned as Bay State Headquarters Are Set Up Under His Son.

BOSTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, a strong Smith adherent in 1928, but one of the first to espouse the cause of Governor Roosevelt this year, announced today that Roosevelt campaign headquarters would be opened here Friday with the Governor's son, James Roosevelt, in temporary charge.

The campaigning will be directed by two former chairmen of the Democratic State Committee, Charles H. McGlue of Lynn and Michael A. O'Leary of Brookline.

The Roosevelt forces also plan the immediate opening of a forum downtown, where daily Democratic speakers will urge the election of delegates to the national convention pledged to the New York Governor.

Mayor Curley of Boston was expected to take an active part in the campaign when he returns from Cuba.

Mayor Murphy said a strong slate of delegates favoring Roosevelt would be filed in every district in the State.

Worcester Telegram 2/19/32

M'ADOO SAYS GARNER SURE TO WIN IN '32

Speaker of House Is His Choice For Democratic Presidential Hope

ELY IN WASHINGTON

Governor Confers With Walsh on Plans to Stop Roosevelt

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (AP)—Williams Gibbs McAdoo today announced a preference for John N. Garner of Texas for the Democratic presidential nomination. The former secretary of the treasury, who was himself a candidate for the nomination in 1924, said that under the speaker of the House all elements of the party should be able to unite and in that case his election would be certain.

"I have received so many enquiries as to my attitude toward the forthcoming Democratic presidential nomination that I take this method of answering them," said a formal statement from McAdoo.

Former Relations

"During the six years I was secretary," he stated, "I had, of necessity, close official relations with the ways and means committee of the House, of which Mr. Garner was a leading member. I came, therefore, to know him intimately and to have the opportunity to judge, under the severe test of complicated problems, the quality of his mind and the measure of his ability.

"I was greatly impressed by his sound judgment, by his broad comprehension of political, social and economic problems, by his integrity—moral and intellectual—and by his high character and practical ideals. His elevation to the speakership was not a matter of chance, but a recognition of 29 years of able and distinguished service in the House of Representatives.

"Mr. Garner has unusual knowledge, acquired by hard work and experience, of the problems of government. He would bring to the presidency just the equipment that is sorely needed to direct the affairs of the people of the United States in these extraordinary times.

Qualifications

"Moreover, Mr. Garner is not involved in any party schisms that threaten success on election day. He is beyond the reach of those sinister and subtile influences which work unceasingly against the interests of the masses of the people. He appeals to those elements in our national life which need a leader who understands their problems, whose sympathies are with them because he does understand them, and who, because of heredity and environment, is one of the people himself.

"He will know how to use the executive power to promote the common good and to suppress favoritism and extravagance and the flagrant forces of privilege and corruption which have brought the country to its present unfortunate condition.

"Under Garner all elements of the party should be able to unite. In that case his election would be certain."

plans to squelch the drive recently launched in Massachusetts to elect convention delegates pledged to Governor Roosevelt. They are both reported to be satisfied that the Roosevelt drive in the Bay State is badly advised, badly timed and certain to come to grief. They are said to believe that it runs counter to the desires of the overwhelming majority of the rank and file of the party, who first and last are for ex-Governor Smith.

They fully anticipate that Smith will permit his name to go on the Massachusetts primary ballot as the candidate to whom the convention delegate candidates stand pledged and "instructed." They are privately planning that course—an instructed Smith delegation, and are sanguine that when this happens the move for instructed Roosevelt delegates will quickly disappear.

They regard the present pro-Roosevelt tactics in Massachusetts as calculated to alienate ultimate convention support for Roosevelt, rather than to encourage it, and inimical to Roosevelt's chances of carrying the state on election day if nominated.

Avoiding Curley Split

The desire on the part of both Senator Walsh and Governor Ely to avoid any open rupture with Mayor Curley of Boston is keeping th m from making any public comment on the Roosevelt drive or any open disclosure of their plans to snuff it out. In fact in the final showdown in the interests of party harmony Mayor Curley may be offered a place on the Smith delegation slate.

"I do not think the drive to elect pledged Roosevelt delegates in Massachusetts will get very far," said Governor Ely before leaving this afternoon. "The Democrats of Massachusetts owe Governor Smith a great deal. We will send a delegation to the Democratic national convention ready to vote for him."

Meet at Luncheon

Governor Ely arrived in Washington this morning to testify at the Interstate Commerce commission railroad hearings. Following a brief appearance at the railroad proceedings, he hurried to the Capitol for a conference with Senator Walsh, followed by a luncheon attended by Senators Walsh and Coolidge and Messrs. McCormick, Douglas Connery and Granfield, Massachusetts Democratic members of the House.

Governor Ely departed from New York in the early afternoon and the impression prevailed that he planned to confer with ex-Governor Smith or the latter's representatives en route back to Massachusetts. The governor declined to confirm that report. Neither Senator Walsh nor Governor Ely were willing to comment on their conference. Senator Walsh is leaving for Massachusetts tomorrow night. In accordance with plans made some weeks ago, he is scheduled to deliver an address there on Monday, George Washington's birthday.

RICHARDS.

Manchester Union 2-4-32

SMITH, ROOSEVELT FACTIONS READY TO LAUNCH CAMPAIGN

Curley, Ely Likely To Take Stump for Respective Aspirants

TWO G. O. P. FILINGS ARRIVE TOO LATE

Drive for Smith Support Likey To Center in Manchester

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

CONCORD, Feb. 19—New Hampshire Democracy is now waiting to see whether the Roosevelt and Smith forces will make a bid for votes in the next three weeks preceding the presidential preference primary election.

County Solicitor John L. Sullivan of Manchester, one of the recognized leaders of the group supporting the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith, had no comment to make regarding the appearance of out of state speakers at Smith rallies and from his office in Boston, National Committeeman Robert Jackson, in charge of the Roosevelt campaign, was equally non-committal.

Curley Not Yet Invited.

Mr. Jackson did say that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston had not been invited to visit New Hampshire, yet, but the opinion is general that if Gov. Joseph B. Ely takes the stump for Smith, the Hub chief executive will be right behind him boosting the Roosevelt cause.

There appeared to be on organized effort on the part of the Smith group to get the campaign under way. The leaders seemed more concerned in the unexpected filing of candidates in the first and second districts who filed as Smith adherents. Their appearance in the field caused a contest among Smith aspirants which, although not serious, caused considerable talk.

The Roosevelt campaign is to be directed from headquarters in Concord although gossip had it that other quarters would be located in Manchester in an effort to win support to the governor's slate.

Smith Drive Centers Here.

The Smith group is certain to make its most aggressive battle in the Queen City because a large proportion of the Happy Warrior's slate are Manchester Democrats.

SPRINGFIELD 2/19/32

CURLEY REFUSES TO COMMIT SELF

Says He Must Have New Conference With Gov Roosevelt and That Any Democrat Can Win

West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 18—A "long talk" with Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, is the most important future event on the political slate of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, he declared today.

Declining to commit himself definitely to a choice of Democratic presidential candidates, Mayor Curley, arriving here from Havana in the course of a month's vacation, said "any Democrat who runs can be elected."

"I've been away from things for several weeks, having a good time in Havana. I can't talk about politics because I don't know the present status," he said.

"However, I want a long talk with Franklin Roosevelt as soon as I return to the East, to see how things are lining up before I commit myself."

Do you think any eligible Democrat would make a satisfactory president?" he was asked.

"Can't answer that."

"What are Roosevelt's chances?"

"Good man,' was the enigmatic reply.

"Do you think, mayor, he's the best available candidate?"

"I can't comment now. I think he has the confidence of the party."

He was more outspoken in his belief the bottom of the depression has been reached.

"The trend is now definitely up, due largely to government action lending $2,000,000,000 to financial groups.

"Eighty per cent of industrial business in the country has come into the hands of financial interests since the depression began and will immediately benefit by the loans, thus stimulating, widespread activity.

"America has been marking time to see whether certain bad conditions would develop in Europe. They have developed and it is realized that we simply must recover independently and lead the way back to sound conditions. This loan is the first step in that program."

He declared recovery would be more rapid with the election of a Democratic president.

"Under a Democratic president there will be greater elasticity throughout the industrial and financial structure of the nation. Republican administrations have always been slower than Democratic regimes to recognize the necessity for a change and I think the conduct of the present administration has amply shown that."

"Well," the interviewer queried, "what do you think about Al Smith?"

"—sorry, sorry, I've got to go now," Mayor Curley said. And he did.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM 2/19/32

Bills Subject Of Federation

Worcester Women Attend Mid-Winter Meeting In Boston

Special to the Telegram

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Discussion of various legislative measures featured the mid-Winter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs held at the Hotel Bradford, today with more than 2000 women in attendance.

Worcester was represented by Mrs. A. Wilson Atwood, president; Mrs. George W. Moore, Mrs. J. Willard MacGregor, Mrs. Dorothy Lowell Salter, Mrs. Leland S. Hoffman, Mrs. Harold D. Frost, Mrs. Fred A. Walker, Mrs. Homer B. Little, Mrs. Nelson E. Keyes of the Worcester Woman's club and Mrs. Edwin T. Chapin and Mrs. Frank H. Merritt of the Fireside club and the Tatnuck Woman's club respectively.

Mrs. Fred V. Hart, state chairman of legislation, presented two bills to the club members for study, one the bill on mass distribution, stressing the principle of added taxation for chain stores, and the other the plan of pre-primary convention for selecting candidates for state office. Penal Commissioner William G. O'Hare, representing Mayor Curley, urged the federation to continue its study of youth.

A new club was presented to the federation, made up of the past members of the war veterans' committee division, Mrs. Paul A. Peters, president.

Mrs. Arthur Devens Poetter, director for massachusetts of the General Federation, gave a brief sketch of the work of this organization. "Stepping Stones to Seattle" was presented by Mrs. Charles L. Fuller and Mrs. Frank H. Stewart, in honor of Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, candidate for president of the General Federation at the bicentennial convention of that group to be held in Seattle, Wash., in June.

There were reports from Mrs. Florence G. Morse on credentials; Mrs. Homer P. Ingell, on meetings and Mrs. Leon M. Conwell, on resolutions. Community singing closed the meeting.

WOBURN TIMES 2/20/32

Hits Plan to Honor James J. Storrow

Formal notice of his determination to protest the naming of a Charles street traffic circle in recognition of the late James J. Storrow was given the street commission yesterday by Martin M. Lomasney.

He will counter the recommendation of Mayor Curley to perpetuate the memory of Storrow by suggesting a half-dozen other contributors to the civic development of the city, and particularly the West end, as deserving of consideration in preference to Storrow.

The mayor has suggested that one of the new traffic circles created in the $1,000,000 widening of Charles st. should be named for George Washington and the other for Storrow.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/20/32

Boston Police Salary Case Heard by Judge Crosby

BOSTON, Feb. 19—(AP) Counsel for Mayor James M. Curley and for Police Commissioner Eugene Hultman today delivered arguments before Justice John Crosby of the Supreme Court on the question of whether the city of Boston has the right to withhold "step up" increases in salaries from police. Mayor Curley, in the progress of his economy program, recently denied the police their customary increases and Commissioner Hultman challenged his right to do so. The court took the petition under advisement.

SALEM NEWS 2/19/32

Curley Hands Out Silver Dollars From Winnings

New York, Feb. 19 (AP)—Members of the crew of the liner Lapland, which returned to New York yesterday from a cruise to the West Indies, were exhibiting silver dollars which had been given to them by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston when the ship was at Havana several days ago.

Mayor Curley won $800 at the Havana casino during the Lapland's stay at that port and recevide his winnings in silver dollars. He returned to the ship and distributed silver dollars to the members of the crew, most of whom are keeping them as souvenirs.

Mayor Curley left the Lapland at Havana and is now at Palm Beach. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mary Curley.

WORCESTER POST 2/19/32

Boston Police Pay Case Argued Before Crosby

BOSTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Counsel for Mayor James M. Curley and for Police Commissioner Eugene Hultman today delivered arguments before Justice John Crosby of the Supreme Court on the question of whether the city of Boston has the right to withhold "step-up" increases in salaries from police.

Mayor Curley, in the progress of his economy program, recently denied the police their customary increases and Commissioner Hultman challenged his right to do so. A petition to compel the payment of the increases was brought by Hultman and Patrolman Thomas Barron, an officer to whom such an increase normally would be due.

The court took the petition under advisement.

Town Optic 2/20/32

Awaiting Curley's Return

Since Al Smith made his semi-presidential announcement, the Ely faction has been in the saddle with Ely-Walsh-Donaghue at the helm. However Jim Curley, the original Roosevelt booster in New England, was away at Havana when Smith made his statement and to date there has been nothing forthcoming from the Curley lips.

However, he should be home any day now and when he does the fur will fly. They never walk over Mr. Curley in a political war, and the fact that Smith has spoken does not mean that Curley will lay down the Roosevelt baton. Rather it will intensify the Curley drive when he arrives home on the scene.

In the meantime Mayor Murphy of Somerville and Strabo V. Claggett are on the Roosevelt wagon.

Nashua N.H 2/19/32

CURLEY NOT INVITED TO TALK IN N. H.

So Declares Chairman Jackson for Roosevelt Delegates

CONCORD, Feb. 19. (AP)— Commenting from his Boston office on James M. Curley of Boston would be invited to speak in New Hampshire on behalf of the Roosevelt delegates, Jackson said "as far as I know, no one has asked Mayor Curley to speak in the New Hampshire campaign.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, a strong Smith supporter, has been invited to speak in Manchester, March 1, for the Smith movement.

Worcester Gazette 2/19/32

SUPREME COURT HEARS HULTMAN-CURLEY FEUD

BOSTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Counsel for Mayor James M. Curley and for Police Commissioner Eugene Hultman today delivered arguments before Justice John Crosby of the Supreme court on the question of whether the city of Boston has the right to withhold "step-up" increases in salaries from police.

Mayor Curley, in the progress of his economy program, recently denied the police their customary increases and Commissioner Hultman challenged his right to do so. A petition to compel the payment of the increases was brought by Hultman and Patrolman Thomas Barron, an officer to whom such an increase normally would be due.

The court took the petition under advisement.

Springfield Union 2/21/32

The Gambling Bill

Bayard Tuckerman of Hamilton, a former member of the Legislature, has addressed an open letter to Bishop Sherrill expressing surprise at the action of a group of churchmen in urging ministers throughout the state to protest against the undesirable bill pending in the Legislature which would legalize betting at horse races.

Mr Tuckerman regrets that the bishop does not give him and other sponsors of the bill credit for sincerity of purpose but dismisses the proposed plan as "a pernicious busi-'ness." The state would, of course, derive revenue from legalized betting on the pari-mutuel system. Bishop Sherrill and his fellow objectors thinks the money accruing to the state would be "unclean," but Mr Tuckerman contends that there is no difference between wagers on bridge and golf and wagers on a horse race.

Mr Tuckerman does not promise that winners of wagers would give their proceeds to charity, and doubtless it would be difficult to incorporate any such stipulation in the bill.

Mayor Curley gives a demonstration in disposing of the proceeds of gambling. While in Havana the mayor won $800 at the Casino, and received his winnings, the dispatches say, in silver dollars. On returning to his ship he distributed silver dollars among members of the crew—though the dispatches do not make it clear whether he distributed them all.

Fall River Herald News 2/23/32

From Other Pens

INNOCENCE BETRAYED?

(New York Times)

It is hard to believe that Governor Roosevelt has consented to be a candidate in the Massachusetts primary election in late April. Yet his son in Boston so believes. Mr. Strabo Claggett, that Democrat of great name who wasn't elected lieutenant governor in 1930, has served notice on Governor Ely, his more fortunate companion on the ticket of that year. Mr. Claggett will be a candidate for delegate at large, pledged to Mr. Roosevelt. Mayor Murphy of Somerville will essay the same heroic adventure. Mayor Curley of Boston, who brought all these woes on our governor by his passionate pilgrimage to Albany, is the nominal head and front of this forlorn hope.

Mayor Curley is playing a lone hand. The governor, both senators, the Democratic state organization, the majority of the party in the state, are for former Governor Smith. He is strong in the country as well as in the cities; in Western as well as in Eastern Massachusetts. And can the mayor make his partisans in his own city turn away from Smith? An insurgent, a jovial trouble-maker, a persistent whacker of Governor Ely, whose post he yearns for, Mr. Curley is scarcely the ally a prudent aspirant for the presidency would desire. Indeed, Governor Roosevelt was not too warm to the distributor of buttons and molasses. Who knows exactly what deep-revolving "Jim" wants or what dreams arise in his brain as he surveys the Cuban landscape? It is even rumored that if best came to the best, he would jump at the chance to be Mr. Hearst's candidate for vice president.

Apart from Mr. Curley, it would be impolitic for Mr. Roosevelt to make an effort to get delegates in Massachusetts. It is the general impression that he would fail lamentably. This is not because he hasn't plenty of friends in the state. Many of those pledged to Governor Smith have a kindly feeling for his successor. This he would destroy by "making a fight" in Massachuestts. Thereby he would lose any hope—whatever that hope might amount to—of getting votes from the Massachusetts delegation if, after a number of ballots, the nomination of Governor Smith seemed impossible. Governor Smith is the favorite adopted son of Massachusetts. Governor Roosevelt would be an intruder there, to his own disadvantage and to the disappointment of the many well-wishers of both.

Worcester Telegram 2/20/32

Curley Refuses to Commit Self On Roosevelt's Chances Until He Visits Albany Again

Boston Mayor, Interviewed In Florida, Says Most Important Event On His Future Political Slate Is a Long Talk With Governor of New York; Declares Any Democrat Can Beat Hoover This Year

West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 18—A "long talk" with Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, is the most important future event on the political slate of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, he declared today.

Declining to commit himself definitely to a choice of Democratic presidential candidates, Mayor Curley, arriving here from Havana in the course of a month's vacation, said "any Democrat who runs can be elected."

"I've been away from things for several weeks, having a good time in Havana. I can't talk about politics because I don't know the present status," he said.

"However, I want a long talk with Franklin Roosevelt as soon as I return to the East, to see how things are lining up before I commit myself."

Do you think any eligible Democrat would make a satisfactory president?" he was asked.

"Can't answer that."

"What are Roosevelt's chances?"

"Good man,' was the enigmatic reply.

"Do you think, mayor, he's the best available candidate?"

"I can't comment now. I think he has the confidence of the party."

He was more outspoken in his belief the bottom of the depression has been reached.

"The trend is now definitely up, due largely to government action lending $2,000,000,000 to financial groups.

"Eighty per cent of industrial business in the country has come into the hands of financial interests since the depression began and will immediately benefit by the loans, thus stimulating, widespread activity.

"America has been marking time to see whether certain bad conditions would develop in Europe. They have developed and it is realized that we simply must recover independently and lead the way back to sound conditions. This loan is the first step in that program."

He declared recovery would be more rapid with the election of a Democratic president.

"Under a Democratic president there will be greater elasticity throughout the industrial and financial structure of the nation. Republican administrations have always been slower than Democratic regimes to recognize the necessity for a change and I think the conduct of the present administration has amply shown that."

"Well," the interviewer queried, "what do you think about Al Smith?"

"—sorry, sorry, I've got to go now," Mayor Curley said. And he did.

QUARTERS OPEN FOR ROOSEVELT

Son on Hand as State's Pledged Delegation Drive Starts

CURLEY AWAITED

Hub Mayor Would Take Massachusetts Issue Out of Campaign

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Without any fanfare of trumpets or special ceremonies, but with a fair attendance of enthusiastic supporters, the Massachusetts campaign to send a delegation to the Democratic National convention pledged to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York got under way this afternoon with the opening of headquarters in the Park Square building.

Not the least enthusiastic of those present was James D. Roosevelt, son of the governor, who is a resident of Cambridge. Mr. Roosevelt will be in charge.

Although the intensive campaign for Governor Roosevelt probably will be delayed until Mayor James M. Curley returns from a vacation in the South, all preliminary work will be accomplished. Report that Mayor Curley might seek to iron out the differences between the supporters of the New York governor and Alfred E. Smith by taking himself out of the gubernatorial campaign as an opponent to Governor Ely was received with doubt.

It filtered up from Florida that Curley believes if the fight were based entirely on the choice of a presidential selection without the incidental battle over the leadership of Democracy in the state it would be more favorable to the Roosevelt cause. Lined up against Governor Ely and Senator David I. Walsh, the Boston mayor was not so sure of the outcome.

Senator Walsh is expected to come to the Bay state over the weekend to confer with leaders. Meantime, Governor Ely was to see Mr. Smith in New York today and Mayor Curley plans to have a long talk with Governor Roosevelt before he returns to Boston.

Mayor George A. Sweeney of Gardner and Charles A. Brett of Worcester, the latter frequently a candidate for office on the Democratic ticket, were prominent at today's opening. Others noted were: Robert G. Jackson of New Hampshire, executive secretary of the Democratic National committee, James J. Fuller, Louis Howe, confidential secretary of Governor Roosevelt, Mayors John J. Murphy of Somerville and John H. Burke of Medford, Senator James G. Scanlon of Somerville, Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic state committee, John H. Backus of New Bedford, former assistant United States attorney, Rep. Arthur Goulart of New Bedford, Harry Burgson, Francis J. W. Ford and Judge Edward A. Counihan, the three latter classmates of Governor Roosevelt at Harvard.

N.Y. TIMES FEB. 21. 1932

BOSTON'S 'GOO GOOS' HIT ADMINISTRATION

Good Government Association's 'Story of 1931' Lists Faults of Curley Regime.

FINDS MUCH TO CRITICIZE

Calls Attention to Increased Taxes and Debts—Some Folk See Political Motive.

By F. LAURISTON BULLARD.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Neither the "Goo Goos" nor the "Gang" is a political party, but both operate in ways that influence powerfully the politics of Boston. The "Goo Goos," short for Good Government Association, emphasize the avowed nonpartisan or bipartisan character of their organization. The "Gang" is the term applied, irrespective of party, to the crowd in possession of City Hall for the time being.

The primary purpose stressed by the "Goo Goos" is to see that the city gets good government. Inasmuch as Boston is a Democratic city the work of the association has something of the aspect of a political assault by the minority party upon a stronghold it seldom captures. But there are at times Republican Administrations, and the association has been caustic in criticism thereof. Usually the problem of the Back Bay, Beacon Hill and State Street is to obtain the nomination for Mayor of a Democrat who can command enough Republican votes to carry the election, but this does not procure him immunity from the observation of the "Goo Goos." This well-known but somewhat mystifying organization maintains an office opposite City Hall and comes before the public at irregular intervals with reports, appeals and recommendations. The "Gang" always retorts by charging that the "outs" are simply trying to put out the "ins." Not infrequently, however, the association comes forward with a document which has to have more serious attention.

The Story of a Year.

Such a document may or may not have just been issued. "The Story of 1931," reviewing the conduct of city affairs the past year, is the first appraisal of its kind the Good Government Association has circulated. Presumably it will not be the last. The Finance Commission, established by law and supported by public money, has made many reports during the last twenty years on various phases of the city government. Whether or not the "Goo Goos" feel that the "Fin. Com." is not of late as active as formerly, this "story" is in brief and with a minimum of figures the kind of document which the commission has put out in extended form in numerous instances. Not a few close students of municipal matters say the story is a very conservative review. The average citizen is likely to find it very lively reading. At the outset it says:

"Mayor Curley's lengthy annual message to the City Council this year consists of information on international affairs, a discourse on the state of the nation, an array of figures on tremendous sums spent for improvements last year, an outline of his $35,000,000 borrowing program for 1932 and detailed information as to chiefly normal city activities in 1931. Unfortunately the report does not go far enough. The vital question of the city's financial condition, city cash data, the assessment situation and the prospective tax rate receive no mention. The fact that a cash deficit was incurred in 1931 is not alluded to. Tax collections, the economy program for 1932, changes to be made in contracting and purchasing, and the entire field of traffic regulations escape attention."

Cites Debt and Tax Rises.

The association, we are informed, sends out its story to supply these deficiencies. It will tell the taxpayers what the Mayor did not tell them. The document tells the people that the fiscal year began with a surplus of $1,600,000 exclusive of the school surplus and ended with an estimated deficit of $3,000,000 exclusive of debt requirements, and that the administration might have greatly lessened the deficit by economy. Also that the tax rate, in spite of the surplus, the elevated refund of a million, a new gasoline tax return of two-thirds of a million, other credits and extensive borrowings, went up to $31.50, a rise of $3.50 over 1929. And that the net debt jumped about 5.7 per cent during last year.

The story has much to say about unemployment and poor relief. Administrative foresight is charged to have been lacking in meeting this new and enormous call upon the treasury. No serious attempt was made to counterbalance it by other economies. The improvement program is said to have been "spotted," with some worth-while and ill-advised projects. Various ambitious schemes are cited as having been strenuously insisted upon only to be abandoned after the way opened for their consummation; for instance, the "mammoth" $6,000,000 exposition, fostered by the Industrial Bureau to sell Boston to the world, on the last day of 1930 owing to "woeful lack of business judgment in the preparations and the unwise selection of * * * its promoter." A good deal is made of alleged failures in dealing with the traffic problem. It is to this phase of the story that the greatest objection thus far has been offered.

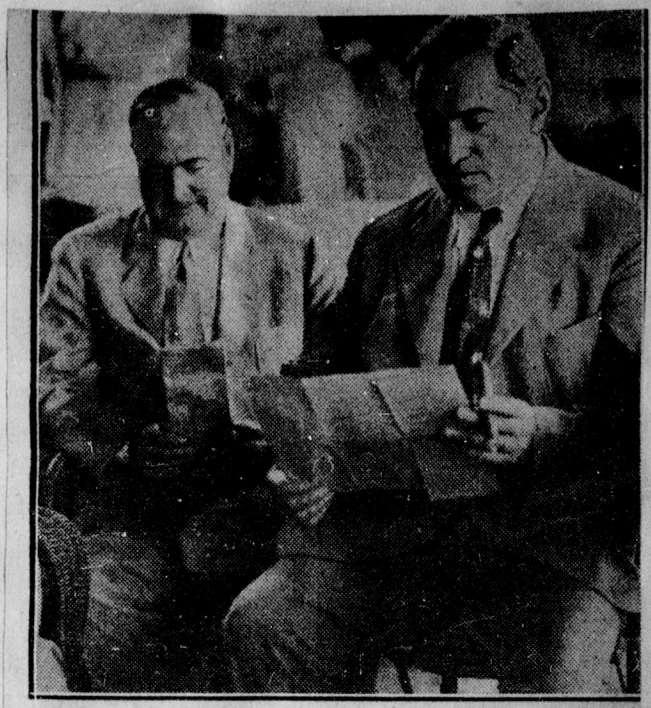
Some Credit Given.

Credit is given in that the city debt as compared with assessed valuations is not critical. The administration is commended for sympathy with the unfortunate. The abandonment of authorized building projects in several cases is praised. The effort to help the port of Boston by prosecuting a case before the I. C. C. to compel the abandonment of free lighterage service in rail rates at New York is approved. Other features of the administration are commended.

Such is the story. Many persons on the one hand regard it as simply an attempt in a Presidential year to take a fall out of the accomplished politician who happens to be the Democratic Mayor. Others hold it to be the rendering of a public service by an unselfish group of citizens. Many hold that no matter what the motive the facts should have attention.

It will be remembered that Mayor Curley supports Governor Roosevelt for the nomination next June at Chicago, and that the Democratic Governor of the State and the Democratic Senator, David I. Walsh, who leads the party in Massachusetts, are for former Governor Smith. To the possible implications of this phase of the situation attention also is directed.

N.Y. MIRROR. FEB. 21. 1932



NOW LET ME SEE — It's not easy to pick a horse, you know. Especially, if you want to pick a winner. Mayor Curley, of Boston, is shown (right) with Eugene McSweeney, at the Havana race track looking over the form sheet.

(International)

SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/21/32

Our Beacon Hill Observer—
S... tairs and Politics

Will Democratic Factions Be Able to Avoid Hot Fight in Primaries?

From Our Special Correspondent

Boston, Feb. 20—Whether a compromise will be effected between the two factions of Massachusetts Democracy remains to be determined after Mayor James M. Curley returns from is sojurn in subtropical climes, but evidently some of the saner heads in both factions are beginning to realize that only disaster to the party can result from a battle royal in the presidential primary. Intimation that such a compromise may be in the air came from circles close to the Curley faction this week, but inasmuch as Curley was then in Florida, it was impossible to tell how authentic the report might be.

If the Curley and the Ely-Walsh factions go to the mat in the approaching primary, one of them will be beaten. That will bring rancor and attempts at reprisals and can work only to harm the party as a whole in the approaching presidential and state elections. The party is hardly strong enough, after two years in the saddle, to permit its leaders, whether they be of one side or the other, to think that other than disaster will follow such a battle. It has always been maintained by certain Democrats that a good primary fight has never harmed the party, but that is not wholly true.

Sniping From the Curley Faction

Gov Ely's whole administration has been marked by continuous sniping from the so-called Curley faction in Boston, which can find nothing good in what has been accomplished, and which maintains the worst "corridor critics" that can be found in the state, roaming about the State House day after day seeking the ear of any who will listen, that they may further their program of creating dissatisfaction with the Ely regime. This process of undermining becomes so distasteful to those who realize what a task the governor has faced, and how well he has done, on the whole, that it is distasteful to listen to the gossip-mongers. They are chiefly disgruntled because they haven't been given personal jobs, or because certain contracts have not gone to contractors of the Curley faction. One of the chief corridor cirtics was paid $250 during the last campaign as an organizer; he has since been offered work as a guard at Norfolk prison camp, which he refused, and he still offers his wares of dissatisfaction because he and his race have not been cared for, as he puts it. Just how selfish he is—and he is representative of quite a number—may be seen by the fact that he is thinking of himself first.

Compromise Might Be Arranged

If Mayor Curley would come out with a statement saying he will not seek to oust the governor in the state primary, there seems no reason to believe that the Walsh-Ely faction woudn't meet him halfway and place him on the delegate-at-large slate for the Democratic convention. Curley is a factor to be reckoned with in the party, and while it might be advisable to give him a good licking, still the danger remains, until the outcome of the voting is determined, of Curley administering the punishment, because Boston Democrats turn out at primaries in far greater numbers than do those in "the sticks." Whether Curley could entice them to his standard, away from that of Walsh and Ely, none can tell today, although it is maintained that with the Ely-Walsh candidates known to favor Al Smith first, many Boston Democrats would vote for them. Smith is a prime favorite in Boston, far more popular than Roosevelt.

If Curley made this offer of peace, he could be a powerful factor at the convention in swinging the Massachusetts delegation to Roosevelt after it had given its strength to Smith on several ballots, and it was determined that Smith could not win. Obviously, with the Smith strength as great as it is in Massachusetts, Roosevelt would be foolish to permit his name to go before the voters for pledged deelgates. His backers are coming to realize that, and it seems probable that the Roosevelt factions—for there are several which are distinct from the others in the eastern part of the state—will content themselves with spreading Roosevelt propaganda, in the hope that enough sentiment will be created so that Roosevelt will at least be second choice and stand to benefit if Smith is eliminated.

Roosevelt May Not Seek Pledged Delegates

Roosevelt headquarters were opened here in a big building in Park square yesterday, with James Roosevelt, son of the New York governor, as manager. Of course, no actual decision as to what will be done can be made until Curley's return, but majority opinion seems to be crystalizing against a fight for pledged delegates. Obviously then, the Massachusetts delegation to convention will go unpledged. Although the Roosevelt headquarters is in a big building, it occupies only two comparatively small rooms, which would hardly indicate a drive for pledged delegates.

It may be that Curley will dictate the hiring of some vacant store downtown, a practice he has followed in other campaigns, for noon-hour forums, with speakers to laud the New York governor, their voices to be carried to the streets outside by loud speakers. This is a stunt quite typical of Boston campaigns in the past few years. It was used, with Young's hotel as the meeting place, during the 1928 campaign, and Curley had the satisfaction of knowing his method succeeded for Smith.

Ely's Second Choice Not Disclosed

Gov Ely continues to be for Smith first, last and as long as Smith is a possibility. What his second choice is he has not made known. Ritchie of Maryland might be second favorite especially in view of the World war veterans' desire for a Ritchie-Ely ticket. The governor conferred with Smith at New York again yesterday, and probably some clearer understanding of the primary campaign will come from that conference. The governor cannot but realize that should Curley get into the fight for delegates and win two or three of them to the Roosevelt standard, it would weigh heavily in making his decision as to whether he will seek the gubernatorial nomination of the party next fall. Perhaps the governor and his fellow-leaders are supremely confident that, with the Smith leanings in the state, they can give Curley such a defeat in April that he will be eliminated from the picture later on.

Betting Petition to Be Reported On

The so-called horseracing betting petition is to be reported on by the legislative committee on legal affairs next week. Bets are even now as to whether it will be a favorable or unfavorable report. The so-called law-and-order group has waged a stiff fight against the measure, although the state Grange was late in making its decision to oppose the measure.

SPRINGFIELD REP. 2/22/32

DEMOCRATS WARY OF BITTER FIGHTS ABOUT DELEGATES

Smith and Roosevelt Forces in This District Likely to Divide Personnel to Avoid Controversy

Probability that every effort will be made by Democratic leaders to prevent Smith-Roosevelt delegate contests in this district and the state as a whole was indicated last night by leaders of the two groups in this city. Such contests, it is held, would be disastrous to the party's chances in the state and congressional elections which will be held simultaneously with the presidential contest.

In the district, it was said, the probability is that the Winter and Granfield factions of the party, identified respectively with the Smith and Roosevelt groups, will harmonize to the extent of splitting the personnel of the delegation between them. In this connection Dist-Atty Thomas F. Moriarty and Mayor Winter are mentioned as probable candidates for delegates, with the other end of the district represented by either Atty Edward T. O'Brien of Northampton and Representative Daniel J. Coakley of Chicopee. Other names mentioned include those of Dr Julius H. Hanson of Northampton, identified with the Ely-Walsh-Smith group, and Paul P. Ezekiel of Longmeadow, a Smith-pledged alternate in 1928, but since then a devotee of the Roosevelt cause.

DeWolf Reported Candidate

From the 1st district came reports yesterday that DeWitt C. DeWolf of Chester and Dr Edward J. Sammons of Westfield are candidates for delegates, with the former at least, pledged to ex-Gov Smith. Other possibilities in that district include Atty John P. Begley of Northampton, identified with the Granfield wing. Congressman William J. Granfield is expected to get a place on the at-large delegation. In 1928 he was a Smith-pledged delegate from the 2d district, but is said to lean now toward an unpledged status.

Stephen D. O'Brien, chairman of the local assessors, has become definitely identified with the Roosevelt movement in the state and was reported in Boston papers to have been at the opening of Roosevelt state headquarters at Boston Saturday. Last night he declared that while he had not been present at the ceremony, he had allowed his name to be used. He said he was for Roosevelt. His contacts in this section, he said, have indicated that the strong Smith wave of 1928, has largely subsided.

Sees Fight as Suicide

"Just the same it would be suicide to put on a knock-down, drag-out delegate fight, either in this district or in the state," he said, "and I believe the Roosevelt strategy just now is to get some of their leaders, including Mayors Curley of Boston, Murphy of Somerville and Sweeney of Gardner on the at-large delegation, which would be unpledged."

He said that it is the intention of James Roosevelt, son of the New York governor, and his present manager in this state, to have a committee appointed which would do the speaking for the Roosevelt group in the state, and thus prevent Mayor Curley from being too outspoken. Action on this however, may await Mayor Curley's return to Boston, he said. It is believed in Roosevelt circles that United States Senator David I. Walsh would not oppose a compromise plan which would give the state an unpledged delegation, with Messrs Curley, Murphy and Sweeney as members of the "big twelve" at-large group.

Ryan Against Pledging

Former City Chairman Charles V. Ryan, Jr., who is more closely identified with the Ely-Smith group, and who has just been appointed head of the Hampden county group of the Massachusetts victory committee, affiliated with the national victory committee for organization and fund-raising work, said last night that he favored an unpledged delegation. He reiterated O'Brien's opinion that a delegate fight would jeopardize chances of victory in the state or district.

In connection with the work of the victory committee, Mr Ryan said, leaders in nearby towns have been named, and include the following: Atty Edward T. Collins of Springfield, John O'Toole of East Longmeadow, Walter McCarthy of West Springfield, Dr Charles Phillips of Longmeadow, Atty Thomas Stapleton of Agawam, Mr Tierney of Westfield and Atty John Begley of Holyoke. He said he did not understand this group to be a Smith-working group, but rather a Democratic organization group.

The adherents of the Roosevelt movement in this state are basing their claims largely on the experience of Springfield in electing a "Yankee" Democratic mayor, and the state a "Yankee" Democratic governor. They argue that by Roosevelt's nomination the party would be in a position to take advantage of the benefits which accrue from such a combination There is no intention, according to Mr O'Brien, on the part of the Roosevelt forces to make a delegate fight in the four western counties, or

LOWELL-COURIER-CITIZEN 2/23/32

IN MASSACHUSETTS?

According to special advices to the Boston Herald from New York, as published yesterday, former-Governor Alfred E. Smith will soon give formal consent to the filing of a list of pledged delegates in the forthcoming Massachusetts primary, and also in the other New Engand states and in Pennsylvania, with intent to contest with Governor Roosevelt for the presidential nomination. This seems a rather violent departure from the first announcement that the ex-governor was "not a candidate," although in a receptive mood in case the nomination were crowded on him; but it is still possible for the aspirant to say that he merely assents to the demands of his friends. It lends point, however, to the New York Times's contention that it would be wise for Governor Roosevelt not to enter into a contest here for pledged delegates, because Massachusetts is devoutly worshipful of Al Smith and might easily give his delegates a strong preferential vote, thus badly denting the Roosevelt prestige. We haven't any doubt that this state would favor the nomination of Smith, despite the early announcement of Mayor Curley and the fact that he had clambered so conspicuously into a front seat on the Roosevelt bandwagon. Our further expectation is that neither Smith nor Roosevelt will be nominated by the convention next June, and that Mr. Smith has a very similar expectation—intending however that he shall be in position to decide who shall be named.

NO. ADAMS TRANSCRIPT 2/22/32

Strong Support for Smith Promised in State Primary

Boston, Feb. 22—(A.P.)—Alfred E. Smith will have an array of leading Massachusetts Democrats suporting him in the Massachusetts primaries for the selection of delegates to the national convention if, as has been reported in New York despatches, he has decided to give formal consent for use of his name in obtaining pledged delegates.

Foremost among the Smith supporters in the attempt to again nominate him for president are U. S. Senator David I. Walsh and Governor Joseph B. Ely. Both have announced in the past that they would back Smith as long as he had a chance for the nomination although today, Senator Walsh said he "would rather not have anything to say" regarding Smith's reported decision.

Smith's purported plan to seek delegates and announcement last week by supporters of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt that they would make a fight for some of the Massachusetts delegates appeared to pave the way for a sharp contest. The Roosevelt forces are led by Mayor James M. Curley, foe of Ely's, Governor Roosevelt's son, James, who is in business here, has been building political fences for his father and has participated in the opening of headquarters in Boston.

Dover N.H. Democrat 2/21/32

PUBLIC FORUM

Mr. Editor:

The Price of Safety

"The protection afforded by prohibition, honestly administered, is the basic reason why 12,000,000 women, united under our leadership, support the Eighteenth Amendment, and will continue to do so," declared Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforement, in a recent interview with a representative of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation.

Asked if she would state the major reasons for the great affiliation of women in defense of national prohibition, Mrs. Peabody said in part:

"These millions of women, in the ten national organizations, including the General Federation of Clubs, church groups and others, affiliated for ten years for the preservation of the Eighteenth Amendment, will answer your question with another:

"What Price Safety?'

"The price is Law—respected, obeyed, enforced. That is the price of civilization, as opposed to the jungle.

"A year ago, Massachusetts, at the demand of wet leaders in both parties, with heavy financial backing by the anti-prohibition forces, repealed the constitutional law on manufacture and transportation of liquor in the state. The wet leaders had threatened to spend a million dollars to secure such action. The most dangerous elements in the state of Massachusetts, with a few privileged people of wealth, including certain women, exulted over the vote. Some who left the state in protest against supporting the state action were ridiculed in the press.

"Six months later, the wet mayor of Boston was compelled, for his personal safety, to secure a license to carry a loaded revolver in defense against the forces he had helped to let loose. A year later, December 3, 1931, after increasing tragedies on the highway through drunken driving, the Boston Post declares that Massachusetts has now passed the most drastic law that the state ever passed —far stronger than the Eighteenth Amendment, or the Volstead Act. It took twelve months for Massachusetts to see the folly and danger and to suffer to such an extent that the government has sent out an edict for the protection of life on the highway.

"The week previous to this act saw 23 murdered through drunken driving, of whom four were little children. Because of these frightful conditions in states like Massachusetts, which have been persuaded by the old liquor traffic, combined with certain rich men and women, to nullify the law of the land, we challenge the propaganda against laws made for protection and safety. These same conditions will prevail in any state that defies the laws made by the people for the people.

"Deluge of propaganda from men and women and wet politicians makes it necessary that our millions of affiliated women shall do their utmost to refute their specious statements with facts which can be proven.

"The Eighteenth Amendment is essential to the safety of our whole country in health, economics, traffic by land or sea or rail to the morals of youth and older people who are more in need of safeguards than the rank and file of youth."

Providence Journal 2/8/32

DEMOCRATIC CHIEFTAINS IN BAY STATE PLEASED

Confident Smith Will Do Nothing to Injure Party's Chances

Boston, Feb. 7.—(AP)—Announcement that former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York was willing to accept the Democratic candidacy for the presidency was received with pleasure by his supporters among Democratic leaders in Massachusetts. Smith supporters expressed confidence that the candidate of 1928 would do nothing to injure the party's chances in 1932.

Governor Joseph B. Ely said: "It seems to me the best interests of the Democratic party, nationally and locally, will be served by the election of those delegates who, though unpledged in a legal sense, have expressed a preference for the candidacy, the ideals and the principles of Alfred E. Smith."

Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic State committee, said: "Every Democrat may rest assured that Governor Smith will not be a party to any long deadlock in the convention, nor do anything to jeopardize Democratic success in the campaign. In qualifying his position, the Governor assured the election of a solid Smith delegation from Massachusetts and his statement undoubtedly will crystallize large blocks of delegates in other States."

Mayor James M. Curley, probably the most active Roosevelt supporter among Democratic leaders, was out of the State and could not be reached for comment.

Quincy Pat-Ledger 2/8/32

'El' Nigger in Woodpile

One of the purposes for which Quincy and other suburban cities are urged to go into the Greater Boston scheme now advocated by Mayor Curley, Prof. Beale, and others, is said to be that they may jointly exercise a better control over street transportation in Greater Boston. As things stand now, the cities and towns that are in the Greater Boston district served by the Boston Eelevated Railway already have the privilege of meeting part of the deficits of this decrepit railway octopus out of their local tax levies. The debts of the Elevated, in other words, help to increase the burden of city debt on the individual home-owner and taxpayer.

Do we hear many Quincy taxpayers crying for the chance to join in this Boston burden? Not many. Plenty of Quincy folk think Quincy should be ready to cooperate with Boston and other communities in in district-wide arrangements for police and fire protection, fire alarm, and other things; but they believe all these things can be taken care of through cooperative agreement. In fact, many activities of the sort are already controlled by such agreements, and as often as new conditions call for changes in the arrangements, these changes are effected through conferences, without unnecessary delay or friction. Yet under this method the tax levies are all locally controlled, each by its own independent community, and no city has to go to any super-government in Boston to find out what it can do for itself.

The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway have just reported to the Legislature that "despite operating economies totaling $1,277,226, the railway was operated last year at a loss of $1,504,925." Greater Boston taxpayers will have to chip in to help. Will Quincy submit to being made a part of the Greater government? Or will it see the El nigger in the Greater Boston woodpile?

Lowell Courier-Citizen 2/21/32

—E. Forest Whitney, 18, son of the late Ralph Whitney, believed to be the youngest transport licensed pilot, yesterday received letters from Mayor Curley of Boston, to deliever to Mayor Walker of New York just before they left the Boston airport. Mr. Whitney had the distinction of taking the first freight plane on this trip from Boston to New York.

—Leominster members of the corporation of the Hospital Cottages for Children, Baldwinville, received formal notice today that the quarterly meeting of the women's board will be held in the Congregational Church, Westminster, Thursday, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The notice was issued by Mrs. Carleton A. Read of Worcester, clerk of the corporation.

WORCESTER TEL. 2/21/32

Threatened Democratic War Gaining Momentum

Smith's Decision Anent Pledged State Delegation Awaits Roosevelt Progress—Unusual Political Strategy Likely in Few Weeks—Next Moves by Mayor Curley and Senator Walsh Important Factors

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Whether Alfred E. Smith will give his consent to a pledged delegation from Massachusetts to the National convention will depend on developments the next few weeks. This is the latest word to reach the Bay State despite Mr. Smith's announcement that he will not be an active candidate for the presidential nomination and will make no fight for delegates.

Progress of the candidacy of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will determine his decision. It indicates that the storm which is threatening to engulf Massachusetts Democracy is much more serious than appears on the surface. There has been widespread opinion that Mr. Smith is not unfriendly to Governor Roosevelt, but had taken the position he recently announced solely to be the dominating factor at the convention. Should he permit delegates to be pledged to him in Massachusetts—and his consent would be required—it would be interpreted as an indication he is anti-Roosevelt and has not definitely eliminated himself principally to stop Roosevelt.

Curley Is Issue

This interpretation may not be strictly correct. A situation is developing in the Bay State, with Mayor James M. Curley of Boston pitted against the recognized party leaders, that is likely to make the struggle for leadership dominant and the election of presidential delegates incidental.. If Mr. Smith permits a pledged delegation it may be to aid leaders in relegating Mayor Curley to an inactive role rather than to advance his own candidacy.

The leaders would much prefer not to resort to a Smith-pledged contingent for fear it may be construed as a confession of weakness. The choice of delegates may have no bearing in the minds of the average Democratic voter on this question of leadership, but the risk of increasing the Curley prestige, should Roosevelt delegates predominate, is too precarious to avoid consideration.

South Is Feared

Ordinarily, if the choice of delegates depended on the caliber of the prospective delegates there would be no question of the friendly-to-Smith slate being preferred, regardless of the candidate for President. There is no denying, however, that the Roosevelt sentiment, evident last June but dormant since that time, has been reawakened by the activities of his supporters in the past week.

The argument that Mr. Smith, despite his idolization by the Bay State democracy, cannot be elected because of the Southern attitude and that Mr. Roosevelt can, is impressing Democrats who believe they have the best opportunity of triumph since the Bull Moose split in the Republican ranks placed Mr. Wilson in the presidency.

The Roosevelt cause, though lacking impressive leaders other than Mayor Curley, is being strengthened through the mayoralty support it is receiving in the state. The mayors of Somerville, Gardner, Medford are aligned with Roosevelt.

Play for Mayors

Efforts are being made to induce other chief executives to fall in line. If these men commanded sufficient following in their communities to be elected mayor it is reasoned it will go with them in this presidential primary fight.

Governor Ely, as the most prominent Smith leader in the state, is issuing statements confidently predicting success, and is apparently not worried by the Curley for governor threat.

"You'd rather lick Curley in April than in September, wouldn't you?" a reporter asked during one of his outbursts of Smith enthusiasm.

"Really I haven't given that a thought," he replied with a smile.

But this confidence is not wholeheartedly shared by other leaders who are watching the situation with concern and the Bay State may witness unusual political strategy in the next few weeks.

Curley Return Awaited

The apprehension is not entirely with the Smith leaders, however. During the week the most amazing statement has reached Boston that Mayor Curley, now sojourning in the South, is ready to make peace for the sake of harmony. The report has it that the mayor is so interested in the cause of Roosevelt he is ready to eliminate himself definitely from consideration as a gubernatorial candidate if some promise can be extracted to give the New York governor representation on the slate of convention delegates.

This report, of course, does not concur with the activity of the Roosevelt followers in opening campaign headquarters and making plans for an intensive battle. But then Mr. Curley has not been present and the situation may change when he returns, for a long talk with Governor Roosevelt will precede the reappearance of the mayor in Boston.

Until his return speculation will continue as to whether he had advance knowledge and help to direct the Rooseveltian activity, or if those now concerned with it took advantage of his absence to "steal the show." It is certain some of tha persons now concerned with the Roosevelt campaign have never enjoyed particular friendship of the Boston mayor, and he would count them no asset in the campaign.

Harmony Gesture

The report of Curley's willingness to make a sacrifice for harmony is not discounted by leaders. They point to the possibility of his reward by high office should Roosevelt become President. They believe Curley sees a compromise as much better strategy than a bitter primary battle which might leave sore spots that would not heal before election day.

There is no indication, however, that the leaders would be satisfied to give Curley the recognition of meeting his harmony gesture if it were made. There is a feeling that the Smith forces would not lose anything, either for their candidate or personally, by engaging in a primary duel, particularly if they could have Smith so active a candidate as to consent to a pledged delegation. They think Governor Ely can defeat Curley for renomination anyway.

Political observers hold to the opinion that if Roosevelt forces Smith to a pledged delegation it has been a grave tactical error on the part of his enthusiasts. They believe he would have been much wiser in following the plan promulgated in other states with "favorite sons," of striking a bargain to have Roosevelt second choice, an agreement much easier to negotiate.

Walsh May Bring Peace

Sen. David I. Walsh is expected home over the Washington birthday holiday and his conferences with the leaders here probably will determine their future course and possibly smooth out the whole situation. As your correspondent has said before, Governor Ely and some of the other leaders have been represented as entertaining the opinion that if the state is to send an unpledged delegation Mayor Curley's place in Democracy entitles him to be on the at-large slate.

His selection for such postion might bring an end to an active Roosevelt campaign if it is not allowed to go too far. It would be argued that Roosevelt would then have a powerful ally in an important place. The difficulty is that some of the leaders, such as Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the state committee, feel so bitter toward the Boston mayor for past deeds they probably will oppose any such program. But order has been brought out of much more serious chaos in the past.

Although the present lineup, allowing that no amicable adjustment of differences is reached, would indicate that the Democratic primary battle in this state will be fought between Roosevelt and Smith, exclusively, there are at least three other presidential possibilities who have a following here.

Smith Slate Is Blind

Supporters of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, Speaker Garner of Texas and Newton D. Baker of Ohio are not likely to attempt to put delegates in the fight, but they are working under cover with the assumption there will be a deadlock and their favorite may emerge with the nomination.

Wor. Tel 2/21/32

Conte

majority of Massachusetts leaders take note of his endorsement by William Gibbs McAdoo. Mr. McAdoo never will be forgiven by Bay State admirers of Mr. Smith, for preventing the latter's nomination in the 1924 farce in Madison Square Garden. Mr. Garner's accomplishments will have difficulty in outweighing the resentment at McAdoo's endorsement.

The friendly-to-Smith slate is in reality a blind to obviate the necessity of supporting any of these candidates in the open. Governor Ely is a genuine Smith enthusiast, and has always been. The majority of the other leaders, however, share the opinion that the 1928 nominee is not likely to be the standard bearer in 1932. They are giving serious thought to the other potential candidates.

While it is generally understood those on the Smith slate are ready to follow him to any candidate, it is not at all certain that once he eliminates himself he can hold all in line. At least they can argue with him as to whom they prefer.

Sentiment Divided

Sentiment now is quite evenly divided between Governor Ritchie and Mr. Baker. If anything the former secretary of war has a little edge on the Maryland governor. Chairman Donahue likes Mr. Baker and he is quite generally admired for his intellecutual accomplishments by many other leaders. On the other hand, Senator Walsh has been a close acquaintance of Governor Ritchie and that gentleman's views on state's rights, coupled with the impression made by his personality and his friendships here, must be reckoned with.

An effort is being made to develop sentiment for Speaker Garner, who has a scattered following in Massachusetts. It is not likely to make much progress, however, since the

Wor. Post 2/22/32

BOSTON, Feb. 22 (AP) — Alfred E. Smith will have an array of leading Massachusetts Democrats supporting him in the Massachusetts primaries for the selection of delegates to the national convention if, as has been reported in New York dispatches, he has decided to give formal consent for use of his name in obtaining pledged delegates.

Foremost among the Smith supporters in the attempt to again nominate him for president are United States Senator David I. Walsh and Gov. Joseph B. Ely. Both have announced in the past that they would back Smith as long as he had a chance for the nomination although today, Senator Walsh said he "would rather not have anything to say" regarding Smith's reported decision.

Smith's purported plan to seek delegates and announcement last week by supporters of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt that they would make a fight for some of the Massachusetts delegates appeared to pave the way for a sharp contest. The Roosevelt forces are led by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, foe of Ely's. Gov. Roosevelt's son, James, who is in business here, has been building political fences for his father and has participated in the opening of headquarters in Boston.

Wor. Post 2/22/32

The Bay State Battle Front

Though the contest in the Massachusetts Democratic primary is to be a straight-out fight between the Smith and Roosevelt forces for control of the delegates to the national convention, on the ballots it will appear as a contest between an "unpledged" ticket and a Roosevelt ticket. This course has been decided upon by the Smith leaders and has been announced by Senator David I. Walsh, who will head the "unpledged" ticket. The Senator has returned to Massachusetts for a conference with Governor Ely and others, at which, it is understood, the Smith slate will be completed and plans formulated for the pre-primary campaign.

Meanwhile James D. Roosevelt, son of Governor Roosevelt, and his chief aide, Strabo V. Claggett, have opened Roosevelt headquarters in Boston and are awaiting only the return from Cuba of Mayor James M. Curley before launching their campaign. The expectation is that Mayor Curley will assume full command of the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts, but in a long-distance telephone talk from Havana the Mayor has intimated that something may depend upon the result of the conference he expects to have with Governor Roosevelt before the end of the week.

He is placing himself in the Governor's hands. Whether or not the Governor may relish the idea of placing his hopes and interests in Massachusetts in Mr. Curley's hands is, of course, another question. Unless he so does, however, it is difficult to see how he can expect to get any substantial support in the coming primary, as practically all of the other powerful leaders of the Massachusetts Democracy are lined up for the "unpledged," or Smith, ticket. It seems that Roosevelt must either accept Curley as his Massachusetts manager or forfeit any possible hope of picking up a delegate or two in this State.

The rumor that Curley might shift from Roosevelt to Garner in return for second place on the ticket with the Texan is scouted as ridiculous. He has already been jeered at for his shift from Young to Roosevelt and another shift would make him a laughing stock among his fellow Democrats. Moreover, it is considered unlikely that Garner would pick Curley for his running mate in any circumstances. On the face of things, it looks as if Mayor Curley will have to stick to Roosevelt or entirely efface himself from the situation.

WORCESTER TEL. 2/24/32

NO ROOSEVELT BOOM IN MASS. IF SMITH RUNS

N. Y. Governor's Bay State Backers to Switch If 'Al's' Name Is Used

ANGLES PROTRUDE

Compromise, Ely, Walsh, Curley and Delegates Are Now Involved

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—If Alfred E. Smith permits his name to be used in the presidential primaries in April, Massachusetts will not be a battleground for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and the 1928 nominee.

This was disclosed tonight when the Roosevelt supporters, who launched his campaign in the Bay State, announced they would support Smith if he is a candidate.

Some New York sources assert Smith has decided to allow the use of his name here and the announcement is expected officially before the end of the week. Roosevelt then will be definitely out of it.

Walsh Enters

Sen. David I. Walsh, who was in the state over the weekend, went back to Washington today without having seen Governor Ely. He will return the latter part of the week further to discuss the Massachusetts situation. Senator Walsh saw several leading Democrats, however, and his attitude was represented as being unfavorable to any compromise.

He took the stand that regardless of any action by Mr. Smith the delegation to the National convention from this state should be friendly to him.

Although the Roosevelt supporters made no secret of the fact that anticipation of Mr. Smith allowing the use of his name had knocked the bottom out of their campaign. There was an effort at compromise going on underneath the surface.

Roosevelt Protection

The Roosevelt men are trying to negotiate some arrangement whereby they can have several delegate places to protect Mr. Roosevelt in the event Mr. Smith drops out of the race.

Robert G. Jackson of New Hampshire, recently chosen executive secretary of the National committee, is understood to have been in telephonic communication with Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic State committee.

Mr. Jackson is said to have suggested that in the interests of party harmony a compromise be reached whereby Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Mayor John J. Murphy of of Somerville and some other prominent Roosevelt supporters be given places on the slate as delegates at large.

It has been generally understood that if Smith was not the nominee the Bay State delegates would follow him to some other candidate. The Roosevelt men believe if they are represented on the delegation they can hold such delivery to the New York governor.

Mayor Murphy, leader in the Roosevelt movement, who organized the Massachusetts Roosevelt-for-President league several months ago pointed out today he publicly stated at that time that if Smith were a candidate in the Bay State there would be no attempt to organize a Roosevelt delegation.

Charles H McGlue, former chairman of the state committee, and an active Roosevelt man, said tonight that under the present situation it would mean no Roosevelt delegation.

Jubilation

The Park square headquarters of the Roosevelt boomers, opened Friday with James Roosevelt, son of the governor, in charge, will probably be kept open to promote interest in Roosevelt even though no delegation is placed in the field.

Democratic leaders who have been with Smith were jubilant at the turn of events tonight.

It has been reported from Florida that Mayor Curley is willing to go to the length of eliminating himself as a possible rival of Governor Ely next fall if the compromise is arranged. Governor Ely has been represented as feeling that Mayor Curley is entitled to a place on the delegation because of his position in Democracy. That will probably be the eventual outcome.

WALTHAM NEWS-TRIBUNE

OFFICE AIDE TO CURLEY IN COURT TODAY 2/25/32

In Waltham District Court this morning Frank T. Pedonti of 36 Billerica street, Boston, who said that he is attached to the office staff of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, offered a plea of nolo to a complaint charging him with parking an unlighted automobile on Newton street in Weston on the night of February 11.

The complainant was Officer Harlan E. Berry of Weston, who told the court that Pedonti's automobile was parked on the traveled part of the way, beyond a curve and on an unlighted section of the street.

Judge Connolly refused to accept a plea of nolo and Pedonti pleaded not guilty. He was found guilty and fined $10, Judge Connolly remarking that if his act had resulted in a collision the defendant might possibly have been before the court on a manslaughter charge.

Pedonti appealed and was held in $100 bail. Later he withdrew his appeal and paid $5 on account, being allowed time in which to pay the balance of the fine.

NO ADAMS TRANSCRIPT 2/25/32

HARMONY SEEN IN DEMOCRATIC RANKS

Roosevelt Men to Support Smith Candidates

IN PRIMARIES

Mayor Curley May be Offered Place as Delegate-at-large to Cement Harmony.

Boston, Feb. 25.—Announcement of Democratic leaders who are for Roosevelt that they will support any Smith-pledged candidates in event Smith gives his consent to use of his name in the Massachusetts presidential primary, yesterday seemed to be bringing harmony in the Democratic ranks. In fact, the feeler was put forth that Mayor James M. Curley may be offered a place on the list of 12 delegates-at-large candidates, to cement this harmony structure. Curley has been an ardent Roosevelt backer. Curley would be permitted to retain Roosevelt as his first choice, in event Smith were eliminated as a possible nominee.

Gov. Ely has not been opposed to Curley as a candidate on this list, from the outset, even when Curley was struggling his best to harm the Ely-Walsh-Fitzgerald wing's plans, granting of course, that Curley agreed to Smith first. Under the existing conditions, it is generally agreed that none but Smith has much chance of winning in this state, in fact, that a Smith sweep is bound to occur. It is stated that there is even likelihood that the Roosevelt crowd at headquarters in his behalf, will swing to Smith's support for the general harmony that seems in the air.

This may be taken to indicate that there is no irreparable breach between the two factions; likewise that Smith and Roosevelt may not be so far apart. Which, of course, gives rise to conjecture as to whether or not Smith would swing his support to Roosevelt, in event the ex-governor were eliminated at Chicago, and thus insure himself the portfolio of secretary of state in event of Roosevelt's election.

SPRINGFIELD REP. 2/24/32

ROOSEVELT OUT OF STATE FIGHT, BOSTON BELIEF

BACKERS DECLARE FOR SMITH IF HE ENTERS PRIMARIES

Action on Delegates-at-Large Delayed Pending Word From "Al"

CHANCE OF CONFLICT VIEWED AS REMOTE

Roosevelt Forces Aware That 1928 Standard Bearer Has Strong Support and That Their Man Might Suffer at National Convention if Beaten in This State in Fight For Delegates

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Feb. 23—Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York appeared tonight to be definitely out of the fight for pledged delegates from this state to the Democratic national convention. Active Roosevelt workers said that they would support former Gov Alfred E. Smith of New York if he allows his name to be used on the ballot in the preferential presidential primary on April 26.

Peace Outlook Brightens

Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville and Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic state committee, were among those who said they would favor Smith if he allows his name to be used.

Inasmuch as it has been announced Smith will permit the use of his name, which permission Gov Joseph B. Ely expects either tomorrow or Thursday, the Murphy announcement tonight may be accepted as ending any chance of a Smith-Roosevelt fight in this state. Roosevelt supporters are aware that Massachusetts is for Smith, as Gov Ely and other party leaders have repeatedly said, and they know that for Roosevelt to make a fight and lose would be to weaken his chances at the convention.

Gov Ely has not received the official permission from ex-Gov Smith to provide for a list of Massachusetts candidates to the Democratic national convention, pledged to Smith.

Action on Delegates Delayed

When the permission comes, it will be given to Gov Ely as head of the party in this state. Until such permission is received, no attempt will be made to make final decision as to the 12 candidates for delegates-at-large from this state. It seems probable that the tentative list, announced more than a week ago, will stand, with possibly one or two changes.

Senator David I. Walsh was in Boston today, leaving tonight for Washington. While he conferred by telephone and otherwise with certain of the party's leaders, it was made known that the delegate list will be held up pending word from Smith.

Announcement that Smith would give this permission, in order to permit Massachusetts party leaders to present a pledged delegation at the convention and thus obviate a split in the ranks, caused surprise among the supporters of Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt, but it has not deterred them from their intention to go ahead with their propaganda work. They regard the latest news of Smith's intention to seek pledged delegates in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania as a direct flop from his previous announcement to be only a receptive candidate in event the convention should decide it wanted him.

Whether Roosevelt will also give permission to run a delegation pledged to him is a matter of doubt. Some think he will do so, and point to news dispatches from New York that he will, but others believe he will refrain from permitting his name to go before the voters through pledged delegates, knowing that Massachusetts is a Smith state, as shown by the 1928 vote and his reception when he recently attended a dinner at Boston. To permit his name to go before the voters would be almost certain to result in defeat of most of his candidates, even though Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has declared for him.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/24/32

Olive Branch Will Be Given to Curley

Harmony Among Democrats Due to Follow Use of Smith Name in State.

BOSTON, Feb. 24—Harmony in the ranks of the Massachusetts Democrats is looked for by the politicians as a direct sequel to Alfred E. Smith's decision to permit the use of his name as a definite candidate in this State for the presidential nomination. As the first important step toward party peace it is predicted that the olive branch will be extended to Mayor James M. Curley, early and ardent backer of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's candidacy.

Upon the expected receipt by Gov. Joseph B. Ely of the Smith power of attorney to pledge delegates to the convention starting in Chicago on June 27, there is strong likelihood that advances will be made to Mr. Curley to permit the use of his name in the list of pledged-to-Smith delegates-at-large, with the reservation, of course, that Roosevelt is his first choice when or if Smith is eliminated as a possible nominee.

It is understood on excellent authority that such advances would not be far afield from consideration being given to the Smith slate by Gov. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and others.

LAWRENCE EAGLE 2/24/32

SEEK RELATIVES OF BOSTON WAR DEAD

A list of 260 names representing a portion of Boston's war dead has been posted at the Lawrence Legion headquarters. Mayor Curley has requested the local Legion officers to assist in locating relatives and friends of the men listed. The purpose is to secure photographs of the men. The City of Boston is planning to make gold photographs of 1160 men who made the supreme sacrifice. All are considered Boston men and the record of their enlistment and the company they were attached to during the war is included in the list on the Legion bulletin board.

CHELSEA RECORD 2/25/32

Mayor Curley can either take it or leave it; but a place on the big four must come by the grace of Governor Ely.

LOWELL TOWN TOPIC 2/26/02

AWAIT CURLEY'S RETURN



HON. JAMES M. CURLEY

The tense Smith-Roosevelt situation in Massachusetts awaits the return of the vacationing Mayor Curley of Boston. Since Al Smith made his presidential gesture, Curley has been away, and the Ely forces have had their big innings, save for slight interruptions from Mayor Murphy of Somerville and Stabo V. Claggett, sponsors of Roosevelt.

But Curley's fighting spirit is lacking, and the political fans of the state and all New England are awaiting his return for his next move. Since the Smith statements, Curley has made no comment, though to be sure he was and has ever since been away from the city. But when he returns, wow!

Worcester Tel 2/26/32

CURLEY VACATION RAPPED BY FOE

Councillor Kelley Says Mayor Is "Dictator"

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Page Mayor Curley, who is in the South and not expected home until Sunday. His ears must have burned today.

Councillor Francis E. Kelley of Dorchester, speaking before the legislative committee on cities today described him as follows: "A high class confidence man. A czar and a dictator. The spendthrift, traveling mayor."

The mayor tried to bring about Mr. Kelley's defeat as councillor at the last election. The attack on the "prolonged vacation" of His Honor came while Kelley was speaking on the legislation to empower the city council to act on mayoralty appointments and to override his veto.

Spr'fld Union 2/26/32

Mayor Curley Attacked.

A high class confidence man, czar and a dictator. The spendthrift traveling mayor." These were only a few of the caustic descritpions of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston given the Committee on Cities by City Councilor Francis E. Kelley of Dorchester in an attack on the Mayor's "prolonged vacation" to Havana. Boston had a field day before the committee with several measures seeking changes in the law relative to the powers of the City Council and the election of city officials. The attack on Mayor Curley came when Kelley argued for his bill to empower the City Council to act on appointments and to override the Mayor's veto.

Clinton Item 2/26/32

Boston Makes Key to the City Useful

Boston—The key to the city—Boston's sign of official hospitality and good-will is now more than a symbol—it's useful.

The old familiar type of wooden key handed out so long by Mayor James M. Curley to visiting dignitaries has been discarded for a new model.

The latest type is still a key, but "you can do everything with it except eat," according to Mayor Curley.

Accessories with the key include a demountable comb, pencil and corkscrew. The three attachments are separate and may be screwed into either end of the key.

Wor. Tel. 2/28/32

State Drive for Roosevelt Becomes Sub-Rosa Affair

Sudden Change of Front of N. Y. Governor's Backers No Indication of Democratic Harmony—Effort to Make Him Second Choice to Smith of Massachusetts Next Move—G. O. P. Accord Looms Brighter

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The sudden change of front of Governor Roosevelt's supporters in Massachusetts is no indication that the Bay State Democracy is now enveloped in a blanket of harmony in respect to the presidential choice. The decision of the Roosevelt men to make no fight against "Al" Smith is recognition of the futility of combatting his local popularity, but does mean the effort in behalf of the New York governor will be relaxed. The only difference is it will be under cover instead of in the open.

The Roosevelt energy will now be bent to keep him to the forefront as the second choice of Massachusetts, and to send to the Chicago convention as many delegates as possible ostensibly for Mr. Smith but in reality for Governor Roosevelt, because they don't believe the 1928 nominee has the slightest chance of gaining the nomination.

This is not going to be an easy task. It will be difficult for men who spend their time in behalf of Roosevelt for second choice to keep their enthusiasm from overstepping the bounds. It will not produce a healthy party condition for campaign workers to extol Smith with their fingers crossed.

Little Smith Activity

Leaders in the Roosevelt cause say frankly they are unable to see how Mr. Smith can be encouraged to make the pretense of a fight for nomination, as it must be inferred he is doing if he gives consent to the use of his name in the Massachusetts primaries. Their canvass, they assert, shows there are only six or seven states in the East where there is any indication of Smith sentiment or activity. When realization comes to the 1928 nominee that he must make a choice to divert his following they believe it will be essential for him to go to Roosevelt if he is to retain his party prestige.

Summarizing their deductions they say Newton D. Baker has eliminated himself by joining with Pres. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard in the Japanese boycott plea, so soon after throwing the League of Nations overboard as a campaign issue. Governor Ritchie of Maryland they count out because he cannot muster strength in the dry South, and Speaker Garner they relegate to the rear because he is dry, has the Hearst tag and wouldn't stand a show in the East with William G. McAdoo's endorsement. That removes the prominently mentioned, and none of the dark horses appears dangerous at present.

Smith Worshippers

This compromise to make Roosevelt second choice in Massachusetts should face no obstacle if it were not that Smith has a hold on the state's Democracy that almost amounts to idolatry. These worshippers want Massachusetts delegates to go through with Smith to the finish wherever he goes. If he wants Roosevelt they are content, but if he doesn't they want to be on whatever bandwagon he rides. The disturbing element to harmony will be the battle to elect a Smith delegation that will have no reservations as to second choice, since the unit rule is not followed by the Bay State Democracy.

Mr. Smith may eventually find it necessary to be for Roosevelt to preserve his party prestige because of the latter's convention strength. No one who has been let into the inner mysteries of his political attitude entertains the idea that he is friendly to Mr. Roosevelt's ambition.

Perhaps no question has so intrigued those interested in politics as the reason for the apparent break between Smith and Roosevelt. Neither man has divulged the cause or even admitted they are not the best of friends. Perhaps the answer can be found in a reported bit of conversation during the recent meeting of the two men following the funeral of the late Tammany sachem, Voorhis.

Verbal Barbs

"Al, we ought to get together some time and straighten out those stories about you and me being unfriendly. They are not doing you any good and they are not doing me any good," Governor Roosevelt is reported to have said after the two had lunched and chatted on a variety of subjects.

"Frank," said Smith, according to this story, "you've been in Albany three and one-half years and this is the first time I have heard you make any suggestion about getting together with me. I'm awfully busy. Lot of people waiting to see me down at the office. Guess I'll be going."

The truth of the matter is, however, that if Smith carries out his plan to permit the use of his name in this state it will be as much to aid Gov. Ely as to stop Roosevelt. The 1928 nominee is devoted to Gov. Ely, who has been his staunch supporter over a long period of years, and has kept close tabs on his battles with Mayor Curley.

When it was first suggested that he might allow his name to be used in Massachusetts, it is reliably reported that he responded he would be tempted to do it if it would be of any assistance to Gov. Ely in disposing of the threatened gubernatorial candidacy of the Boston mayor. With the Smith aid Mr. Curley will be placed in a most awkward position. He must be passive in his support of Roose-

SPRINGFIELD REP. 2/26/32

"AL" EXPECTED TO GIVE SANCTION TO USE NAME

Permission For Pledged Candidates For Delegates May Be Received by Ely Today

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Feb. 25—Permission from former Gov Alfred E. Smith of New York for use of his name by candidates for delegates to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in June, is expected to be received tomorrow, probably by Gov Joseph B. Ely, but will be handed over to Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic state committee to make public. Donahue would undoubtedly be commissioned to act as Smith's attorney to grant use of Smith's name to candidates who favor him as the party's presidential nominee, is the belief.

Gov Ely was asked today if he would take a part in the makeup of the slate of delegates from this state. He replied negatively, adding, "Any Smith man is satisfactory to me."

Asked if he had urged the inclusion of Mayor James M. Curley as one of the candidates-at-large, or would favor this inclusion for the sake of harmony in the party, he merely replied, "Anyone who believes in Gov Smith is all right with me."

Representative Clarence S. Luitwieler of Newton today announced he will seek election as delegate to the Republican national convention, pledged to Hoover.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/26/32

Campbell Fights Pay Deduction

Suffolk Court Clerk Denounces Method of Collecting Contribution.

BOSTON, Feb. 26—(AP) It isn't the $19.60 that's bothering Clerk of Suffolk Court Francis A. Campbell it's the principle of the thing.

Clerk Campbell has announced that he would sue city financial officers for a day's pay taken from his weekly envelope and had characterized Mayor James M. Curley as a "political Dick Turpin."

The clerk said he signed a pledge to contribute a day's pay a month for the next five months to unemployment relief, but, he insisted, the Mayor had no right at law to order city officers to deduct the contributions from the employe's pay envelope.

Campbell contended that city employes who had pledged the day's pay should be permitted to make their contributions voluntarily and said he would use his own case as a test in the courts. He said he would bring action against the Mayor, City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan and City Auditor Rupert S. Carven, as financial officers of the city.

BROCKTON TIMES 2/26/32

Campbell Says He Will Sue Curley

BOSTON, Feb. 26 (A. P.) —It isn't the $19.60 that's bothering Clerk of Suffolk Court Francis A. Campbell. It's the principle of the thing.

Clerk Campbell has announced that he would sue city financial officers for a day's pay taken from his weekly envelope. He characterized Mayor James M. Curley as a "political Dick Turpin."

The clerk said he signed a pledge to contribute a day's pay a month for the next five months to unemployment relief, but, he insisted, the mayor had no right at law to order city officers to deduct contributions from employes' pay envelopes.

Campbell contended that city employes should be permitted to make their contributions voluntarily, and said he would use his own case as a test in the courts.

He said he would bring action against the mayor, City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan and City Auditor Rupert S. Carven, as financial officers of the city.

WOR. TEL. 2/26/32

Debate Deferred on Betting Bill

Discussions on Bank Establishment Measure Postponed Until Monday.

BOSTON, Feb. 26—By agreement the House this morning put over debate on its recommendations for the establishment of central savings and cooperative banks.

Debate was also postponed to Monday on the adverse committee reports on the bills to legalize horse racing in this State and for the establishment of the pari mutuel system of betting.

When the bank bills come up for debate Rep. Horace I. Cahill of Braintree will endeavor to substitute his bill for the present cooperative bank bill asked by the Governor. The Cahill bill provides that cooperative banks may assign securities. This he believes will relieve the situation and not make it necessary for the banks to pool their resources.

The pooling is one of the provisions of the Governor's bill.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 2/27/32

'DICK TURPIN' NEW CURLEY NICKNAME

BOSTON, Feb. 25 (AP) — Mayor James M. Curley was characterized as a "political Dick Turpin" today by Clerk of Suffolk Court Francis A. Campbell who said he would sue city financial officers for a day's pay taken from his weekly envelope.

He said he signed a pledge to contribute a day's pay a month for the next five months to unemployment relief, but he insisted the mayor had no right at law to order city officers to deduct the contributions from an employe's pay envelope.

Curley Is Called a "Dick Turpin"

Court Clerk Protests Act of Mayor in Taking Pay from Envelope.

BOSTON, Feb. 25—(AP) Mayor James M. Curley was characterized as a "political Dick Turpin" today by Clerk of Suffolk Court Francis A. Campbell who said he would sue city financial officers for a day's pay taken from his weekly envelope.

After he had written a protest, Clerk Campbell explained that it was not the amount taken that bothered him so much as the principle of the thing. He said he had signed a pledge to contribute a day's pay a month for the next five months to unemployment relief, but he insisted the Mayor had no right at law to order city officers to deduct the contributions from an employe's pay envelope.

LOWELL CITIZEN 2/26/32

CALLS CURLEY A "DICK TURPIN"

Clerk Campbell of Suffolk Court Protests Deductions from His Pay Envelope.

BOSTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—Mayor James M. Curley was characterized as a "political Dick Turpin" today by Clerk of Suffolk Court Francis A. Campbell who said he would sue city financial officers for a day's pay taken from his weekly envelope.

After he had written a protest, Clerk Campbell explained that it was not the $19.60 that bothered him so much as the principle of the thing. He said he had signed a pledge to contribute a day's pay a month for the next five months to unemployment relief, but he insisted, the mayor had no right at law to order city officers to deduct the contributions from an employee's pay envelope. He added:

"The action of the mayor to my mind is a revival of the ancient theory that "the king can do no wrong." It is an usurpation of authority that if submitted to would establish a precedent injurious to the rights of 21,000 city and county employees.

"I protest the action of a political Dick Turpin who would hold up the laboring people."

As the contributions will be deducted next week from the pay of the other 89 county employees in Clerk Campbell's office, he said he would use his own case as a test in the courts. He said he would bring the action against the mayor, City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan and City Auditor Rupert S. Craven, as financial officers of the city.

Campbell contended that city employeees who had pledged a day's pay should be permitted to make their contributions

WHITMAN TIMES 2/26/32

Attend Woman's Club Conference

Of interest to Whitman Club women was the Mid-Winter Conference of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs held at the Hotel Bradford in Boston last week. The local club was represented by the president, Mrs. Bessie Nesmith, Mrs. Mary Blauss and Mrs. Leona Coburn.

The morning session opened at 10 o'clock with the singing of America the Beautiful, led by Mrs. Mabel F. Barstow, official song leader, with Mrs. George F. Schroeder at the piano. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Carl Shrader, State President, followed by greetings from Attorney General Joseph E. Warner. Mrs. Arthur Devens Potter was very good in speaking on "The General Federation." Music was furnished by the Choral Society of Massachusetts Federation of Woman's Clubs—George Sawyer Dunham, Director.

Mrs. Charles Fuller and Mrs Frank H. Stewart spoke on "Stepping Stones to Seattle." An address was given by Mr. Harry P. Knight, President of the New England Council.

The afternoon session opened with a fine organ recital by Lloyd del Castillo. Greetings were extended by His Honor Mayor James M. Curley and Mr. O'Hare gave a very interesting talk on "Youth." Assembly singing was led by Mrs. Barstow. A Legislative program was given by Mrs Fred V. Hart chairman. Music was furnished by the Nottingham Singers and an address delivered by Mr. John M. Carmody Editor and Publishing Director. The reports were given by Mrs. Florence G. Morse, chairman of the credential committee. Mrs. Homer P. Ingell, chairman of the Meetings committee, Mrs. Leon N. Conwell, chairman of the resolutions committee. The conference closed with the singing of "Massachusetts, Old Bay State."

NASHUA TEL. 2/26/32

SUFFOLK COURT CLERK SUES MAYOR CURLEY AND BOSTON

BOSTON, Feb. 26, (AP)—It isn't the $19.60 that's bothering Clerk of Suffolk Court Francis A. Campbell, it's the principle of the thing.

and City Auditor Rupert S. Carven, as financial officers financial officers for a day's pay taken from his weekly envelope and has characterized Mayor James M. Curley as a "political Dick Turpin."

The clerk said he signed a pledge to contribute a day's pay a month for the next five months to unemployment relief, but, he insisted, the mayor had no right at law to order city officers to deduct the contributions from the employes' pay envelope.

Campbell contended that city employes who had pledged the day's pay should be permitted to make their contributions voluntarily and said he would use his own case as a test in the courts. He said he would bring action against the mayor, City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan

Clerk Campbell has announced that he would sue city of the city.

SPRINGFIELD REP. 2/26/32

CURLEY RAPPED BY COUNCILMAN AS BEING "CZAR"

Dorchester Man Foresees Disaster Like Fall River's Unless Check Put Upon Mayor's Activities

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Feb. 25—Mayor James M. Curley was characterized as "a high-class confidence man," a "czar" and a "dictator" during a hearing today before the committee on cities on a petition for legislation to empower the Boston city council to act on appointments of the mayor and to override his veto.

Curley also was referred to as "the spendthrift, traveling mayor." He is now in the South on a vacation.

Councilman Makes Attack

The caustic words were used by City Councilman Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester during a long attack on the mayor's "prolonged vacation." Kelly declared the powers of the Boston city council were curtailed in 1909, for some unknown reason, and appealed for return of these powers, not for himself, as he said he will retire at the end of this term, but for his successors in office.

Kelly declared the President of the country and governors have a check on their actions in the matter of overriding vetoes, but the Boston mayor has greater power than any of these through lack thereof. Boston's system of electing mayors prevents the people from repudiating them, he declared.

Predicts Disaster

He contended if some echeck is not given on "this czar" Boston will face disaster similar to that of Chicago and Fall River. "He knows it is his last year," Kelly said of Curley, "and the city will, unless some check is placed on him, be plundered for all it is worth." Kelly predicted if Curley runs for governor, he will not be able to carry even one precinct in the city of Boston. "Our mayor boasts he is an intellectual giant," continued Kelly, "but I would call him a high-class confidence man."

Representative Peter J. Fitzgerald of Dorchester, on the committee, in asking a question, referred to Curley as "the boy from Havana."

Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, Kelly declared, "has been running wild and has boasted he could handle the Legislature on any question affecting the city of Boston."

Numerous others recorded for the bill and one woman declared the taxpayers "are being bled white through taxation."

N.Y. TIMES
MON. FEB. 29. 1932

ROOSEVELT CONFERS ON BAY STATE MOVE

Mayor Curley and Governor's Son Review the Primary Situation in Hyde Park Talk.

OPEN CONTEST IS ADVISED

Boston Official Thinks Executive Would Get Some Delegates in Competing With Smith.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 28.—With delegates for former Governor Smith being sought in Massachusetts, the position to be taken by Governor Roosevelt in the Bay State primaries was the subject of a conference at the executive's home over the week-end.

Mayor Curley of Boston, accompanied by the Governor's son, James, reviewed the Massachusetts situation with the Governor. Mayor Curley was reported to have advised Mr. Roosevelt that at least a portion of the State's delegation to the national convention could be captured for him if the effort was made.

The Governor's son has been campaigning actively for his father and has been put forward as a possible candidate for delegate-at-large from the State in which he makes his home. He arrived at Crum Elbok last night with the Boston Mayor.

Mayor Curley has been campaigning forcefully for Governor Roosevelt and until Mr. Smith gave assent to the movement to get delegates pledged to him, the indications were that the delegates would favor the Governor.

Some of the Governor's friends have been reported as doubtful of the advisability of an open primary contest with Mr. Smith in the belief that should a majority of Smith delegates be chosen, the prestige of Governor Roosevelt would be diminished. Mayor Curley and his group, however, have maintained that Governor Roosevelt should not lose the opportunity to try to gain at least some of the delegates.

The managers of the Governor's campaign, it is said, are still undecided as to what course to follow, but will reach a decision within a short time.

The Governor tonight spoke informally at a meeting of the Hyde Park Men's Club. He was in a reminiscent mood and reviewed some of his experiences in various parts of the world.

He will be back in Albany tomorrow to face a busy week with the Legislature. He had no comment to make on Judge Seabury's Cincinnati speech nor would he express an opinion about the address of former Governor Smith on prohibition.

N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE 2/28/32

George W. Harvey Fails; Lists $7,833,040 Debts

Became Nationally Known for His Developments in Florida

BOSTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—George W. Harvey, of Newton, a building contractor, who was nationally known for his developments in Florida, field a voluntary petition i nbankruptcy in Federal Court to daly, listing his liabilities at $7,833,040.42. His assets were set at $126,904.33. Harvey listed secured claims at $3,029,619.50, and unsecured at $4,719,198.46. Listed among his creditors were Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, for $36,400 n Floriday land investments, and Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney, $6,000.

Harvey played a part in the development of Villa Rica, a Spanish city extending over 1,500 acres between the Atlantic Ocean and the Dixie Highway near Palm Beach.

Worcester Telegram 2/28/32

Ely For Vice President

Politicians Regard Governor as Possible Winner of Second Place on Democratic Ticket If Presidential Nomination Goes to South or West

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By BEACON HILL



BOSTON, Feb. 27. — Joseph Ely is an inch or so nearer the vice presidential nomination than he was a month ago. He still has several inches to go. Nor is there any indication that he himself has become greatly excited by the prospect, but being a philosopher he looks on at the progress of events and keeps his own counsel.

It would be incorrect to say that Governor Ely is seeking the second-place nomination. He is doing nothing of the kind. We may fairly suppose that he has heard of the idea. As he is not only a philosopher, but an adept in political matters, and as he knows that there is a something or other that shapes political ends, down in the depths of his heart he presumably thinks pleasantly on the possibility.

It is a possibility. Not at the present moment a probability, but certainly a possibility. His friends, or some of them, take this possibility very seriously. And why not?

If the presidential nomination goes to Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Ely second-place chances vanish. No sane political party in these times would nominate a national ticket with one candidate from New York and the other from Massachusetts. Similarly, if the nomination should go to Alfred E. Smith, the Ely fortunes would not include the vice presidential nomination; though they might travel towards Washington in the event of a Smith victory in November, assuming this to be possible.

There are two Democratic presidential nominations either of which would make the nomination of Governor Ely in second place not only conceivable, but politically adroit. Newton D. Baker comes from the Middle West—Ohio. John Nance Garner is from Texas—South and West. The Democrats need strength in the East. Leaving out Messrs. Roosevelt and Smith (as not under the range of possibilities for second place), there probably is no eastern Democrat whose presence on the ticket would do more to increase the Democratic vote in the East than Mr. Ely.

Mr. Ely's Record

We are not booming the governor for this nomination; but we are setting forth what is not simply "in the air' but is being seriously considered and discussed in both Democratic and Republican circles. It is the outstanding personal item in the current political news on and around this gilded hilltop.

The first and obvious adverse comment on this proposed nomination of the governor is that he is without wide office-holding experience. He has stepped on few of the regulation party rungs. He has not served in the state Legislature, has not been the mayor of his home town, has not been in Congress or the national Senate, has not been sent as ambassador to far fair lands, has not been eminent in national party leadership, has few contacts beyond the borders of his home state. An empty political record, judging it by the normal measures applied to prospective candidates for President. All these negatives resolve themselves into one potent positive: He is politically untainted and unembarrassed. What a party wants, if it is wise, in second place is a man who is honest, with clean record, able, popular within the range of his contacts, a friend-maker, and geographically well placed. Mr. Ely fills those requirements. If the first place nomination goes West, the second place will imperatively go East. When the Democratic party goes East it runs into Tammany—not a political asset in the nation. Mr. Ely is leagues away from Tammany. Add this: Ely is a Smith man; Smith will control the convention—or nearly so.

Effect on State Campaign

There are interesting state implications in this teetering situation. Should the Ely-for-Vice-President movement gain needed impetus, and emerge from its present haziness to take solid form, that would leave the governorship nomination field free for James Michael Curley—whose political fortunes are at the moment in a state of tremor. If Governor Ely were eliminated, by the national development, from the coming state contest, there would certainly be other candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor, besides Mr. Curley. He would not get the nomination by default; but he would get it by winning the battle. There does not now appear any other Massachusetts Democrat who would be likely to beat him in the primary.

It is a fair guess to hazard, then, that if Mr. Ely moves up into the national show, Mr. Curley will be the Democratic candidate for governor.

This, in turn, has further implications. It would alter the whole status of the Republican attitude towards that office. Mr. Youngman has been in a clear and uncontested field for a long time. One by one a long list of possible rivals against him for the party nomination have been trotted out, and led back to the dark stables of obscurity. None of them has clicked. Mr. Youngman has built his

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preliminary campaign on the supposition that the present governor would be his adversary. His Middlesex club speech, still under lively discussion among both Republicans and Democrats, was so keyed.

"Votes Are Votes"

Also, the party attitude towards the Youngman candidacy has been similarly predicated—that the Republican nominee, whoever he is, would have to oppose the re-election of Governor Ely. It has not been a great temptation to stalwart Republicans. There has been a general feeling that the governor would have no great difficulty in obtaining a re-election—this despite the fact that he has become vulnerable to attack on a number of points.

As to that, what experienced politicians keep in mind is that the loudness of the bellow does not always indicate the size of the herd. Some victorious candidates have been vigorously assailed. When the acts or words of a man in politics arouse a chorus of attack it is wise to consider without heat what the wide effect of his acts and words may be, as expressed in votes. It is a commonplace of politics that a vote is a vote. The bank president has one vote. So has the man who cuts your hair. One is as big as the other. It often happens that what appears to be a weakness in a candidate, turns out to be a source of strength. Thus, critics of Mr. Youngman have wasted a good deal of time, on various occasions, in pointing out what they interpreted as bad breaks. Pursuing them through, they lead to votes. It is often so. It may well be so in the case of the governor. His borrowing program for relief of unemployment is now criticised in many high places; but we may make the guess that among "the plain people" he gets a good deal of credit for making a swing at the problem. Votes not voices, decide elections.

Unterrified Mr. Youngman

Thus, Mr. Ely is, we believe, strong throughout the state, despite defections. The political leaders have seen all this. It made the prospect of going against Mr. Ely next November unattractive to potential Republican governorship candidates. It has not deterred Mr. Youngman, for several reasons. In the first place, his move upward on the ticket is imperative for his political life. He had to step up or out. To run again for his present office would be futile. Add to this, the fact that Mr. Youngman is not afraid of anyone in politics. Like him or not, that is the fact, and thus the prospect of going against Mr. Ely in a statewide contest appeals to him not as an unprofitable undertaking, but rather as a zestful adventure with a good chance of triumph at the end. Mr. Youngman has nerve, no doubt of that.

This has been the set-up, or the political picture, for many long months. Nothing has occurred to change it—until the talk of advancing Mr. Ely into the national arena began to be taken seriously. It has grown to proportions when it is a possibility to be reckoned with—by Republicans quite as much as Democrats. It changes the picture.

The Curley Possibility

The Republican nomination for governor now assumes different tones. If the Democratic candidate is going to be Mr. Curley instead of Mr. Ely, that's another story. Republicans begin to lick their chops. They may be entirely wrong in supposing that Mr. Curley would be easily defeated for governor. We are not prophesying that Curley would lose. It is, however, the fact that the vast majority of Republican leaders and campaign workers believe that it would be comparatively easy for a strong Republican to win in such a contest.

That is why this change in the political picture is of great importance at this moment. It will result almost certainly in the projection of a possible contender against Youngman for the nomination. Precisely who that will be, we are not prepared to say.

Negative Session

Summing up, it runs like this: Ely for vice president, Curley for governor, "X" to go after Youngman in the Republican primary.

The General Court sticks to its excellent purpose of being what has been called a "negative session." It is hurrying, though not in unseemly haste, towards prorogation. May continues to be the likely month for the wind-up; about the middle of May, or the end of May at the latest. Its inclination is not to legislate except when necessary. The burden of proof is on the petitioners. In the minds of the wisest men on the Hill is this question, asked of about every proposal: "Is it needed? Will there be any harm if we don't?"

It is a healthy attitude. We in our hustling country have made such a god out of "achievement" that it is hard for legislators to see political advancement, or even salvation, in omitting to achieve—i. e., legislate. An oft-quoted old epitaph runs:

He walked beneath the stars;
He slept beneath the sun.
He lived a life of going-to-do
And died with nothing done.

A sad case. The acme of American tragedy. Now we have come to a pause, and we see virtue in sometimes sitting still. The old Yankee who explained the Winter's activities in his village—"sometimes we set and think, and sometimes we jest set"—has prototypes in public life, and we are beginning to admire them.

BILL WOULD ADD TO MARRIAGE EXPENSE

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, March 1.—Marriage will become a bit more expensive if the Legislature enacts into law a bill offered before the legal affairs committee today. The measure, sponsored by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, would increase the cost of marriage licenses from $1 to $2. Edward D. Collins, who appeared as legislative agent for the city, said that the cost of issue is larger than the income. He did not believe the extra dollar would be an impediment in the way of ambitious couples.

LAWRENCE TRIBUNE 1/31/32

HELPFUL MEASURE

Bill to Advance Start of Tax Year to January 1st Would Save Cities Money On Loan Interest

The strong support given by the Massachusetts Mayors club, Mayor Curley of Boston and representatives of many other cities at Thursday's hearing would seem to indicate rather bright prospects for the passage of Tax Commissioner Long's bill to change the date of the assessment of taxes from April 1st to January 1st.

The idea is not at all new, because it has been previously advocated, but chances of its realization apparently are much better now than ever before. The measure has a double purpose. It comprehends a system of payment of taxes by installments and it opens the way to substantial saving in temporary loan interest by the advancement of the date when taxes would first become due.

In most Massachusetts cities the fiscal year run from January 1st to January 1st. Under the existing law, though, the tax year begins April 1st and runs until the same date twelve months later. The assessors start out on that date on their annual appraisal of the property of their communities. Presumably because the time intervening is necessary to complete all the details of their work and get the tax bills into the hands of property owners, the law sets October 1st as the date when taxes become due. Then, because thirty days of grace are allowed during which taxes may be paid without interest charges, it is usually the latter part of October before the tax receipts reach real volume.

Cities, of course, start their various public service functions on January 1st, and it is because of the late arrival in the year of tax payments that it becomes necessary to borrow large sums of money in anticipation of taxes for the conduct of their affairs. The money so borrowed on temporary loans by the communities of Massachusetts mounts to tremendous heights, and the total of interest payments on them alone runs far into the millions of dollars. Last year, for instance, Lawrence borrowed temporarily $3,050,000 for varying periods at an average interest rate of about three per cent, with the result that the temporary loan interest payments for the year amounted to $52,672.92. When it is considered that the thirty-eight other cities and 316 towns were also in the temporary loan market for money, it is at once apparent that Massachusetts communities last year paid out a staggering total sum for interest alone. That item of expense will be much greater this year for cities that are able to borrow, because whatever loans have been negotiated thus far have been at the rate of approximately six per cent.

Commissioner Long's bill to advance the beginning of the tax year to January 1st would bring the due date on taxes forward to July 1st, which would reduce the amount of money the communities would have to borrow on temporary loans and cut substantially the amount of money paid out in interest on them. The advancing of those dates would not place too great a burden on the taxpayers, because the proposed law would make it possible for them to pay their taxes in two installments, one on July 1st and the other on October 1st. The suggested legislation seems helpful, practicable and reasonable, with so much in its favor and so little apparently against it that seemingly the legislature would make no mistake in adopting it.

PITTSFIELD EAGLE 1/30/32

CURLEY TELLS ROOSEVELT OF THE SITUATION

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP).—Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's entry into the Massachusetts presidential primary may force Alfred E. Smith to show his hand.

If Mr. Smith intends to contest with the governor for the democratic presidential nomination, it was believed at the New York state capital that he could not pass up the opportunity of gathering in the heavy block of votes in Massachusetts, a state where he is considered especially strong. To get these votes he would have to enter the lists against Roosevelt.

The former governor has not revealed his plans, but reports that he and Governor Roosevelt had broken are based largely on the assumption that the 1928 candidate is at least receptive to the idea of another nomination.

Mr. Roosevelt gave permission yesterday to enter his name in the Bay State primary, set for April 28. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, a Smith supporter in 1928, visited the New York Executive and went home with the Governor's assent to the entry of his name. This is the second primary Governor Roosevelt has agreed to enter. He revealed his candidacy in entering that of North Dakota.

Mayor Curley doubted that Mr. Smith would enter the Massachusetts lists against Governor Roosevelt. He said he was "inclined to believe Smith would rather resent the use of his name" in Massachusetts. He added he expected Mr. Smith to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in June, saying it "would be the decent and courteous thing for Smith, who was twice nominated by Roosevelt, to either nominate Roosevelt or second his nomination."

The Mayor told the Governor Massachusetts would send a solid Roosevelt delegation to the convention, and that he expected the Governor to have all the New England delegates.

Afterward he told reporters "This man Roosevelt has pointed out some of the best solutions of the economic problem, and after all it must be remembered that that is the important thing. People want bread instead of beer."

He said Mr. Roosevelt would carry all the New England States with the possible exception of Maine.

A reporter wanted to know what the Democrats would do about the League of Nations. The Mayor answered "The Japanese have done more to take that question out of the Democratic party than the Democrats ever could do."

Worcester Telegram 3/1/32

What New England Leaders Say:

U. S. Senator Marcus A. Coolidge:

It is certainly gratifying to learn that the A & P Stores in Massachusetts are to conduct a sales campaign, urging the use of more New England products. I most heartily endorse this great movement.

If this campaign is a success, as I hope it will be, it will do much to stimulate the buying of products made in New England, and thereby tend to improve general conditions.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston:

Permit me to congratulate the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company on the campaign to help bring back New England prosperity.

You are right in believing that there is money enough, and business enough in New England to bring prosperity to all our people. Fundamentally there is nothing wrong with New England. What we need is courage of the type which your company is displaying in this effort to persuade our people to buy more New England products. If manufacturers and retailers will join in a movement to se l more of the things which our people produce, I am sure that an increase of business will result throughout New England and will contribute substantially to the return of prosperity for all our people.

I congratulate you upon the effort which you are making, and wish you suceess in it.

Congressman John W. McCormack:

A campaign of this kind should receive the support of all people. Every other section of the country is urging home buying, and conducting campaigns to educate the people of the value and importance of purchasing local products. This is a proper and fitting policy to establish in any section by business interests located therein. It is proper that the same should be inculcated in the minds of the people of New England. In this respect, business should lead the way. Such a campaign receives my unreserved endorsement, and equally, my best wishes for its success.

No. Attleboro Chronicle 3/2/32

Roosevelt Backers Are Marking Time

Roosevelt-for-President forces in Massachusetts probably will not make a definite decision as to their plans until after they see the result of the New Hampshire presidential primary Tuesday.

This was the general reaction in political circles today despite the announcement of John H. Backrus, Jr., in New Bedford that he would go forward with a Roosevelt slate of delegates in the 15th congressional district. The slate consists of him and Representative Arthur Goulart of New Bedford, as candidates for delegates; and August J. Cormier of New Bedford and Thomas F. Keliher of Sandwich, as candidates for alternate delegates. Backrus has no written authority from Gov. Roosevelt for the use of his name.

Mayor Curley, although still withholding any comment on the definite declaration from former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, has made plans to speak Monday noon in Manchester, N. H.

From Washington Senator Marcus A. Coolidge has issued a denial of the views on prohibition recently attributed to him by a New York newspaper.

Senator Coolidge says that he believes in return of liquor control to the states and does not differ with ex-Gov. Smith on this question.

This statement of the junior Massachusetts senator rather puts him back on the tentative Smith slate, which Chairman Frank J. Donahue is now drawing up.

Some seven of the 12 places for delegates-at-large on Donahue's list seem pretty well assured—Gov. Ely, Senator Walsh, Senator Coolidge, State Senator Buckley, Representative Birmingham, Mrs. Sayre and Dr. McGillicuddy. There will be another woman, such as Mrs. Millea or National Committeewoman Sullivan, and representative of one or more racial groups, such as Sheriff Talbot of Bristol county and Vincent Brogna. Daniel J. Gallagher, ex-Mayor Peters, Donahue himself, and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald might also have places. State Senator Joseph W. Manohan of Belmont denies a report that he is interested in being a delegate to the convention.

Springfield Rep. 3/4/32

ALIENS COME ILLEGALLY, SENATE TOLD IN DEBATE

Bill to Require Nurses to Be Citizens Killed, Reconsidered, Beaten

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, March 4—A charge that girls from Nova Scotia are entering this country illegally at Woods Hole, was made on the Senate floor this afternoon during debate on the bill requiring applicants for registration as nurses to be citizens of the United States. The charge was made by Senator George Nelson of Worcester, who was urging the measure. He made it in replying to Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, who called the bill contrary to American principles.

After killing the measure by voice vote and without debate, the Senate reconsidered and debate ensued. Proponents asserted it was time to bar aliens from work here, with so many citizens out of employment. Opponent contended the measure was un-American; that aliens are the backbone of the country; that the bill is discriminatory and "hysterical legislation." Nicholson said that in 1918 girls in Nova Scotia were begged to come here and they were thrown out. "Mr Curley did it," he added.

The bill was refused third reading on voice vote; on rising vote of 8 to 16, and on rollcall of 9 to 17.

Without debate, Senate accepted an adverse report on the Metropolitan Boston bill of Prof Joseph H. Beale of Harvard and sent the report to the House.

A bill changing the date of annual reports to the commissioner of correction by clerks of courts and trial justices relative to certain criminal cases, was referred to net annual session. A bill relative to prosecution and trial of persons charged with contributing to juvenile waywardness or delinquency was passed to be engrossed, as was that to abolish compulsory sittings of Franklin county district court at Shelburne Falls, and a bill further regulating contracts made by county commissioners and certain other boards. Thirteen adverse committee reports were accepted. Adjournment was taken until Monday at 2 p. m.

Wor. Tel. 3/2/32

BILL WOULD ADD TO MARRIAGE EXPENSE

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, March 1.—Marriage will become a bit more expensive if the Legislature enacts into law a bill offered before the legal affairs committee today. The measure, sponsored by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, would increase the cost of marriage licenses from $1 to $2. Edward D. Collins, who appeared as legislative agent for the city, said that the cost of issue is larger than the income. He did not believe the extra dollar would be an impediment in the way of ambitious couples.

Northampton Gazette 3/2/32

CURLEY AGAINST WAGE CUTS

Boston Mayor Would Retire from Pubilc Life Rather Than Sign Such Order

Boston, March 2 — (AP) — Declaring he would, "gladly retire from public life rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages," Mayor James M. Curley today pleaded with the legislative committee on municipal finance for support of two bills affecting this city's financial affairs.

One bill would raise the tax limit for the city from $16 to $19 per $1,000 valuation, while the other concerned municipal appropriations. The mayor told the committee that departmental allowances for the coming year totalled $38,447,565, a reduction of $1,010,351 from last year. Mr. Curley estimated, however, that unless conditions improved, the city might have to spend $10,000,000 in welfare work against $7,500,000 last year. Prior to 1928, he said, the city had never had to spend more than $2,000,000 annually on welfare.

The mayor said the various reductions in budget estimates had been affected in other ways than by reducing salaries.

"One bank recently informed me that it would be necessary to cut wages 10 to 20 per cent in order to get a temporary loan," he said. "I refused

"It has taken nearly one and a half centuries to bring the American working man out of serfdom. I would retire gladly from public life rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages. It took too long for the salaries to get to their present standard where working people can enjoy life."

Quincy News 3/4/32

Accept Adverse Report On Hub Mayor's Bills

Boston (UP)—The house of representatives today accepted adverse committee reports on Mayor James M. Curley's bills to make owners liable for misparking of automobiles and to increase from $1 to $2 the fee for marriage licenses.

The house adjourned until Monday at 2 p.m.

Wor. Tel 3/5/32

During the brief session of the House today the members refused to substitute for an adverse report the bill of Mayor Curley of Boston that owners of motor vehicles be made liable if such vehicles are parked in violation of the law. At the present time a police officer must see the motorist enter or leave the parked car. Opponents said the bill took away the presumption of innocence of a man taken into court.

SPRINGFIELD REP 3/3/32

W[illegible]ting's Boston Letter

By E. E. WHITING

Boston, March 2—One year from Friday next, either there will or will not be a new inauguration at Washington. Who is the political prophet who can read that future? On Beacon hill a few days ago we overheard this bit of conversation:—

"Say, if you ask me, I think Hoover has about a Chinaman's chance of being reelected."

"Well, as to that, it looks to me like a Chinaman's chance is improving with every day's news from Shanghai."

Which is trivial and all that, but it is as good as any of the prevalent political crystal gazing and soothsaying. Politics is an odd game, and political fortunes are so fickle and elusive that the chameleon is a fadeless and constant fixture in comparison. To read the human mind as it shapes its political course is always difficult, and is now impossible. Those mysterious waves of sentiment which told us a few months ago that Mr Hoover's chances for reelection were negligible now tell us that his future is brighter. No one knows why—in either case.

Locally the political drama concerns itself with Boston political leaders and the future command of the unterrified Democracy. On the Republican side there is discernible no serious defection from the Hoover standards; though the possibility again appears that Mr Youngman may face opposition to his nomination for governor, in the primary.

All the political drama hereabouts, however, is on the Democratic side. Is this state sewed up tight to Al Smith, in so far as the Democrats are concerned? Or is there a change, by which the Roosevelt cause can by any possibility win out in a clear contest of strength in the scramble for delegates' positions? It has long been assumed that Democratically this was solidly a Smith state; that the only chance Roosevelt had was in the absence of a Smith candidacy.

This may be the fact; yet there are defections from the Smith support of 1928. One deserter from the Smith cause expressed himself this way: "I was for Al Smith in 1928, worked for him and voted for him; but if you want to know what I think, it is that he wore a brown derby when he ought to have worn a silk hat, and his chance has passed."

If we were to judge by available evidence, we should have to say that with two complete rival slates of delegates in the field, one pledged to Smith and the other to Roosevelt, the Smith group would win, overwhelmingly. We do not find specific evidence of a state-wide Roosevelt support among the Democrats. We find hosts of sympathetic Republicans who freely think the Democrats ought to and will nominate Roosevelt; but not many Democrats. Yet, despite these definite bits of information, we would not be willing to hang whatever reputation we have as a forecaster on a prophecy that Roosevelt is beaten in Massachusetts. There is a curious undercurrent, which cannot be measured, and cannot be traced in its courses, which hints at great reserve Roosevelt strength.

Well, as Gov Smith starts his sentences, what happened? James Michael Curley comes back from Cuba to find himself towering on a somewhat isolated peak, as the Roosevelt leader. From the onlooker's point of view, this is interesting and promising. For, Mr Curley will have to "go through" with that issue; and he provides an interesting campaign always. It is a formidable group of eminent Democratic leaders who are ranged on the other side, in the Smith cheering section. Except for what the "rank and file" may have secreted, the numbers are all on the Smith side. Yet the contest is not so desperately uneven. In all the group of Smith-supporting Democrats there is none who is so virile and resourceful a campaigner as Mr Curley. He now is forced to wage a political battle— for his political life. It ought to show him at his best.

He may (and probably does) reflect on this thought: That there is something worth while in his comparative isolation in leading the Roosevelt cause; for if that cause wins, he is the giant of his party in these parts. There will be none to take that distinction from him.

The national campaign, in both parties, has been passing through a phase that often occurs at about this season. A few weeks ago the headlines were, "Stop Roosevelt." Within a week they have been, "Stop Hoover." This is the stop-everybody season. The "stop Hoover" movement has not gone far. Chiefly from lack of destructive material. It is an old fact of politics that you can't beat somebody with nobody. The Democrats this year are rich in material—Smith, Roosevelt, Ritchie, Baker, Garner, Young, Robinson, Traylor, Bulkley and others. The Republicans have fewer outstanding personalities. Other than the President they have few who in any degree capture the public interest—maybe only one: Borah. A dramatic figure, always; but not a man eager to chase a will-o'-the-wisp.

Of course there is Calvin Coolidge, who many believe could be nominated and elected—but he won't be either.

Thus, it is feasible to talk about stopping Roosevelt, for the Democrats have a selection from which to pick the stopper. It is not feasible to talk about stopping Hoover (assuming any one wants to do that, and some do), because there is no one with whom to stop him. Pinchot, Hiram Johnson, George Norris La Follette, Brookhart—interesting men, but none of them has a great national following. A call for three cheers for any one of them would probably get only about two.

All this is far afield from Boston affairs, but it is notable that while Boston politics at this moment concerns itself with the Democratic national situation—which may virtually affect the local political set-up—there is almost no interest in the Republican situation. Down this way the President's renomination is taken for granted, and the disposition to regard his reelection as probable increases weekly.

HAVERHILL GAZETTE 3/3/32

Without debate the Senate yesterday afternoon accepted an adverse report on a petition of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston for legislation to increase from one to two dollars the fee for marriage licenses. This report now goes to the House for its consideration.

The legislative committee on civil service yesterday reported adversely on the petition of Representative George R. Gilman of Boston for legislation to prohibit oral civil service examinations in connection with promotions in police and fire departments.

The committee reported "leave to withdraw" on the petition to place officers and employes of penal institutions under Civil Service.

With Senators Ulin and Ward of Boston dissenting, the same committee reported adversely on the petition of Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston that appointments to the police department of Boston be restricted to residents of that city so far as possible.

The committee on legal affairs reported "leave to withdraw" on the petition of Representative Sullivan that laws regulating the observance of the Lord's day be made applicable until noon Memorial day and Armistice day.

The committee on metropolitan affairs yesterday unanimously reported adversely on the bill of Prof. Joseph H. Beale of Harvard, providing for the consolidation of cities and towns in the Metropolitan area into a Metropolitan Boston.

The Fall River finance commission was assailed in the state Senate yesterday by Senator Conroy of that city, who sought in vain to have the Senate substitute for an adverse committee report a bill to reduce the salaries of the members of the commission.

The Senate, by a rising vote of 20 to 10 refused to reconsider its action of Tuesday whereby it refused to order to a third reading the bill forbidding employers to make with their employes contracts which prevent the latter from joining labor organizations.

Another adverse report accepted without debate was that of the judiciary committee on a petition of the Boston Bar association for legislation to increase the fee for bar examinations.

In spite of the efforts of Senator Holmes of Weymouth the Senate refused to substitute for an adverse committee report his bill for the establishment of a so-called "title law" to prevent the theft of automobiles. He said that the bill, if enacted, "would save the motorists of Massachusetts thousands of dollars." Substitution was opposed by Senator Haley of Rowley. By a rising vote of 10 to 6 the Senate refused to substitute.

Senator Hurley of Holyoke tried to get the Senate to substitute for an adverse committee report his bill to regulate the repossession of motor vehicles sold under contracts of conditional sale. Subscription was refused by a voice vote.

Rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wage, Mayor Curley told the legislative committee on municipal finance at a hearing at the State House yesterday that he would retire from public life.

HARTFORD COURANT 3/3/32

Smith and the Bay State

The way now seems to be cleared for Massachusetts to send to the Democratic national convention a delegation pledged to the presidential candidacy of Alfred E. Smith.

With one notable exception—Mayor Curley of Boston—eminent Bay State Democrats are for the 1928 candidate. Smith has met the requirement of the Massachusetts law by formally giving his consent to the entering of his name in the primary. Senator Coolidge, who for 24 hours was under a cloud because he was quoted as being unfavorable to Smith's plan for restoring control of liquor laws to the states, has reestablished himself in the favor of the Smith forces by declaring for the plan and insisting that he was misquoted. Nothing of consequence, thus, is in sight to prevent a successful campaign for Smith in this state.

What the Roosevelt forces—in particular, Curley—will do is now the most interesting question. Curley climbed onto the Roosevelt bandwagon early, long before Smith's intentions were declared, and now finds himself tooting a solo. That he will be able to muster material support for Roosevelt, in view of the impressive support Smith has in this state, is exceedingly doubtful. For the time being, indeed, he seems to be out in the cold politically.

His position has political aspects that are solely state in nature.

If he had been able to muster enthusiastic support for Roosevelt when he mounted the Roosevelt bandwagon, he would today be a leading figure in Massachusetts Democracy. Other leaders who supported Roosevelt as followers of Curley in espousing the Roosevelt movement, would be playing second fiddle to Curley, which would be an ideal situation for Curley in his quest for the governorship.

Other leaders, however, showed no disposition to follow Curley, and the Roosevelt candidacy failed to arouse in the people a degree of enthusiasm that compelled these leaders to boom Roosevelt. When Smith declared his passive candidacy, these leaders were ready to make Smith's an active candidacy in Massachusetts.

The motives of the majority of the leaders are not wholly clear. They know, of course, that the Smith candidacy is being used principally to stop Roosevelt. Are they, therefore, particularly interested in preventing the nomination of Roosevelt? Or are they particularly interested in keeping Curley in the political background in state affairs? How, do you think, would they have acted if Curley had come out for Smith and as strong as he did for Roosevelt?

HAVERHILL GAZETTE 3/3/32

Mr. Smith's Campaign

Circumstances seem to have compelled Mr. Alfred E. Smith to assume a more active role in the campaign for the presidential nomination of the Democratic Party than he at first contemplated. When he announced that he would accept the nomination, but would make no campaign for it, he apparently believed that he could leave the matter wholly in the hands of his friends. In some of the States, however, delegates cannot be pledged to a candidate unless he formally consents. One of them is Massachusetts, where Mr. Smith has a tremendous popular following. Failure to comply with the technicalities there would have been tantamount to letting the delegates go by default to some one else, with the result that Mr. Smith has abandoned his intention to do nothing in behalf of his candidacy to the extent of giving permission that his name be used in the primary.

In all probability, when Mr. Smith made his original statement, he intended to imply that he would not make an open campaign for the nomination, that is, appeal directly to the voters for support. He may not do so, but that his friends will becomes increasingly evident. Whether or not Governor Roosevelt of New York will contest in Massachusetts has not yet been formally declared, although Mayor Curley of Boston is busy in his behalf, but the friends of Mr. Smith, headed by the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, are leaving no stone unturned to make the delegation secure for the leader of 1928. How sharply the line between friend and foe is to be drawn is apparent in the treatment accorded Senator Coolidge, who, after saying that a contest in the convention over prohibition along the lines indicated by Mr. Smith would be unfortunate, found himself dropped from the tentative list of delegates.

The primary in Massachusetts does not take place until late in April, but the struggle for delegates is already well under way. It nears its climax in New Hampshire, where the delegates will be chosen next week, with the Democratic State Committee supporting Mr. Roosevelt and an informal committee backing Mr. Smith. Should Mr. Smith succeed in winning even a few delegates, an impetus would be given to his campaign that might prove of profound importance in the East.

WORCESTER 3/3/32

CURLEY IS OPPOSED TO PAY REDUCTIONS

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, March 2.—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston told the legislative committee on municipal finance he would retire gladly from public life rather than sign any measure for reduction of wages. He was speaking on bills relative to Boston appropriations.

Mayor Curley's statement was a political significance in view of recent proposal now pending before the Legislature for a reduction in the pay of state employes advocated by Governor Ely, whom Curley may oppose for the gubernatorial nominations.

Mayor Curley added another political observation.

"With prospects of a Democrat being elected President this year," he said later, "I don't think the Republicans will allow the depression to continue much longer."

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/3/32

CURLEY SILENT ON SMITH ENTRY IN STATE FIGHT

Not to Declare Intentions Until After Primaries in New Hampshire, Mayor Says.

Special to The Springfield Union.

BOSTON, March 2—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, leader of the Roosevelt for President group in Massachusetts, was wholly noncommittal as to his intentions in view of the fact that Alfred E. Smith has entered the Massachusetts presidential race, when interviewed at the State House today.

The Mayor refused to answer all questions on the subject, confining himself to the brief statement that he intended to withhold any indication of his intentions until after the New Hampshire primaries next Tuesday.

Going to Manchester.

Questioned as to what active interest he would take in the New Hampshire situation prior to the primaries on March 9, the Mayor declared that he was going to Manchester next Monday to address the Manchester Chamber of Commerce but asserted that the address would not be political. He declared that he would discuss the port of Boston. Observers, however, are of the opinion that the visit will certainly have a political angle and that the Mayor may be induced at the last minute to lend his strength to advancing the Roosevelt cause.

There are strong rumors coming from the Granite State that the Rooseveltians there are none too sure of their ability to pull their candidate through the primaries with a decided majority of the delegates pledged to the New York Governor. Smith men have been working like beavers of late and seem to have gathered strength.

Meanwhile in Massachusetts the only new angle to the presidential situation to come to the surface today was a telegram from Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, as expected, on the "out" given to him by Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic State Committee. Coolidge denied his quoted remarks criticizing the demand of Smith for a referendum plank on prohibition in the party platform.

Donahue yesterday declared that if Coolidge had been quoted correctly he had automatically eliminated himself from consideration as a delegate to the convention and Donahue has the power of attorney from Smith in his pocket. Without his approval there would be no chance for Coolidge to be included in the hand-picked slate that will be drawn up by Donahue with the advice of Gov. Ely and Senator Walsh.

Explains Attitude.

"I have not seen the statement issued by Mr. Donahue. My attitude on prohibition is the same as it always has been. I always have and do now favor the plan restoring control of liquor to the States," Coolidge declared in his telegram, which was sent for him by his secretary, Daniel F. O'Connell.

"You should know that Senator Coolidge is not responsible for some of the statements issued in the newspapers on various questions," O'Connell's telegram continued. "You may say that his position is not changed relative to prohibition, that he is now and always has been against the present prohibition law and the Volstead Act. Senator Coolidge on Feb. 22 issued the following statement that shows his attitude toward the candidacy of Gov. Smith, 'That Massachusetts will continue to be loyal and elect delegates who will be favorable to Alfred E. Smith there cannot be much doubt now that he has given his consent to have his name go on the ballot in the spring primaries. His leadership did much for democracy in the past two campaigns in Massachusetts and I believe that the enthusiasm which carried the party to victory in 1928 and 1930 in the Commonwealth will again assert itself.'"

"If Senator Coolidge will give definite proof that he will vote unqualifiedly for Smith and support his stand on the liquor question," Donahue declared, "why he is welcome to go to the convention as a delegate. If he does not do this he cannot have a place on any slate in the making of which I have any part."

Chairman Donahue stated that the expected conference between himself, Gov. Ely and Senator Walsh on the makeup of the slate of Smith-pledged delegates to the convention will probably be held Sunday.

At Roosevelt headquarters it was announced that radio time had been reserved for next Wednesday, the day following the New Hampshire contest for presidential delegates. The broadcast will be over station WBZ from 6.30 to 6.45 o'clock. The speaker has not been selected.

WOBURN TIMES 3/3/32

Mayor Curley Asks Tax Limit of $19

Seeking a $19 tax limit for municipal appropriations, in place of the present $16 limit, Mayor Curley appeared yesterday before the committee on municipal finance, accompanied by Budget Commissioner Fox.

He called attention to increased expenditures, more especially in the city hospital department and department of public welfare, and said that while the present situation of affairs may improve before another year, he felt the city should be prepared to meet the future.

Budget Commissioner Fox submitted figures in detail in support of the mayor's position.

He called attention to decreased revenue, transfer of the corporation and street railway taxes, from tax limit considerations, and lack of free cash at the beginning of the municipal year, as well as the increased expenditure in the public welfare department. It is the desire of the city, he said, to set up a reserve against emergencies in the economic situation.

SPRING'FLD REP 3/3/32

CURLEY OPPOSES REDUCING WAGES

Boston Mayor Declares He Would Rather Quit Public Life Than Sign Measure Ordering Decreases

Boston, March 2—(AP)—Declaring he would "gladly retire from public life rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages," Mayor James M. Curley today pleaded with the legislative committee on municipal finance for support of two bills affecting this city's financial affairs.

One bill would raise the tax limit for the city from $16 to $19 per $1000 valuation and the other concerned municipal appropriations. The mayor told the committee that departmental allowances for the coming year totaled $38,447,565, a reduction of $1,010,351 from last year. Mr Curley estimated however, that, unless conditions improved, the city might have to spend $10,000,000 in welfare work against $7,500,000 last year. Prior to 1928, he said, the city had never had to spend more than $2,000,000 annually on welfare.

The mayor said the various reductions in budget estimates had been affected in other ways than by reducing salaries.

"One bank recently informed me that it would be necessary to cut wages 10 to 20 per cent in order to get a temporary loan," he said. "I refused.

"It has taken nearly one and a half centuries to bring the American working man out of serfdom. I would retire glady from public life rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages. It took too long for the salaries to get to their present standard where working people can enjoy life."

As a means of helping reduce taxation in Boston, A. B. Cashon, legislative counsel for the city, asked the committee for authority to spend a fund of $1,257,164 which has accumulated in the cemetery division of the park department, since 1913 but which under a legislative act of that year, the city has been unable to spend.

Cashon said the city spent $150,000 annually on cemeteries and thought it would be justified in using the accumulated fund for general purposes. He suggested that half of the total be spent in each of the next two years with the proviso that, if conditions had improved by next year, the half destined to be used in 1933 be retained in the fund.

QUINCY PAT. LEDGER 3/3/32

REFUSE TO BOOST FEES FOR LICENSES

(Special to the Patriot Ledger)

STATE HOUSE, March 3—Without debate the Senate yesterday afternoon accepted an adverse report on a petition of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, for legislation to increase from one to two dollars the fee for marriage licenses. This report now goes to the House for its consideration.

TAUNTON GAZETTE 3/5/32

PARKING BILL IS DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE

(By The Associated Press.)

BOSTON, March 5.—A proposal to make the owner of an automobile liable for illegal parking of the vehicle, and thus solve the problem of prosecuting parking violations in Massachusetts, was defeated yesterday in the House of Representatives.

The House accepted the adverse report of the committee on judiciary after it had been told that the proposed law was dangerous, that it would violate the fundamental rights of citizens, taking away the defendant's presumption of innocence, and requiring him to prove that he did not violate the law.

The Boston police have been severely hampered in their prosecution of illegal parking during the past year because the courts have held that it must be proven that the persons prosecuted had personally violated the law. In effect, it became necessary for the policemen to see a driver leave or enter the illegally parked car before he could be prosecuted. In consequence, Mayor James M. Curley sponsored the measure discussed yesterday, which would have made owners of automobiles liable for all parking violations.

Representative Richard Johnston, speaking for the committee on judiciary, said he regarded the bill as a very dangerous piece of legislation. He said such a measure would violate and do away with a fundamental principle of government, that it would require the owner to come into court and prove that he did not violate the law.

Representative John Mahoney of Boston, also opposing the measure, said it would take away the presumption of innocence of a man taken into court.

Representative Alfred Ingalls of Lynn, who moved for substitution, pointed out that it was a statewide measure, described the difficulties of the police and expressed the opinion that the measure was fair.

HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT 3/3/32

It was only a few years ago that one of the big fights of the year on Beacon Hill came over the effort made by the Mayor of Boston to increase the tax limit for the amount that might be spent for local expenditures from $11 to $12. This year Mayor Curley proposes to jump it from $16 to $19 and seems likely to get it without much opposition.

PITTSFIELD EAGLE 3/3/32

WOULD RETIRE RATHER THAN CUT W A G E S—CURLEY

BOSTON, March 2, (AP).—Declaring he would "gladly retire from public life rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages," Mayor James M. Curley today pleaded with the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance for support of two bills affecting this city's financial affairs.

One bill would raise the tax limit for the city from $16 to $19 per $1000 valuation while the other concerned municipal appropriations. The Mayor told the committee that departmental allowances for the coming year totalled $38,447,565, a reduction of $1,010,351 from last year. Mr. Curley estimated, however, that unless conditions improved, the city might have to spend $10,000,000 in welfare work against $7,50[illegible],000 last year. Prior to 1928, he said, the city had never had to spend more than $2,000,000 annually on welfare.

The Mayor said the various reductions in budget estimates had been effected in other ways than by reducing salaries.

"One bank recently informed me that it would be necessary to cut wages 10 to 20 per cent in order to get a temporary loan," he said. "I refused.

"It has taken nearly one and a half centuries to bring the American working man out of serfdom. I would retire gladly from public life rather than sign any measure for the reduction of wages. It took too long for the salaries to get to their present standard where working people can enjoy life."

ATTLEBORO SUN 3/3/32

CURLEY TO CALL STRIKE CONFERENCE

Boston, March 3 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley today called a conference for Saturday between the rival factions in the strike of 2500 cloak and dress makers in Boston. The strikers and the manufacturers have been invited to the meeting.

KEENE SENTINEL 3/7/32

TO ADDRESS CLUBWOMEN

Mrs. Anna C. Tillinghast, commissioner of immigration for New England, who spoke before a local audience last week, will be the chief speaker at a public relations banquet being sponsored by the Manchester Businesss and Professional Women's club at Hotel Carpenter tonight. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston will be a special guest.

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN 3/3/32

Whether or not Governor Roosevelt will file pledged delegates in this state will probably depend on the estimate of his chances. If, as we believe, the Democratic party here is preponderantly for Smith, it would be folly to file a list of Roosevelt delegates to be bowled over, because that would only impair the candidate's prestige. The New York Times has indicated a belief that Mayor Curley's precipitate endorsement of Roosevelt has done the governor more harm than good, hereabout, and that it would be well to let Massachusetts alone.

WOR. GAZETTE 3/7/32

PRIMARY TOMORROW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Political Observers Watch Fight Between Roosevelt and Smith Supporters

CONCORD, N. H., March 7 (AP)—The eve of New Hampshire's preferential primary, first to be held in any state in the u[illegible] brought to the Granite state tw[illegible]nch supporters of Governor Fra[illegible]D. Roosevelt's candidacy for the [illegible]nocratic presidential nomination.

Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, and Jimmy Roosevelt, son of the governor and a Boston insurance man, were scheduled to speak at Manchester tonight. The former's address was to be broadcast and the latter was scheduled to speak in French at several rallies.

At tomorrow's preferential primary the Democrats will name 12 delegates to their national convention, eight at large and four from the two Congressional districts. The followers of Governor Rosevelt and Alfred E. Smith each have a full slate on the ballot. In addition, there is an unpledged delegate in the field at large and an extra Smith delegate in each of the two districts.

There is no contest on the Republican ballot, all the candidates favoring the renomination of President Hoover.

Both Smith and Roosevelt supporters expressed confidence in the outcome of the primary as polling time drew near. Political observers were of the opinion that the Smith forces were greatly hanricapped by their late entry into the contest. The Roosevelt campaign was well advanced before the Smith followers got organized and under way, their decision to fight for the 1928 standard bearer not being made until after a Democratic "victory dinner" in Boston in mid-January.

SPRINGFIELD REP. 3/2/32

SMITH CONSENTS TO USE OF NAME IN STATE PRIMARY

1928 Candidate Formally Listed For Democratic Contest on April 26

WOULD NOT HAMPER EFFORTS OF FRIENDS

Former Governor of N. Y. May Not Be Opposed by Roosevelt, Leaders of Party Believe

Boston, March 1—(AP)—Alfred E. Smith was formally listed today as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in the Massachusetts primary on April 26.

Smith's assent to the use of his name by those seeking places on the state's delegation to the national convention, required under Massachusetts law before delegates may be pledged, was received by Frank J. Donahue, Democratic state chairman.

With his letter of consent, in which Smith said "I would not be interpreted as hampering in any way the desire of my friends in Massachusetts to express their sentiment for me" was a power of attorney authorizing Donahue to file Smith's assent to the use of his name with the secretary of state.

Smith-Pledged Slate

The 1928 standard bearer's action assured a Smith-pledged slate of candidates for delegates-at-large and for district delegates, supported by a majority of the party leaders, including Gov Joseph B. Ely and Senator David I. Walsh.

While the Smith letter cleared the Democratic political atmosphere to some extent, it still left uncertain the question of a possible contest between Smith and Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Massachusetts delegation. Thus far Roosevelt has not indicated whether he would enter the state primary in a campaign for delegates but party leaders tonight expressed doubt that his name would go before the voters.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, is leading the Roosevelt movement in the state. The governor's son, James, has also been active.

In Reply to Request

Smith's letter, consenting to the use of his name, was written in reply to a request from Donahue for his formal assent in order "to meet a purely technical requirement."

"You know that Massachusetts will never be content to enter a Democratic national convention without a pledge to you," Donahue wrote.

"In order to be able to do this to the satisfaction of the Democratic voters of this state, we need your signature to the statement which I inclose. This satisfies the technical requirements of our election law and commits you to nothing beyond that."

The former governor, in his reply, expressed his "deep appreciation" and, referring to the signed authorization accompanying his letter, said:—

"I understand that this is a technical requirement in your state and I would not be interpreted as hampering in any way the desire of my friends in Massachusetts to express their sentiment for me.

"I cannot tell you how highly I value the friendship and esteem the honor which the state of Massachusetts seeks to do me. I hope, through you, to convey this to all my friends in the state of Massachusetts."

In the 1928 election, Massachusetts was the only northeastern state, except Rhode Island, carried by Smith and because of this, some of the party leaders believe Roosevelt may leave the field to him in the coming primary.

The filing of Smith's assent or that of any other presidential candidate will not permit a direct preferential vote in the primary although such a vote was taken four years ago. At that time ballots contained the names of the candidates and voters were permitted to register their choice. This year they can express it only by voting for pledged delegates.

Smith supporters in Massachusetts are lending their support to the Smith movement in New Hampshire where the first test of strength between their candidate and Gov Roosevelt will come in the presidential primary next Tuesday. Complete slates of Smith-pledged and Roosevelt-pledged delegates are in the race.

WOR. TEL. 3/4/32

What New England Leaders Say:

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston:

Permit me to congratulate the Great Atlantic Pacific Tea Company on the campaign to help bring back New England prosperity.

You are right in believing that there is money enough, and business enough in New England to bring prosperity to all our people. Fundamentally there is nothing wrong with New England. What we need is courage of the type which your company is displaying in this effort to persuade our people to buy more New England products. If manufacturers and retailers will join in a movement to sell more of the things which our people produce, I am sure that an increase of business will result throughout New England and will contribute substantially to the return of prosperity for all our people.

I congratulate you upon the effort which you are making, and wish you success in it.

LYNN ITEM 3/4/32

SUBSTITUTE BILL ON PARKED CARS LOST

Rep. Alfred Ingalls of Lynn mad an unsuccessful attempt on the floo. of the House today to substitute for an adverse committee report the bill of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston that owners of motor vehicles be made liable if such vehicles are parked in violation of the law. The House refused to substitute the bill and accepted the adverse report.

Rep. Ingalls pointed out the bill wolud make motorists liable for violation of the law, whereas at the present titme, a police officer in Boston has to see the motorist leave or enter the parked car. If arrested, the motorist may be into court, not say a single word and, if found guilty, he may appeal to a Superior court, where he is found not guilty because the officer did not see him leave or enter the machine. He thought that it was a very fair bill.

MANCHESTER N.H. UNION 3/2/32

CURLEY MAY SPEAK HERE NEXT WEEK

In the course of the weekly luncheon meeting of the Lions club at the Bedford Zoo spa yesterday afternoon it was announced by the president, Robert A. Scott that next Monday at 12:15 p. m., Mayor James M. Curley of Boston will come to Manchester to speak at a meeting at The Carpenter and to which the Kiwanians, Rotarians, Lafayette club, Bedford Men's club and the Chamber of Commerce members will be invited. Mr. Scott said that plans are being made to have the Board of Mayor and Aldermen act as the receiving committee to Mayor Curley.

FALL RIVER HERALD NEWS 3/1/32

MAYOR CURLEY HANGS ON.

Mayor Curley attached himself to the tail of the Governor Roosevelt kite when it appeared destined to soar high and far in the political firmament and perhaps drag him to the seat of honor on Beacon Hill on which he long has cast yearning eyes.

Mr. Curley presents an interesting political picture today trying to persuade himself that he is not in for a dismal dive instead of a scintillating flight to the peak of victory in primary, convention and election.

With practically all of the recognized Democratic leaders in Massachusetts espousing the candidacy of former Governor Smith, James Michael obviously has a difficult road ahead, and none today probably realizes it more clearly than he.

While claiming no gift of prophecy and admitting that the ways of practical politics are strange and devious, it is our humble guess that Mayor Curley will be outside looking in when the Democratic national convention assembles in Chicago next June.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/3/32

Senator Coolidge's Apostasy

The summary removal of the name of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge from the tentative Smith slate of delegates to the Democratic National Convention by Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the State Democratic Committee must have come as a great shock to the many Republicans as well as Democrats who voted for Mr. Coolidge in the 1928 election on the assumption that he was and would continue to be an ardent Smith man and that he was and would continue to be an uncompromising foe of prohibition. In fact, it must have been intensely shocking to Chairman Donahue himself when he was confronted with the evidence of Senator Coolidge's own words that the latter had ceased to be first, last and all the time loyal to Al Smith or even a supporter of Mr. Smith's somewhat modified program for dealing with prohibition.

The overwhelming effect of the revelation was reflected in the Democratic chairman's impetuous action in dismissing the Senator from further consideration as a possible candidate for delegate at large on the official Smith slate. With an imperious and also highly indignant wave of his hand Mr. Donahue has banished the recalcitrant Democratic junior Senator from the Smith camp of the Massachusetts Democracy.

What Senator Coolidge may do or think of doing about it is not yet apparent. Though cast out of the Smith camp by Chairman Donahue, or as a consequence of such casting out, he is or, at least, appears to be available as a Roosevelt candidate for delegate, provided Mayor Curley deems him suitable material and, of course, provided the Hon. Marcus is willing to be used by Mr. Curley to bolster the Roosevelt cause in Massachusetts. What strength he might lend to any Democratic delegate ticket in Massachusetts, in view of his advocacy of a noncommital prohibition plank in the 1932 platform, is, of course, problematical.

There is, however, the possibility that Chairman Donahue's action may not be final or irrevocable. Senator David I. Walsh and Governor Joseph B. Ely, joint leaders with Chairman Donahue of the Smith Democracy in Massachusetts, may have something to say about it. And it is within the bounds of possibility that Senator Coolidge may yet recant, may again change his attitude toward Smith and the prohibition question, as he so often has done in regard to the prohibition side of it in the last three or four years. For Mr. Coolidge in that brief time has seemed to be for almost everything, from outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment down through modification of the Volstead act to his present attitude of dodging the issue so far as the party's platform is concerned.

It may be questioned, however, whether another shift would reinstate him in the good graces of the extremely wet and more or less unterrified Massachusetts Democracy. He has uttered what the Smith worshipers regard as the rankest kind of political heresy. In repudiating the ideas of Mr. Smith on the prohibition question he has repudiated Smith and the Smith leadership. In speaking so obviously out of turn and with every indication of not having conferred with Senator Walsh on the subject he has disregarded his promise, following his election in 1928, to consult with and be guided by the counsels of the senior Senator in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Nation.

It may not be easy for him to reinstate himself in the confidence and esteem of the Bay State Democracy. And if he has failed his own party, or the majority of it in Massachusetts, in this grievous manner, how notoriously has he failed the thousands of wet Republican voters who, in 1928, turned away from their own party candidate and voted for Mr. Coolidge in the belief that they were voting for an absolutely out-and-out Wet. That was their principal if not their sole reason for voting for Marcus A. Coolidge.

They wanted and presumably still want repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The object of their innocent and confiding faith now advocates taking the prohibition question out of the 1932 presidential campaign. Do they feel themselves sold?

CAMBRIDGE RECORDER
3/5/32

ANOTHER PREVENTION SUGGESTION

THIS week a Cambridge girl was seriously injured by a fall under a subway train at State Street station. Wednesday an official letter from Mayor Curley was submitted by the Boston Elevated and Boston Transit Department requesting protection of persons using the subway and tunnels. The letter suggested that guard rails be installed upon all elevated platforms adjacent to the track pits. Mayor Curley's concern is profound and his advice worthy of consideration. A fool-proof device is a sure means of eliminating such unfortunate occurrences.

Unfortunate accidents have occurred by men and women tumbling, because they were pushed or crowded, into the pits of elevated stations, many have proven fatal. May it be suggested, notwithstanding added protection, that the Elevated at least see to it that every precaution be taken to have an inspector at each and every station and not at every second or third station as now is the case. Subway inspectors can warn and control a waiting crowd and thereby prevent many of these serious accidents that are likely to happen at any rush period at any subway station.

BOSTON REVIEW MAR. 6.1932

Mayor Curley Is Prepared To Fight Foemen And Will Back Roosevelt To Very Finish

Foemen See In Present Campaign Their Chance To Put Him Down And Out If Ever It Can Be Done—Leader Lomasney Honors Name of Washington, But Thinks Storrow's Municipal Memorial Can Wait—Cannon's Suit Against Tinkham Will Make Latter's Re-Election Easier Than Usual

By Amos Allen

It strikes me, as a somewhat careful observer, that, while the Republican campaign in Massachusetts promises to be an almost dreary one, unless something happens to arouse animosities, there is to be no lack of action on the Democratic side. It was absurd, of course, for somebody to start the story that Mayor Curley would switch from Roosevelt to Garner, but somebody did start it, and, of course, it had to be denied. I think that it is not exactly a secret that the mayor's opponents are more interested in putting him down and out as a political leader than they are in advancing the interests of any candidate for President or the interests of the Democracy.

It is too early to tell just what is going to happen, but while and before it happens it ought to be possible to get considerable entertainment out of the progress of the campaign. This is as it should be, for, to tell the truth, the people as a whole are taking less interest in politics and in politicians at the present time than they are expected to do in a Presidential year. Some of them say that, times being hard, they are not going to get excited over politics until the campaign opens, and then, according to their way of thinking, they are going to have a lot of amusement without paying for it.

Mayor Curley is said to be all primed for a contest with his various political opponents, and he will have no hesitation, I am told, in attacking the leadership of the "Smith and Smith Only" movement with all the resources at his command. If he does this, he may make it somewhat difficult for the leaders of that movement, who are prominent, all of them, to return his fire without creating a situation that will make Demoratic victory in Massachusetts somewhat difficult next fall. Very naturally the Republican leaders—the word is used as a matter of convenience and habit—are hoping that in a free-fight is going to be pulled off. Whether they would have the nerve to claim credit for what would follow is a matter of opinion.

When March Came In Like a Lion, Numerous Politicians Began To Roar With Energy

Mayor Curley, At Home and Prepared For Warfare, Will Not Hesitate To Hurl Bombs, Metaphorically Speaking, at Those Who Are Trying To "Eliminate" Him—Texas, Anti-Smith State, Now Attempts to Lead National Democracy—Methodist Clip Sheet Adds Its Influences To Campaign To Help Tinkham Walk In Once More

By Herman Holt

With the beginning of March, which came in like a lion, politically and otherwise, politics began to be as warm as politics should be in a Presidential year. Mayor Curley, arriving home after a restful vacation, made it clear that he was still backing the Roosevelt boom with all the energy at his command, and if that means anything it means that he will be hurling bombs into the enemy's various camps hereabouts. The mayor, who backed Al Smith four years ago, knows that Smith is not a genuine candidate, and, of course, he will not hesitate to say so. Opponents of Mayor Curley, and he has quite a few, will try to make the battle over delegates a means of eliminating the mayor of Boston as a powerful political factor, but the job is not going to be as soft as some of those in the municipal service.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE SUN. MAR. 6. 1932

Smith-Roosevelt Test Tuesday in New Hampshire

Primary Race Shows Urban-Rural Division, With Manchester for Ex-Governor

Mixed Ballot Confusing

Loss of Former Supporters by 1928 Nominee Noted

Special to the Herald Tribune

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 5.—The political eyes of the nation will be on New Hampshire next Tuesday when the Granite State will hold the first Presidential preference primary of the 1932 campaign. Voters in the 224 cities and towns in the state will go to the polls to mark their ballots for delegates to the national conventions. In the towns it will also be town meeting day when the citizens name town officers and make the yearly appropriations.

The results are expected to be late, as the mixed ballots, so-called, are not designed to provide as clearcut a decision in the Roosevelt-Smith contest as would be obtained if the names of the delegates had been listed in ticket form.

The ballots are arranged alphabetically on the Democratic side, with the names of the seventeen delegates and alternates appearing in order. A Democratic voter wishing to vote for former Governor Alfred E. Smith will have to read the ballot carefully to see what delegates are pledged to Smith before marking the ballot. Confusion is likely unless the Smith and Roosevelt organizations hold schools for their followers.

Ely Leads Rally for Smith

The Smith faction in the state has the advantage so far in bringing their candidates before the public. Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts headed the Smith spellbinders brought to Manchester for a big rally on Monday night. The Bay State Governor also spoke in Nassau. He was well received and his remarks were followed with close attention. It is well known to those who are on the ground, however, that the Democratic voters already have made up their minds, and rallies will not change their opinions.

The Roosevelt men in the state have been active throughout the rural sections. It is conceded that Smith will carry Manchester and possibly some of the other manufacturing centers, but the lateness of the former New York Governor in entering the race finds many who supported him four years ago now lined up with Governor Roosevelt.

Next Monday, the day before the primary, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston will be the principal Roosevelt speaker at a series of meetings here. The Roosevelt backers have hired the only big hall in the city.

Roosevelt Victory Predicted

One political observer here, in an impartial survey of the Democratic situation, predicts that Roosevelt will capture more than half of the eight New Hampshire delegates. Smith will win two delegates, perhaps three, this observer believes. The rank and file of the party may surprise their leaders, however.

During the last few days this correspondent has been impressed by the large number of outspoken Roosevelt supporters who were enthusiastic for Smith four years ago. These are not the so-called leaders or candidates for delegates or alternates, but the rank and file. Among prominent Democrats who were united for Smith four years ago the present division is about equal, with a slight apparent balance in Roosevelt's favor. On the Roosevelt side are Robert Jackson, National Committeeman; Robert Gould, State Chairman; George H. Duncan, of Jaffrey, and others. County Solicitor John L. Sullivan of Hillsborough County, heads the Smith backers.

Of the Democratic candidates for the delegation the following are pledged to Smith: James A. Broderick, of Manchester; Frank J. Connor, of Manchester; Joseph A. Coutremarsh, of Lebanon; Samuel J. Dearborn, of Manchester; Maurice F. Devine, of Manchester; Joseph M. McDonough, of Manchester; John T. O'Dowd, of Manchester, and Arthur L. Prince, of Manchester.

Governor Roosevelt's Slate

On the Roosevelt slate are James B. Whalen, of Manchester; Lewis H. Wilkinson, of Laconia; Allie J. Connor, Manchester; Ovide J. Coulombe, of Berlin; Jeremiah J. Doyle, of Nashua; Henri T. Ledoux, of Nashua; Timothy F. O'Connor, of Manchester, and Arthur J. Rutledge, of Portsmouth. Edmund Sullivan, of Berlin, appears on the ballot as unpledged.

In Manchester it is thought that John T. O'Dowd, a Smith candidate for delegate-at-large, former high sheriff of Hillsborough County and now a deputy sheriff under his son, Sheriff R. M. O'Dowd, will win, with Dr. James J. Powers and Wilfred Boisclair, district candidates, as the other Smith winners.

The Roosevelt slate is not top heavy with Manchester candidates, which may increase the strength of the ticket outside the biggest city. The traditional political rivalry between city and country will have a real test in New Hampshire on Tuesday, with the edge slightly in favor of the country.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM 3/6/32

Roosevelt Victory Over Smith Foreseen in N. H.

Tuesday's Primary Will Have Far-Reaching Effect if Governor's Success Margin Is Heavy — Manchester and Hillsboro County for "Al," But Machine Strength Will Go to Opponent; Warm Battle Waged

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, March 5.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York most likely will emerge a victor in the first open test with Alfred E. Smith in the New Hampshire primaries, Tuesday. The most the Smith supporters can hope for is an even break in the eight votes which the state will have at the national convention in Chicago. More likely Roosevelt will have five or six votes to Smith's two or three.

Although national significance is attached to the first preferential primary test as indicative of the Democratic trend in the country it is exaggerated. It is important solely for the driving force it may generate for the triumphant candidate in states removed from the East where the local political situation is not so well known. For instance Massachusetts will send a delegation pledged to Smith regardless of the New Hampshire outcome. So will some other states.

The Roosevelt forces, however, will be able to capitalize a victory by asserting in the West and South that the New Hampshire results show Smith is weakening in his stronghold, the East. If through any chance Smith should get an even break it will impair the Roosevelt propaganda. Should the 1928 nominee accomplish the miracle of getting a majority of the New Hampshire votes it is certain to be the forerunner of a tremendous boom for his candidacy and to be of immeasurable assistance in bolstering the faltering courage of his supporters in states where the response has not been assuring.

Late Start Handicap

The particular handicap to the Smith candidacy in the Granite state was the late start of his campaign. Determination of his loyal followers to participate came at a time when many of the most influential Democrats had irrevocably committed themselves to the New York governor. Such men as Robert Jackson, New Hampshire national committeeman, Robert Gould of Newport, chairman of the state committee and Robert Murchie of Concord, who have been a power in the party in the past.

Smith's statement that he would not be an active candidate has been made the most of by the Roosevelt forces. It placed his own followers at a tremendous disadvantage until he gave consent to the use of his name. The Roosevelt managers are contending that even with his consent to permit delegates to be pledged to him in Massachusetts, where the candidate must give such permission, it is merely a gesture of gratitude to his friends and does not make him more active as a candidate than his first negative announcement.

Active Candidate?

Outside of Manchester, which is admittedly for Smith, the allegation that he is not an active candidate for the nomination has been the most serious impediment to progress of his supporters. Governor Ely was brought into New Hampshire during the week for the sole purpose of expressing the view that Smith is an active candidate. Reports are that the Bay State executive's visit did much to dissipate the belief that Smith is a non-combatant and is seeking delegates to be in a position to dictate the Chicago nominee. Late reports were that the Roosevelt supporters, although claiming a clean sweep for the New York governor, were much disturbed at the gains Smith was apparently making in the face of unusual obstacles.

Your correspondent, visiting Manchester and Nashua during the week, found the consensus that Smith would carry Manchester, which has the largest voting population, but would be hard pressed to hold his own in the other cities. The towns are naturally expected to be for Roosevelt. If these neutral observers are accurate Smith would lose the four votes allocated to delegates at large and the two votes in the Second Congressional district, but would capture the two votes in the First Congressional district, of which Manchester is a part.

Rely On Manchester

The principal hope of the Smith supporters would seem to weigh with the ability of their delegates to carry Manchester by such a wide margin that it will offset the Roosevelt majority in the other sections of the state sufficiently to give the 1928 nominee all or part of the four votes at large.

As in Massachusetts the Democratic vote in the towns is small and an unusual Smith vote in Manchester might accomplish that end. The problem of getting out the vote will enter into this situation to some extent. It will be town meeting day, which will serve to bring out the town vote but it may not be so easy to get out the Manchester vote unless tremendous enthusiasm is aroused.

Governor Ely's reception in Manchester was conceded as a favorable indication of the interest in the primary both in that city and Nashua. The halls in which he spoke were jammed to capacity, although it is probable that not a few were present out of curiosity as to the type of Democratic governor in Massachusetts.

One thing that should help the Smith campaign is the type of candidate for delegate which his ticket presents. County Solicitor John L. Sullivan who is directing the Smith fight enjoys particular popularity throughout Hillsboro county. While he was late in opening the battle to enlist the more widely known political leaders he has managed to assemble men who enjoy high community standing. There is for instance Morris F. Devine, who has been active in every worthwhile civil activity in Manchester but has never sought office. He has a large following. He is going from one end of the first district to the other imploring Democrats to discard the propaganda that Smith cannot be elected and to protest against those who have "run out" on the 1928 nominee.

Machine for Roosevelt

Offsetting this is the knowledge that the party machine in New Hampshire inspired by Jackson is with Roosevelt and that the Smith campaign is in reality vested in a small band of Hillboro county Democrats. Under the surface there is more at stake than the election of convention delegates. If the Smith forces should be successful it may mean a new deal in leadership of New Hampshire Democracy with County Solicitor Sullivan an important figure. With persistent talk of Governor Ely likely to have a place on the national ticket his invasion of the Granite state is much more important than it would appear. In effect he was defying the organization and throwing his lot with the Hillboro county Democrats. The wisdom of such an unnecessary move might be questioned if it were not that the Massachusetts governor has apparently determined to throw his entire political future into the hands of Al Smith.

Campaigning for Smith is in the nature of reciprocity. There is a widespread impression that Smith permitted the use of his name in Massachusetts largely because of the aid it would be to reelection of Governor Ely, or rather renomination should Mayor James M. Curley of Boston decide to fulfill his aspirations. If by chance Ely should be the vice presidential nominee, and there is a persistent rumor that Smith wants him if it is georaphically possible, he would still owe his political ascendancy to the 1928 presidential nominee. Thus it would seem that Mr. Ely had nothing to lose and everything to gain by going to New Hampshire even though resentment at his invasion might be shown in the presidential election.

Not Like Bay State

It must be remembered that the New Hampshire situation is much different with respect to Smith than it is in Massachusetts. True there are a number of Roosevelt delegate candidates who were with Smith in 1928 but there is not present that idolatry predominant in the Bay State. Jackson, Murchie and Gould were with William G. McAdoo in 1924 in the famous Madison Square Garden fiasco. Jackson would not pledge himself to Smith in 1928 and was defeated. So it is evident that the Smith sentiment is not as rampant in New Hampshire as it is here. [illegible]

cont'd WORCESTER TEL 3/6/32

be taken into account and if Smith emerges, Tuesday, with an even break it will be the more remarkable.

There are other curious angles in this New Hampshire situation. It will be recalled that a few months ago in a special election William N. Rogers, a Democrat, was elected to Congress. Naturally he had the support of many now active in the Smith campaign. Governor Ely went to New Hampshire to help him. Yet at this writing Congressman Rogers has not raised his voice for Smith. Ostensibly he is neutral but actually his secretary and campaign manager are working for Roosevelt.

1920 Campaign Cited

Some of the candidates for delegates are digging back into history to make the case for Smith stronger. They have trotted into public view the fact that Jackson back in 1920 went to the Democratic convention pledged to Herbert Hoover, at a time when he was suggested as the possible presidential nominee of that party. They evidently feel the defeat of Jackson is more to be desired than any other man on the Roosevelt slate because of the important position he occupies in the national organization.

Added to the handicaps of the Smith workers is the necessity for concentrating on the first congressional district. If there was only Manchester to worry about they would be content to leave it and do some campaigning in the second district where real work is needed. But again they are confronted with the knowledge that some very important Democrats in Sommersworth, another city with a sizable Democratic vote, is likely to give its ballot to Roosevelt by a wide margin, unless they do something to offset it.

Governor Brown, Mayor Peter Gagne and Insurance Commissioner John E. Sullivan who in the past have had much to say about Sommersworth's vote are all in the open for Roosevelt. There is fear that unless tremendous work is done there for Smith the vote of that city may be such that even the first district will return a majority against him. It is not likely because of the Manchester vote but it is a very potent possibility.

Concern for O'Dowd

Although it would appear that Roosevelt has the delegation-at-large practically sewed up his supporters are really concerned about the candidacy of Sheriff John O'Dowd of Manchester who is running as a Smith delegate. His popularity may carry him through to victory but that appears to be the only remote hope in the at-large delegation.

From the standpoint of balance and geographical arrangement the Roosevelt slate also has the edge. The Smith slate is largely composed of Manchester Democrats. Added to this is the fact that in addition to the Smith slate-at-large there is an unpledged delegate-at-large candidate who is for Smith, but who may seriously interfere with the Smith selections. There are two places for delegates in each of the two districts but again the Smith balance is upset by the presence of three Smith candidates in each district thus making it unlikely that the Smith men can capitalize their entire strength.

The election commissioners have done their bit to add to the confusion. The delegates are not separated by presidential preference. The voter must mark his choice for each delegate place. So there will be no obvious advantage to heading the list of delegates it is planned to rotate the list.

What to Watch For

The Massachusetts voter who is interested in this first primary test should watch for only one thing in the New Hampshire primary. That is the number of votes captured by Smith and Roosevelt, and the interpretation that will be placed on the result.

If Roosevelt gets a clean sweep it will mean in other sections of the country removed from the East a tremendous blow to Smith activity. If Smith gets the majority of Granite state delegates it will likely mark the beginning of the recession of the Roosevelt tide. If Smith by any chance gets the full slate of delegates it will mean that he has effectively stopped the candidacy of the New York governor and that his own nomination or the man he prefers will be achieved in Chicago.

Your correspondent feels that Roosevelt is certain to get a majority of the New Hampshire delegates unless there is an unusual last minute development, and that the very most Smith can expect is an even break, which in effect will be a victory for him.

The bearing that the New Hampshire primary may have on the Massachusetts situation is just this: The Roosevelt supporters here have indicated they intend to follow the New Hampshire strategy of refusing to accept the Smith candidacy as genuine. Roosevelt victory will give impetus to that plan. Although it will not affect the Bay State in sending a Smith-pledged delegation it will materially strengthen Roosevelt as a second choice of the state, to which effort is now being devoted. A Smith victory may mean the abandonment of the Roosevelt campaign here.

N.B. STANDARD 3/6/32

NATION AWAITS TEST OF SMITH FORCES IN N. H.

Manchester, N. H., March 7—Rumblings of the impending nation-wide battle between former Gov Alfred E. Smith of New York and Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic presidential nomination were heard throughout New Hampshire today as voters prepared for tomorrow's Democratic primary to elect delegates to the national convention.

The Granite state is the first in the union to signify its choice between the two presidential aspirants, and political observers watched the result as a possible indication of the "trend of the nation."

Although the odds were figured to favor the election of Roosevelt delegates, experts looked for a split delegation to be elected, with a definite victory for neither faction.

Gov Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts was one of the last out-of-state Smith campaigners to take the stump in New Hampshire.

James Roosevelt came from the Bay state to urge New Hampshire Democrats to vote for his father. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston prepared to furnish the final oratory in behalf of Roosevelt tonight.

LOWELL SUN 3/6/32

ROOSEVELT SUPPORTERS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H., March 7 (AP)—The eve of New Hampshire's preferential primary, first to be held in any state in the Uuion, brought to the Granite State two staunch supporters of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's candidacy for the democratic presidential nomination.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, and Jimmy Roosevelt, son of the governor and a Boston insurance man, were scheduled to speak at Manchester tonight. The former's address was to be broadcast and the latter was scheduled to speak in French at several rallies.

At tomorrow's preferential primary the democrats will name 12 delegates to their national convention, eight-at-large and four from the two congressional districts. The followers of Gov. Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith each have a full slate on the ballot. In addition, there is an unpledged delegate in the field-at-large and an extra Smith delegate in each of the two districts.

There is no contest on the republican ballot, all the candidates favoring the renomination of President Hoover.

Both Smith and Roosevelt supporters expressed confidence in the outcome of the primary as polling time drew near.

PITTSFIELD EAGLE 3/7/32

ON BEACON HILL

Today

House and Senate meet at 2 P. M.

Yesterday

Resolution filed with House asking the Massachusetts legislature to ratify the constitutional amendment recently passed by Congress abolishing the "lame duck" sessions of Congress.

An attempt to overturn an adverse committee report on the bill of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston that owners of motor vehicles be made liable if such vehicles are parked in violation of law, failed on a loud voice vote.

Another adverse committee report on one of the Mayor's bills, that to increase the marriage license fee from $1 to $2, also was accepted.

The peaceful picketing bill was given its final reading without debate and now goes to the Senate.

At the request of the petitioners, the bill of Frederic G. Moore and others that the City of Pittsfield be enabled to adopt a city manager form of government, was killed.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

Contd MAR. 7. 1932

"in his place" do not believe that either Governor Ely or Mr. Donahue will agree to any compromise which involves the placement of Mayor Curley on the slate of the delegates-at-large, even though the Mayor pledges himself to Smith. The rumor has been current that Mayor Curley will switch his allegiance from Governor Roosevelt to Speaker John N. Garner, but the Mayor so far has given no indication that such is his intention.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether Mayor Curley could get himself elected as delegate-at-large, standing uninstructed against a full Smith-pledged ticket. Many observers here believe that he would be elected, in view of the fact that there will be two or three women on the Smith slate. He has more or less of a machine in the Boston wards, and competent politicians believe that he could use effectively the argument that he was kept off the slate by a plot of his adversaries in the state. As a stalwart Catholic churchman and a resourceful campaigner, Mayor Curley has few peers.

Roosevelt Counts on Curley

The Roosevelt people assert that Mayor Curley, in addition to getting himself elected at large, could probably elect at least two delegates out of the six from the three Congressional districts in Boston. They plan tentatively to concentrate their fight, if one is made, upon the following other districts: The 1st District, at the western end of Massachusetts, which includes the cities of Pittsfield, North Adams, Holyoke and Westfield. Westfield is Governor Ely's home town, but the Roosevelt people claim to have substantial support in the other cities as well as in the rural districts.

The 2d District, including Springfield, Northampton and Chicopee, unless the delegates are satisfactory. The present understanding is that Representative William J. Granfield, of Springfield, will be one of the delegates from the 2d District, and he is said to favor Roosevelt as his second choice.

The Eighth, consisting of Somerville, Medford, Malden, Everett and two wards in Cambridge.

Possibly the Ninth, consisting of seven wards in Cambridge, Lincoln, Newton, Waltham, Watertown, Weston, Brookline, Wellesley and one ward in Boston.

The Fifteenth, comprising the New Bedford and Cape Cod regions. John H. Backus jr., who has represented this district in the last two conventions, has announced that he and Representative Arthur Goulart will stand as delegates pledged to Roosevelt—if they get Mr. Roosevelt's permission. Mr. Backus went to the 1924 convention as the only delegate pledged to Roosevelt. This is another region where Governor Roosevelt is looked upon as a favorite son. Fairhaven is the port where the Delano family was established in this country in the seventeenth century, and where it engaged in commerce for several generations. The Governor's mother is a Delano and he carries the family forward in his middle name.

Roosevelt Managers' Claims

The Roosevelt people also expect to be second choice in the Third District—that of Senator Walsh and Senator Coolidge—and in the Fifth, consisting of most of Middlesex County and the Cities of Lowell, Melrose and Woburn.

The prevailing opinion is that if the Massachusetts situation leads to a primary contest the Roosevelt people will confine themselves to three or four candidates for delegates-at-large, perhaps including James Roosevelt, son of the Governor, who is in charge of his Boston headquarters, and to four or five districts. Adding those districts in which they believe Governor Roosevelt will be second choice, they say that they expect to get fifteen of the thirty district delegates and part of those at large. Massachusetts lost one Congressman by the 1930 reapportionment. It has been agreed to use the new districts for the primary and to elect at large delegates to represent the lost Congressional district.

It is generally acknowledged that the result of the New Hampshire primary will tend to clarify the situation promptly. By March 17 the lines will be drawn definitely, as that is the final date for filing candidacies for delegates.

MAR. 7. 1932

New Hampshire To Stage First Test for Smith

Its Presidential Primary Tomorrow Also Will Be Initial Contest in Nation

12 Delegates at Stake

Boston Mayor Enters Fight, Speaking for Roosevelt

By The Associated Press

CONCORD, N. H., March 6.—New Hampshire will become the stage, Tuesday, for the first open test of strength between former Governor Alfred E. Smith and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, in the contest now being waged for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

On Tuesday New Hampshire will conduct the first Presidential primary held in any state of the Union and in this primary the Democrats will name twelve delegates to their national convention, eight at large and four from the two Congressional districts. Political observers throughout the nation will follow and seek to interpret the trends shown in the balloting in the state's 224 cities and towns.

The Republicans will choose delegates to their national convention on the same day, but there is no contest on their side and all the candidates favor the renomination of President Hoover.

Governor Ely Speaks for Smith

The Smith and Roosevelt forces each have a full slate on the Democratic ballot. In addition, there is an unpledged delegate in the field-at-large and an extra Smith delegate in each of the two Congressional districts.

Political observers agree that the Smith supporters have faced a handicap in New Hampshire owing, in part, to their late entry into the contest.

Both campaigns have been well financed and the Smith drive has received the support of Governor Joseph B. Ely, of Massachusetts, who has addressed New Hampshire audiences on behalf of the former Governor. The campaign on behalf of Smith has been pressed with especial vigor in the 1st Congressional District in which Manchester, New Hampshire's largest city, is located, and where the Smith strength is centered.

James Roosevelt, son of the Governor, who is in the insurance business in Boston, has worked actively on behalf of his father. His efforts included addresses in French to French-speaking citizens of Manchester.

Boston's Mayor Enters Campaign

Another figure from outside of New Hampshire entered the campaign just as it drew to its close, with the announcement that Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, would speak on behalf of Governor Roosevelt in New Hampshire on Monday. One of his addresses at 8 p. m., at an assemblage in a Manchester hotel, is to be broadcast by a new radio station in that city. Mr. Curley has been an energetic supporter of the candidacy of Governor Roosevelt for many months and has worked vigorously on his behalf in Massachusetts.

Candidates pledged to Smith have asserted that despite a late beginning, the Smith strength has grown rapidly. They say they expect to elect a majority of the delegates and possibly a full slate.

N. B. MERCURY 3/7/32

ROOSEVELT-SMITH TEST IN 6 NEW HAMPSHIRE TOMORROW

First Presidential Primary Will Be Followed by Political Observers Throughout Nation---Mayor Curley to Speak for Roosevelt---No Opposition to Hoover in Republican Primary

CONCORD, N. H., March 6 (AP) —New Hampshire will become the stage, Tuesday for the first open test of strength between former Governor Alfred E. Smith and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York in the contest now being waged for the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

On Tuesday New Hampshire will conduct the first presidential primary held in any state of the union and in this primary the Democrats will name 12 delegates to their national convention, eight at-large and four from the two Congressional districts. Political observers throughout the nation will follow and seek to interpret the trends shown in the balloting in the state's 224 cities and towns.

The Republicans will choose delegates to their national convention on the same day but there is no contest on their side and all the candidates favor the renomination of President Hoover.

The Smith and Roosevelt forces each have a full slate on the Democratic ballot. In addition, there is an unpledged delegate in the field at-large and an extra Smith delegate in each of the two congressional districts.

Political observers agree that the Smith supporters have faced a handicap in New Hampshire owing, in part, to their late entry into the contest. The Roosevelt campaign was far advanced before they made their decision to wage a fight on behalf of Smith, after Democratic "victory dinner" in Boston in mid-January.

Both campaigns have been well financed and the Smith drive has received the support of Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts who has addressed New Hampshire audiences on behalf of the former governor. The campaign on behalf of Smith has been pressed with especial vigor in the first congressional district in which Manchester, New Hampshire's largest city is located and where the Smith strength is centered.

James Roosevelt, son of the governor, who is in the insurance business in Boston has worked actively on behalf of his father. His efforts included addresses in French to French-speaking citizens of Manchester.

Another figure from outside of New Hampshire entered the campaign just as it drew to its close, with the announcement that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston would speak on behalf of Governor Roosevelt in New Hampshire on Monday. One of his addresses, at 8 P. M., at an assemblage in a Manchester hotel is to be broadcast by a new radio station in that city. Curley has been an energetic supporter of the candidacy of Roosevelt for many months and has worked vigorously on his behalf in Massachusetts.

Robert Jackson, Democratic national committeeman and secretary of the National Democratic committee, had directed the Roosevelt campaign, although he supported Smith in the last election. He has predicted a large vote in the primary and expressed the belief that Roosevelt would sweep the state, conceding the Smith delegates a chance only in the first district.

Candidates pledged to Smith have asserted that despite a late beginning, the Smith strength has grown rapidly, have said they expected to carry a majority of the delegates and possibly a full slate.

WOR. TEL. 3/8/32

$6,000,000 LOAN FOR HUB OPPOSED

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, March 7.—Declaring that Boston now is [illegible] "deep enough" financially, Rep. Eli[illegible] Wardsworth of Boston today led the opposition to the program of Mayor Ja[illegible]s M. Curley that the city be authorized to borrow more than $6,000,000 for various projects, including school and hospital facilities. Many other taxpayers and organizations appeared in opposition. Representatives of the mayor argued the measures were necessary, particularly in the hospitals where it was impossible to take care of the sick and diseased. The hearing will be continued Wednesday.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/7/32

EYES ARE ON NEW HAMPSHIRE

Political leaders are centering attention just now upon New Hampshire, where tomorrow the first Democratic primary to select delegates to the national convention will allegedly provide a test of strength between Alfred E. Smith and Gov Roosevelt. Democrats will not be surprised if Roosevelt walks off with the honors, for in reality the primary can offer little as a barometer insofar as Smith's chances are concerned. Our guess is that there'll be no pledged delegation, and that the much discussed "test of strength" will prove nothing of the sort.

Those interested in the cause of Democracy will be generally agreed that Smith is not particularly strong in New Hampshire. The lineup there is such that a candidate of the Roosevelt type might be more acceptable, but in any event the Democrats of New Hampshire will not launch a fight among themselves which might easily lead to disastrous results. They realize that party victory is practically assured if the bickering is ruled out, and expediency demands that they dodge all risks of a factional fight.

These preconvention primaries are not of such vast importance as some political leaders would have the public believe. It is history that at some national conventions party standard bearers have been named who were scarcely mentioned prior to the balloting. The nomination of the late Warren G. Harding is a case in point. Not a single delegation, other than that from Ohio, his home state, was pledged to him prior to the convention, yet he walked away with the honors. The nominees are picked at the conventions, not at state primaries. Hence it is unwise to place too much credence in the preconvention activities of state delegations.

In the New Hampshire primaries the Roosevelt forces have been far more active than the Smith adherents. The only outstanding Democratic leader to espouse the Smith cause there is Gov Ely, while several prominent Democrats have been stumping the state in Roosevelt's behalf. The grand finale comes tonight, when Mayor Curley of Boston will unloose his shafts of oratory in support of the New York governor. Under the circumstances one might expect a decided trend to the Roosevelt banner, but it is doubtful if such a development will come to pass. Party leaders are out for harmony, and that can best be gained by drafting a slate of unpledged delegates.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/7/32

CURLEY STAKES FUTURE IN AID TO ROOSEVELT

Boston Mayor Deserts Al Smith Despite State's Assumed Preference

POSITION IS ENIGMATIC

Seen in Awkward Plight if Governor Ely Wins April Primaries

[Special to The Standard.]

BOSTON, March 5—One of the questions most frequently asked in discussions of presidential politics is why Mayor Curley of Boston, who four years ago took personal charge of the Massachusetts campaign for former Governor Alfred E. Smith, even to the extent of financing campaign headquarters, now has deserted Smith and is aligned with Governor Roosevelt.

Strangely enough, no one has yet been found who can give an authoritative answer to the question. It has been suggested that possibly Mr. Curley is accepting for himself the advice which he gave four years ago, that the religious issue should be kept out of the campaign and that Smith should not be opposed solely because he is of a religious faith embraced by a minority of the voters of the country. At any rate, Curley's present activity is directed toward the advancement of one who is not of his own religious upbringing.

But those who are familiar with the political methods of Boston's mayor scoff at any such explanation. They insist that some personal disagreement has occurred between the former close friends, and that Curley is now opposing Smith because the latter refused to accept Curley's advice, four years ago, relative to the conduct of his campaign.

Proved Himself Right.

At that time Curley was convinced that a Democratic campaign fought on the liquor issue, with the racial question always in the background, would result in the loss of certain southern states. He believed that Smith might have been able to ride to victory in spite of either of these issues alone, but that he could not possibly win, saddled with both. Subsequent developments proved the soundness of his reasoning.

One Democratic politician who in the past has been close to Curley declares that the mayor pleaded with Smith to leave the liquor issue alone and make his campaign on the issue of greater regulation of the power trust. This, it is said, Smith refused to do, and perhaps because he believed that Smith was in some way under obligations to the power trust or some of its constituent companies, Curley has now swung his support to Roosevelt, who as governor of New York has been extremely active in seeking legislation to curb the power interests.

But whatever his reasons for aligning himself with the present governof of New York, rather than with his predecessor, it is apparent that so far as Curley is concerned, the die is cast, and he will be obliged to go into the presidential primaries in April as an opponent of the slate of delegates pledged to Smith.

Curley's Future Periled.

In view of the assumed marked preference of Massachusetts Democratic voters for Smith, the situation is fraught with real danger to Curley's political future. If his Roosevelt delegates go down to crushing defeat, as now seems wholly probable, according to many political observers, it will mean a tremendous loss of prestige for Curley in the state primaries in September, in the event he decides to seek the Democratic nomination for governor against Joseph B. Ely.

In other words, the Democratic political situation seems made to order for Governor Ely. He will be one of the candidates for delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention, and if the Smith prestige enables him to administer an overwhelming defeat to Curley in April, it seems certain that the latter will not be able to repair the damage and make a successful come-back in September. Apparently the only chance Curley now has of becoming the Democratic candidate for governor this year is that Ely may be nominated on the national ticket and voluntarily retire from his present office.

WOBURN TIMES 3/7/32

Seek Way to Provide Sunday Band Concerts

Mayor Curley ruled Friday that if Sunday afternoon band concerts are to be provided on the Common and other recreational centres during the summer months, the fund of $10,000 necessary must be furnished from the $3,000,000 unemployment relief fund.

He advised a delegation representing the Musicians' union to endeavor to influence the custodians of the fund to make the sum available for the relief of jobless musicians.

The delegation asked the mayor to reconsider his decision excluding the cus mary appropriation for concerts fron the bud et. It was pointed out that musicia have been particularly hard hit by existin conditions and that cont nuan of certs would accomplish th , Mar of helping the jobless entertainment.

ATTLEBORO SUN 3/7/32

SPEAK IN N. H. FOR ROOSEVELT

Concord, N. H., March 7—(AP)—The eve of New Hampshire's preferential primary, first to be held in any state in the union, brought to the Granite state two staunch supporters of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, and Jimmy Roosevelt, son of the governor and a Boston insurance man, were scheduled to speak at Manchester tonight. The former's address was to be broadcast and the latter was scheduled to speak in French at several rallies.

At tomorrow's preferential primary the Democrats will name 12 delegates to their national convention, eight at large and four from the two congressional districts. The followers of Governor Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith each have a full slate on the ballot. In addition, there is an unpledged delegate in the field at-large and an extra Smith delegate in each of the two districts.

There is no contest on the Republican ballot, all the candidates favoring the renomination of President Hoover.

Both Smith and Roosevelt supporters expressed confidence in the outcome of the primary as polling time drew near.

WOBURN TIMES 3/7/32

MAYOR HEARS CURLEY SPEAK IN MANCHESTER

Mayor Curley of Boston, speaking at Manchester, N.H., had three listeners in the audience he hardly expected.

Mayor Alfred W. Peterson, Pres. Walter H. Wilcox of the Tanners National Bank and Major Wilford A. Walker, the mayor's secretary, went to Manchester to hear Curley's speech. It was expected that he would fire the opening big gun for Franklin D. Roosevelt for president of the United States, in an effort to "put New Hampshire over" for the New York governor.

The election in New Hampshire of delegates to the Democratic National Convention takes places tomorrow and Mayor Curley's speech today is timed by the Roosevelt backers for the last minute "push" of the campaign in that state. Mayor Peterson had business in Manchester and took advantage of the opportunity to hear the Boston mayor.

MANCHESTER LEADER 3/7/32

MAYOR CURLEY ASKS N. E. TO COOPERATE IN MAKING BOSTON NATION'S GREATEST PORT



Mayor Curley of Boston was welcomed by Mayor Caron and civic club leaders on his arrival today at noon to address a joint luncheon of the service clubs. In the welcoming group were, from left to right, Col. James B. Kemper, U. S. A., president of the Rotary club; Robert A. Scott, president of the Lions club, whose special guest the Boston executive was; Mayor Curley and Mayor Damase Caron.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today appealed to the civic leaders of Manchester to cooperate with the other cities of New England in a movement to establish the supremacy of the port of Boston and to assist in the campaign which has been conducted during the past two years, the primary purpose of which is to sail and ship from the Hub.

An audience comprising members of the Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and Lafayette clubs greeted the Boston mayor at the noonday luncheon. Seated at the head table with the presidents of these organizations were Mayor Damase Caron and members of the aldermanic board.

Mayor Curley arrived at The Carpenter after the groups had taken their places in the banquet hall. He was given a fine ovation as he entered the hall to discuss the port of Boston. The Hub's chief executive had no time for politics at the noon meeting. He is to deliver his talk favoring Governor Roosevelt's candidacy at the Ritz hall tonight.

The mayor had considerable to say about the textile situation in New England and particularly regarding the loss of spindles to the Southern mills.

"It would appear that the audacious spirit that characterized the early New Englander is passing," he said, "since opportunity was afforded with the introduction of rayon, providing our banking interests and our manufacturing interests possessed the required courage and seized the opportunity for control of this product now in such universal use."

Mayor Curley recalled a conference he had with certain outstanding engineers relative to the establishment of a rayon industry in New England. A survey, the Boston mayor was told, showed that conditions in this section of the country were excellent for the manufacture of this product.

"Notwithstanding the knowledge of this recommendation and the possibilities of building such an industry, the opportunity was permitted to pass and as a consequence an unprecedented industrial depression in the textile business has taken place," he added. "We should realize our position."

Mayor Curley's address, in part, follows:

Mayor Curley's Address.

"For a period of 16 years the city of Boston has been waging a fight for the removal of a system of discriminatory differentials responsibble in large measure, for commercial decadence of the principal New England port. During this period of time there has been expended direct from the city treasury more than a quarter of a million dollars, not for the benefit of Boston alone, but for the benefit of entire New England.

"Hearings have been held during the 16 years in all the Atlantic coast cities and at Washington and while an adverse decision has been rendered many times in the past, with an abiding faith in the justice of our claim, we are still waiting a favorable decision and are confident that success will this year crown our efforts.

"Twenty-five years ago the grain shipments from the port of Boston approximated 40,000,000 bushels, as against an average in the past three years of not in excess of 3,000,000 bushels per year. It is common knowledge that the best character of

MANCHESTER LEADER 3/7/32

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN 3/11/32

bottom cargo is grain, and with the passing of the grain shipments from the port of Boston we have gradually ceased to be a cargo port and have become largely a port of call.

"This singular anomoly prevails notwithstanding the fact that Boston boasts the largest drydock in the world; in fact the only drydock in America of sufficient size to hold the Leviathan. In addition the Army Base, erected during the World war at an expenditure of $28,000,000, is second to none in the United States in size and the faciltiies for the handling of cargoes.

"At an expenditure of $4,014,790.45 the commonwealth about 18 years ago erected the Commonwealth pier, with exceptional facilities for the handling of commerce. Adjacent to the Army Base and drydock is the Boston fish pier, greater in size than the famous fish pier at Grimsby, England.

"The United States Department of Commerce survey for 1928 shows that 2,055 New England concerns shipped 65 per cent of their products, with a total value of $116,000,000, through the port of New York, as against 13.8 per cent or $25,000,000, through the port of Boston. A reversal of these figures is possible, provided sufficient sentiment may be aroused and a realization of the fact that what is for the welfare of Boston is primarily for the welfare of entire New England.

"We should be mindful of the almost revolutionary changes that have taken place industrially and commercially in the United States during the past half century. The shifting of the centre of population from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi valley is responsible in large measure for the loss of the shoe manufacturing trade, more than 80 per cent of which activity was conducted within the New England area prior to 25 years ago.

"The changes in the textile industry have been perhaps more pronounced than in any other, and no section of New England, with the possible exception of Lawrence and Lowell has suffered more as a consequence than the Manchester section of New Hampshire. Twenty-five years ago more than 60 per cent of all the spindles operating in America were located in New England, while today in the Carolinas and in Georgia there are nearly as many spindles operating as in any one of the New England states.

"Envisioning our possibilities, we have for the past year in connection with the four-party railroad system been waging a fight for the extension of the Boston and Maine facilities from Rotterdam Junction to Buffalo and the joint use of the Lake Shore road. The matter is now before Congress and we are exceedingly hopeful of a favorable decision.

"The superships of Germany, the Bremen and the Europa, have had tests made as to the possibility of a four-day sailing from Boston to European ports. During the past year by the use of the Bremen and an airplane, catapulted 600 miles out at sea and landing at the Boston airport, mail was landed in Boston in three days and 19 hours, being delivered in Chicago by air mail before the Bremen arrived at its port of destination, New York.

"The chief difficulty, however, that confronts us in Boston, in fact confronts all New England, is the obstacle that stands in the way, namely, the custom that has grown up through the years of shipping through the port of New York.

"We are cheered and comforted this year through the recommendation of the chief engineering department of the War Department, which, after a survey covering many years, has recommended an expenditure by the federal government in the sum of $4,779,000 for the purpose of providing a channel 600 feet wide and 40 feet deep at mean low water, from President roads to a point opposite Commonwealth pier No. 1 at East Boston, and the dredging of an anchorage area 2,000 feet in width, 5,500 feet in length, and 40 feet in depth, on the northerly side of President roads in the vicinity of the East Boston docks. It will require five years in which to complete this work, the purpose of the War Department being to expend $1,000,000 during each of the first four years and $779,000 in the fifth year.

"The completion of these harbor facilities will make Boston the safest and most inviting port for transatlantic lines to be found in the entire United States.

"We have suffered in common with the entire country and the world during the period of depression but we are facing the future with the same confidence and courage that has enriched the history of our common country. Coordination of our rail and steamship facilities, cooperation upon the part of the citizenship and the business men of New England, and with the slogan 'Ship and sail from Boston,' we go forward to meet whatever the future may have in store for us supreme in the belief that 'As God was to our fathers so may He be with us.' "

CURLEY SEEKS AID FOR BOSTON HARBOR

Invites House Committee to Visit City on St. Patrick's Day.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and the entire Massachusetts congressional delegation joined today before the House rivers and harbors committee in urging improvement of the Boston harbor.

Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of engineers, has recommended a $4,800,000 project to include:

"Deepening of the main ship channel, from President Roads to Commonwealth Pier No. 1, to 40 feet for a width of 600 feet with suitable widening at the bend in the channel and for dredging to afford an anchorage area 40 feet deep, 2000 feet wide and 5500 feet long on the north side of President Roads."

Curley and the Bay State congressmen gave this plan their enthusiastic support.

"It approaches a miracle," Curley testified, "when every representative of both parties and every organization is in agreement on this proposition.

"It is not the easiest thing in the world to get every one in Massachusetts to agree.

"We boast the only dry dock big enough for the Leviathan, but its officials are disturbed about a lack of water in Boston harbor.

"If the committee has any doubts and would like to look over the scene, come to Boston on St. Patrick's day and I assure the members they will be welcomed and royally entertained."

MANCHESTER N.H. UNION 3/8/32

CURLEY APPEALS FOR BOSTON PORT

Boston Mayor Speaks to Members of Civic Clubs

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston yesterday appealed to the civic leaders of Manchester to cooperate with other cities of New England in a movement to establish the supremacy of the port of Boston and to assist in the campaign which has been conducted during the past two years, the primary purpose of which is to sail and ship from the Hub.

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SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/8/32

361 MILLIONS FOR RAIL RELIEF IN HOUSE PLAN

Carriers Win First Step in Fight; Recapture Clause Repeal Approved

Washington, April 8—The railroads yesterday won their first advance in a 12-year fight to repeal the so-called recapture clause of the transportation act of 1920, by which more than 400 lines in all four classifications stand liable for payments to the government estimated at approximately $361,000,000.

This initial victory came in the form of a decision of the interstate commerce committee of the House to eliminate retroactively the recapture provision; substitute a new rule of rate-making, and include the recommendations in the Rayburn bill to be reported to the House within a few days. If enacted, the Rayburn measure will effect a sweeping revision of existing principles of rate-making and close the exhaustive studies of railroad valuation upon which the interstate commerce commission and the roads have spent millions of dollars.

Strong Roads Forced to Aid Weak

Repeal of the recapture clause has been recommended by the interstate commerce commission and the difficulties it involves in fixing reasonable rates frequently has been pointed out to Congress. The provision and its valuation requirements, known as the La Follette amendment, were written into the transportation act while it was in conference between the two houses of Congress early in 1929.

Under the terms of the recapture clause railroads earning more than 6 per cent on a determined valuation are required to turn over one-half of the earnings in excess of that amount to a pool for loans to be made to the less fortunate roads at the same rate of interest—6 per cent. About $13,000,000 has been paid into the "loan pool" in the period of the act, and revisions in railroad valuation have made necessary as the result of the decision of the supreme court in the O'Fallon case, holding that the Interstate Commerce commission's methods of valuation was incomplete.

Text of Rate-Making Rule

In announcing the decision of the committee, Chairman Samuel Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, made public the text of the rate-making rule which the committee proposed as a substitute. Under it, the rate-making authority of the interstate commerce commission would be defined as follows:—

"In the exercise of its power to prescribe just and reasonable rates, the commission shall give due consideration among the other factors, to the effect of rates on the movement of traffic; to the need, in the public interest, for adequate and efficient railway transportation service at the lowest cost consistent with the furnishing of such service; and to the need of revenue sufficient to enable the carriers, under honest economical and efficient management to provide for such service."

battle, that every move Curley makes is for Curley, not Roosevelt. He seeks domination of the Democracy of Massachusetts to foster his own ambitions, they contend. Just now, Massachusetts is fortunate in having a chief executive who is disinclined to indulge in stunts that appeal to popular sympathy just to boost his own welfare. Gov Ely is striving to give the people a safe administration that will prove of greatest benefit to the greatest number. The minor differences between him and other officials of the state are being magnified to work to his detriment in the future and any sane citizens may hope that such methods prove ineffective.

Western Massachusetts Cautious

Western Massachusetts people on Beacon hill are watching Curley's maneuverings with interest. Most of them realize that if Curley ever gets into power, it is going to be "just too bad" for their end of the state. It was recalled by one Western Massachusetts legislator last night that a number of years ago a petition was filed in the Great and General Court to permit the annexation by New York of that part of the state bounded by the Hoosac mountain range that forms the eastern boundary of Berkshire county. This legislator remarked that if Curley should get into control of things on Beacon Hill, a similar petition might well be filed, only that it should seek to have New York annex all of the state west of the Connecticut river.

It is being constantly pointed out by observers that the presidential primary campaign isn't a battle between Smith and Roosevelt in this state, but a battle between construction and destruction, as represented by the forces of the regulars of the Democratic party, whose leaders are Gov Ely, Senator Walsh and Chairman Donahue, and the irregulars, who are the destructionists, headed by Mayor Curley and his Boston crowd. Imagination may be stretched to the point of conjecturing as to what would happen in the Legislature this year, were Curley governor and his crowd in control. The picture is painful but it must be looked at. An orgy of spending, such as is going on in behalf of Roosevelt-pledged delegates, would be the result. Not only Bostonians, but residents in all sections of the state, probably would feel the results of such an orgy for many years. Happily the picture is only imaginary.

As to "Bullet" Votes

One hears reports of propaganda that is being spread in all sections of the state, but particularly in Boston where the bulk of the Democratic primary vote will be cast, in behalf of "bullet" votes for Curley, that he may lead the delegates-at-large candidates on the 26th. This is another of the insidious ideas that may be traced to the Boston-Curley crowd to try to harm Gov Ely in the future. One hears, also, of efforts in certain Republican circles to have prominent men exercise their influence with individual Democrats in their districts to give Curley a bullet vote, for if Ely can be thus treated, these certain Republicans feel it will be easier to defeat him if he seeks reelection in the fall as governor.

The Curley faction is working hard and long hours. It is creating, in the minds of some, the feeling that Roosevelt sentiment has been underestimated in Massachusetts. It is creating a false sentiment, but if it seems, late in the campaign, that things do not look too well for the regulars of the party, one could almost forecast with a certainty that ex-Gov Smith will appear in Boston for a final rally, and few deny that such appearance could quickly upset any inroads on his 1928 strength that lavish use of money and careless use of language might have effected.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/9/32

SMITH AGAIN MAKES POSITION CLEAR

If there was any doubt before as to the absolute sincerity and honesty of Alfred E. Smith in his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination it must have been instantly removed by his frank and open statement to the mayors of eight Connecticut cities yesterday. They asked him the question and with the frankness that is characteristic of him he repudiated the insinuation that he is merely a "stalking horse" for somebody else, or that the campaign in his behalf was instituted and is carried on to help somebody else, or to destroy the chances of any other candidate.

"I will accept the Democratic nomination for the presidency," says Smith. "I certainly welcome the support of my friends in Connecticut." That is what Smith's friends in Massachusetts have known right along. That is why they have been loyally working in his behalf to send to the national convention delegates who will be for Smith as long as there is a chance of his nomination. Smith's latest statement is a blow to those who have been using subterfuge to defeat him.

In view of the attitude of Mayor Curley of Boston and those who have allied themselves with him in disloyalty to Smith this additional word from the great leader of his party to his faithful Connecticut admirers is highly welcome. It will be noted that Smith in his communications to the Connecticut mayors makes his position so clear that none but selfish politicians will be able to even attempt to doubt his absolute sincerity in the campaign.

One wonders how Curley and those who have been working with him to destroy the great Democratic leader will be able to twist Smith's words into something favorable to their cause. They cannot possibly do so. They are discredited again in their efforts to betray the man who to whom they owe more than they can ever repay.

LOWELL-COURIER-CITIZEN 3/8/32

Curley Says Smith Agreed to "Keep His Hands Off"

Addressing Manchester Rally, Boston Mayor Says Only Purpose His Candidacy Could Serve Would Be to Injure Roosevelt's Chances

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 7 (AP).—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston tonight said the only purpose that could be served by the candidacy of former-Governor Alfred E. Smith in New England was to injure the chances of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

Mayor Curley, speaking on the eve of the first presidential preference primary in the country, addressed a large gathering in the interest of Roosevelt. The first test of the strength of Smith and Roosevelt will be made at the polls in this state tomorrow, when delegates will be chosen from complete slates pledged to the two New York state men.

Criticizes Smith's Position.

Curley said Smith has explained his own position by statements that he was not a candidate, would not seek delegates, would make no pre-convention fight and as a leader of the party would keep his hands off.

In reply to a letter from Chairman Frank J. Donohue, Massachusetts Democratic state committee, Curley said, Smith had stated that he gave assent to use of his name in Massachusetts solely on the understanding it was a technical requirement so that friends might express their good will toward him.

Statement Unusual.

"This statement," said Mayor Curley, "was a most unusual one in view of the four definite premises as set forth by Smith, himself, and more particularly the fourth one in which he said, as leader of the party, he would keep his hands off.

"The only purpose that can be served by the candidacy of Smith in New England is to injure the chances of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York."

Curley said Roosevelt's policies would be the basis of national procedure if he were elected president and closed his address with a plea to voters to go to the polls tomorrow and vote for delegates pledged to Roosevelt.

CONCORD, N. H., March 7 (AP)—Opposing forces supporting Alfred E. Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic presidential nomination lined up in New Hampshire tonight for their first test of strength at the polls tomorrow.

Both Have Complete Slates.

With a dozen votes in the national convention at stake in the first presidential primary of the year, voters of the state will choose delegates from a lengthy list that includes complete slates pledged to Smith and to Roosevelt.

Eight delegates-at-large will be elected by the Democrats from a field of 17, one of whom is unpledged and the others equally divided between pledges to Smith and to Roosevelt. In each of the state's districts, two delegates will be chosen, and in each there are two candidates pledged to Roosevelt and three to Smith.

G. O. P. Slate Pledged to Hoover.

The Republicans, thir party diffrences adjusted for the present, will formally ratify a slate of seven delegates-at-large and four district delegates, all pledged to Herbert Hoover. The Republican delegation-at-large includes Senator George H. Moses and Governor John G. Winant.

While political observers here inclined to the belief that because of his earlier entry into the campaign and the fact that his delegate-candidates came from more widely distributed parts of the state, Roosevelt had a slight edge over Smith, they saw possibilities of a divided delegation in the confused line-up of the names on the state ballot and the concentration of Smith strength in Manchester, the largest voting centre.

The campaign wound up tonight with both camps conducting last-minute drives. Roosevelt forces centred their attacks in the Smith stronghold, Manchester, where Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, a leader of the Roosevelt movement in Massachusetts, was a speaker. James Roosevelt, the governor's son, who has been active in Massachusetts, has also been a speaker in Manchester, where he has delivered campaign addresses in French in an appeal to the large group of voters of French descent. Robert Jackson, Democratic national committeeman from this state, has directed the Roosevelt campaign.

Smith Boom Started Late.

The Smith movement, although late in getting under way, has been active in the 1st congressional district, which includes Manchester and several smaller cities. Smith's vote w heavy in that city four years a and, although he failed to carry t state, he rolled up the largest to ever recorded by a Democratic can date in New Hampshire. His su porters have advanced this in the campaign arguments this year. Go ernor Joseph B. Ely of Massach setts, a Smith leader in that sta recently spoke in Manchester a Nashua in behalf of the former ca didate.

Bad Weather Would Hurt Roosevelt

Roosevelt workers look for t greatest support for their candida in the rural sections and in the se ond congressional district, which i cludes this city and the upsta counties. Tomorrow is town mee ing day which is expected to bri out the farmers and rural voters b the Roosevelt leaders admit that ba weather may cut into the vote f their candidate more than that Smith whose strength lies in t larger centres.

Slow Tabulation Likely.

Because of the arrangement names on the ballot indications we that the result might not be dete mined until late tomorrow night a possibly not before Wednesday. T ballot provides for no preferenti vote for individual candidates oth than that expressed in the votin for delegates whose names appe on the ballot as "pledged to vote f the nomination of————" with t name of their candiate. The names of candidates for delegate at-large are together upon the ball and each must be voted for sepa rately and counted separately. Pol ing places will remain open until p. m. in most places.

WASHINGTON, March 7, (AP)- East, Middle-West and South jo tomorrow in selecting delegates wi eight votes in the Democratic a 32 in the Republican national co ventions.

New Hampshire Most Important.

Three states—New Hampshir Kansas and South Carolina—will d the choosing. National interest cen tres on the presidential primary New Hampshire, where Governo Franklin D. Roosevelt and form Governor Alfred E. Smith of Ne York will contest for the state eight votes in the Democratic co vention.

It will be the test of strength b tween the two New Yorkers. Eac has a full slate of delegates pledge to him in the field. While only eig votes are at stake, the outcome awaited with unusual interest becau of its possible effect on future co tests between the two former polit cal allies.

Hoover Unopposed in N. H.

President Hoover, who has corrale all of the 33 Republican delegates se lected to date, is unopposed in Ne Hampshire. The state will have 1 votes at Chicago.

Mr. Hoover also is expected to pic up seven more votes in Kansas at Republican convention tomorrow. H already has 12 district delegates fro that state, with two more due to b named for him and Vice Presider Curtis.

South Carolina G. O. P. Meets.

Fourteen more Republican dele gates will be named tomorrow i South Carolina, where the factio headed by Joseph W. (Tieless Joe Tolbert, national committeeman, wi hold a convention. Another grou led by J. C. Hambright of Rock Hil will select delegates April 26. Bot factions claim authority and the na tional convention will be called upo to decide which faction is to b seated.

MANCHESTER N.H. LEADER 3/8/32

Mrs. Tillinghast Sounds Warning Against Reds



Among the prominent guests who attended the Public Relations Night sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's club last evening at The Carpenter were Mayor James M. Curley of Boston; Mrs. Flora A. Spaulding, president of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's clubs; Mrs. Helen B. Letendre, president of the Manchester Business and Professional Women's club; Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, United States commissioner of immigration for New England; Miss Elsie Bailey of Newport, president of the New Hampshire Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs, and Mayor Damase Caron.

"If you believe that this government is worthy of preservation, and worthy to be handed down to your children, you need to be awake to this menace of Communism," Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, U. S. commissioner of immigration for New England at the port of Boston, exhorted more than 200 members of Business and Professional Women's clubs from all parts of the state and their guests last night in a stirring address given as a feature of the Public Relations Night program at which Mayor James M. Curley of Boston was also a speaker.

Mayor Curley Speaks.

Mayor Curley also gave an inspiring address.

"The awakening of social consciousness" and the implanting in the hearts and minds of citizens the idea that they are their brothers' keepers will be one of the great blessings coming out of the depression, he declared, as he outlined in detail the type of health and welfare work which is now being carried on in the city of Boston.

"At the present time in Boston, food and fuel and shelter is being given to a population nearly 50 per cent greater than the total population of Manchester, N. H.," he said, explaining that in public welfare row, mothers relief row, soldiers' row, and independent relief row there were 20,000 heads of families, which meant that about 60,000 persons were being aided by the city.

President Welcomes Guests.

Mrs. Helen Barrett Letendre, president of the Business and Professional Women's club welcomed the guests. Mrs. Frances R. Bailey, secretary, read greetings from President Hoover and congratulations from Governor Winant.

At intervals during the evening guests joined in singing popular melodies. Mrs. H. N. Fosher acted as song leader and Miss Claire Sasseville was the accompanist. A pleasing program delighted the guests. It included songs by Fred French, accompanied by Rhys Llewellyn. They were enthusiastically received for renditions of "The Postillion," "Rose of My Heart" and "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny." Miss Mary Barrett and Mrs. Winnifred B. Farmer gave a delightful and artistic interpretation of "Menuet" and were followed by the Girl Scouts of Troop 4 who added a colonial touch to the program with a graceful minuet in pretty costumes. Miss Ruth Thompson accompanied them and those who danced were Frances Danforth, Anna Danforth, Jeannette Goulet, Helen Mindt, Eileen Wolesley, Adelaide Demers, Dorothy Desmarais, and Bertha Chancey. Throughout the dinner an orchestra from the High school furnished music.

N. Y. TIMES TUES. MAR. 8. 1932

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The Smith forces held a large mass meeting in West Manchester tonight which was very largely attended by Franco-American Democrats.

Lawrence Tribune 3/9/32

NEW LEGISLATION

That Involving Creation of New Expense Should Be Carefully Investigated As to Its Necessity

In these days when governmental expenditures are so high that the trend is to curb and cut them at every possible point, all pending legislation calling for the creation of new expense should be carefully investigated with regard to its absolute necessity, before favorable action is taken.

An instance of that kind is a measure covering a change in the policy of milk inspection throughout Massachusetts that is now before the legislature. It calls for an appropriation of $100,000 and some of its opponents, of whom there are many, contend that this expense will probably reach nearly $500,000 a year within five years, an expenditure which would eventually be paid for by the cities and towns of the commonwealth. More local clerical work would be required through compliance with the provisions of the bill, if enacted, which would probably mean extra expense for the individual communities.

The Massachusetts Milk Inspectors' Associations are urging the defeat of the measure, and strong opposition has been registered by Mayor Curley, Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney and other Boston officials.

Mayor Curley has voiced the opinion that the measure might result in inferior milk and ultimately higher prices, and Corporation Counsel Silverman denounced the legislation proposed as an attempt on the part of the state commissioner of agriculture to set up a bureaucracy which would give him control of milk distribution in the commonwealth. The bill provides for state control of the inspection of dairies from which milk is shipped to Massachusetts.

Dr. Mahoney is against the measure on the ground that it would make the farmer his own policeman and would put the consumer at the mercy of the farmer's own standards on milk. With particular respect to Boston, he said that his department's work of twenty years to build up a quality and safety for Boston milk would be nullified, with resultant lowering in the quality of the Boston milk supply and an increase in cost to consumers. The doctor also stated that in the event of an epidemic his department would not be able to act as quickly or efficiently under the proposed law as it can now.

Invariably there are two good sides of every question, and there may be favorable aspects to this proposed legislation that have not yet been presented. However, in view of the strong opposition and the serious nature of the objections raised to the measure, it would seem to be only ordinary caution on the part of the Greater Lawrence legislators, and all members of the legislature, to make a thorough investigation of the facts before being recorded on this bill.

Concord Monitor 3/9/32

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Most remarkable was the vote of the 11 cities, which gave almost a tie vote for the two groups, the leading individual being Sheriff O'Dowd, pledged to Smith. This evenness of strength clearly demonstrated the importance of the rural vote, which supplied the entire margins by which Roosevelt delegates won.

The victory naturally will please the Roosevelt forces nationally. It will help them to convince the rest of the country of the waning influence of Alfred E. Smith, the party's choice as presidential candidate four years ago. It will cause the Smith forces, on the other hand, to doubly exert themselves in states yet to have their primaries or conventions, in order that Roosevelt may be stopped short of the necessary two-thirds vote in the national convention.

General interest in the primaries was lacking in Concord, perhaps because this city is normally Republican by a very large majority and there was no contest in the Republican primary, all candidates, pledged to Hoover, being named by a reduced Republican primary vote. Then, too Concord, nor New Hampshire, was greatly interested because of what influence the vote may have upon the rest of the country.

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MICRODEX CORRECTION GUIDE (M-9)

CORRECTION

The preceding document has been re-photographed to assure legibility and its image appears immediately hereafter.

RP 23016

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N.Y. TIMES MAR. 9. 1932

SMITH FORCES BALK AT CURLEY CONCESSION

Walsh, Summoned From Capital, Fails to Reach Terms With Roosevelt Leader.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 8.—The possibility of a compromise between the supporters of Alfred E. Smith and Governor Roosevelt in the Massachusetts contest for delegates seemed remote tonight after a day of many conferences among party leaders at which trades and concessions were discussed.

The Smith forces employed the services of Senator Walshin the capacity of peacemaker, but the Senator apparently found that Mayor Curley, trader of the Roosevelt forces, felt too sure of the Roosevelt strength to offer what the Smith forces would accept as a fair compromise.

It was learned that the Mayor's basis for peace was a demand that one-half the Smith delegation be named by him, with the additional provision that the Smith members accept Governor Roosevelt as second choice in the event of Smith's withdrawal during the convention.

The Senator and the Mayor conferred an hour and a half this afternoon, and it was regarded as significant by observers that Mr. Walsh came on from Washington to discuss the situation with Mr. Curley.

Later, Governor Ely, Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the State Committee, and Daniel F. O'Connell, secretary to Senator Coolidge, conferred with Senator Walsh. None of the participants would discuss details of the conference, but a definite answer to the Curley proposal is expected tomorrow.

PORTLAND EXPRESS
3/9/32

ROOSEVELT IN N. H.

The Roosevelt triumph in New Hampshire yesterday brings the New York governor nearer victory in Chicago next June than anything that has taken place since he announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President. The early returns indicate that the Roosevelt delegates had swept the state by nearly a two to one ratio. The Smith side thought they possibly might get two of the twelve which will represent the Granite State, but apparently they were clinging to a rather forlorn hope.

The expectation had been that the Smith side would carry the cities by tremendous margins which would more than offset the expected Roosevelt vote in the rural localities. Manchester went for Smith as it was expected to do, but Roosevelt won in Concord by two to one and apparently carried Nashua. In the country the governor got about two-thirds of the votes. There was a light vote everywhere, this in part being due to the large number of Democrats who had been registered as Republicans to vote for Governor Winant, a condition that is likely to worry the party somewhat in Maine.

The New Hampshire victory gives the governor the chance of sweeping the whole of New England. The Granite State had been generally regarded as the strongest Smith state of the group. In all the tabulations of probabilities it had been reckoned as doubtful and this was before the famous Al had brushed up his brown derby and cast it into the ring.

There is still a question about Massachusetts. Mayor Curley is leading the Roosevelt forces there and Governor Ely is the chief sponsor for the Smith side. The latter may pick up a few delegates, and there has been some talk of a compromise, but the New Hampshire outcome may hearten the Roosevelt adherents to demand all, with a good chance of getting them.

What the effect will be upon Maine remains to be seen. Roosevelt had the whole State apparently at one time. Important social as well as political connections had been made with representatives of the governor and leaders here and there was every prospect of a pledged delegation.

But the vision of the brown derby bouncing about in the well known ring brought a pause to these comfortable plans and the disposition has been to follow the advice of National headquarters and choose a delegation that would be free to adapt itself to circumstances upon its advent at Chicago. This will probably be followed, but it is pretty sure that the majority of the Maine delegates will look upon the Roosevelt candidacy with no unfriendly eyes, this even though Governor Ritchie, also a factor in the race, is coming down and talk to the party here upon occasion of its State convention.

The New Hampshire result will help Roosevelt in the rest of New England and it is pretty certain to give his candidacy no uncertain impetus elsewhere. The governor scores first in the contention and at a point where it did not look so good for him at one time.

HARTFORD COURANT 3/10/32

The Outcome in New Hampshire

The most loyal friends of Mr. Alfred E. Smith must concede that the outcome of the election in New Hampshire to choose delegates to the Democratic National Convention has diminished rather than enhanced his prestige. The odds against the selection of delegates favorable to him were heavy. The campaign in his behalf was late in getting under way, and it centered largely in one city, Manchester. Furthermore, the official leaders of the party had declared in favor of the nomination of Governor Roosevelt of New York, and their influence was pronounced not only in the rural towns, where Mr. Smith had no great expectations, but in the large cities as well.

None the less, the outcome must be regarded as significant, for the friends of Mr. Smith invited the test and they must stand by the result. Their assumption was that his popularity among the mass of the voters was so great that he needed only to permit the use of his name in order to sweep all opposition before him. His popularity is great, as the vote given his delegates in the cities showed, but it apparently is not the overwhelming factor that his friends assumed. His showing in New Hampshire indicates that the estimate of his influence on the selection of delegates in the East, and consequently of his influence in the convention three months hence, may stand in need of revision. The situation in New Hampshire may not be representative of the situation elsewhere in the East, but the outcome there makes predictions concerning the outcome in Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere less easy.

Unquestionably, the result in New Hampshire is encouraging to supporters of Governor Roosevelt, for it seems to demonstrate not only the effectiveness of his organization, but his capacity to win votes. Until now, the attitude of Mr. Smith has been regarded as the only formidable obstacle in the way of his nomination. If the obstacle is as easily overcome elsewhere as it was in the Granite State his chances of winning in June would seem to be overwhelming.

NASHUA TELEGRAM

MINNESOTA INSTRUCTS FOR ROOSEVELT

Supporters Carry Fight Into North Dakota

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10 (AP)—Two successive victories spurred today the campaign of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic presidential nomination.

On top of his popular victory for New Hampshire's eight convention votes, Roosevele obtained yesterday Minnesota's 24. His managers turned their eyes immediately farther west for a drive to obtain in next wek's primary both North Dakota's ten votes, for which Governor Murray of Oklahoma, has campaigned in person. As the first test between Roosevelt and Murray, result of that primary is regarded equally as important as the thoroughgoing victory over the Alfred E. Smith delegation in New Hampshire.

The Roosevelt supporters are working hard to consolidate this New England lead, going aggressively after the big Massachusetts delegation. So much of that state's organization is for Smith that a real struggle is in sight. Yesterday Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, sought withdrawal of Smith's sanction of the delegation making the race for Smith, but the 1928 nominee replied he considered his consent in line with the original announcement that he would not seek nomination, but would take it if the party called him. Curley hailed this as good news for Roosevelt.

In California a slate of Smith delegates was announced, and selection of one favoring the nomination of John N. Garner was to be put in the field today. A Roosevelt delegation was named earlier.

Across the fence, in the Republican camp, President Hoover's first formal bid for renomination was noted in his filing of consent for delegates pledged to him in Ohio.

With Minnesota in camp the Roosevelt forces now have 48 pledged delegates to lead the field.

Prohibition figured in the proceedings at St. Paul. The regular convention voted a plank urging a state by state referendum on prohibition, while the rump meeting declared for repeal of the 18th amendment.

LOWELL SUN 3/10/32

Two Victories Spur Roosevelt Campaign

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Minnesota's decision for Roosevelt was not uncontested. A row in the party convention split it, a minority gathering separating to nominate delegates favorable to Smith. But there was no prospect that this group would succeed in contesting the right of the Roosevelt delegates to take their places in the national convention.

With Minnesota in camp the New Yorker now has 48 pledged delegates, to lead the field.

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MILFORD NEWS 3/10/32

ROOSEVELT IS ONLY CANDIDATE—CURLEY

Washington, March 10—Mayor James M. Curley, in Washington to advocate improvements of the port of Boston before the House Rivers and Harbor committee, paused long enough in his mission to declare that Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York "is the only candiadte for the Democratic presidential nomination at the forthcoming primaries April 26." Curley expressed confidence that Roosevelt would carry the state and said that on the basis of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith's own statement that he was not a candidate, Curley said he would conduct a 30-day forum in Boston up to the day of the primary and would debate with all comers whether Smith was a candidate for the presidency.

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN 3/10/32

While the New Hampshire primaries were going on, the rival factions in Massachusetts were engaged in the effort to work out a compromise. Mayor Curley was obdurate in rejecting the terms offered by the Smith party, and, in view of the New Hampshire result, it may be expected that the Boston mayor will stick to his guns.

MANCHESTER LEADER 3/8/32

The Presidential Primary

The Democratic voters of New Hampshire will express their preference at the polls Tuesday between Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and his predecessor in that office, former Governor Alfred E. Smith, both formerly close personal and political friends, and so far as their outward manifestations go, at least as good personal friends now as two men entertaining conflicting ambitions for distinction could well be. The campaign on the whole has been remarkably free from acrimonious exchanges between the supporters of each of the candidates, probably because of the relations of the principals, in spite of the fact that each camp has conducted a vigorous battle for the election.

In Manchester it seems to be a foregone conclusion that "Al" Smith will have a wide margin over his opponent. This much is conceded by the Roosevelt supporters, for there can be no mistaking that Governor Smith has lost little, if any, of the admiration for him which was displayed in the campaigns of 1924 and 1928, particularly the latter. The expectation is that the largest vote ever cast in a Democratic Presidential primary will be polled in Manchester tomorrow, and this expectation is fully justified. There was a large gathering to hear Governor Ely of Massachusetts speak for Smith the other night, and there will be another, in all probability, to hear Mayor Curley of Boston speak for Roosevelt tonight. Whether the speeches have, or will, change any votes is problematical, but the speakers undoubtedly will have inspired many to go to the polls, which is a good thing, whoever wins.

The question hinges on how the state outside of Manchester votes, and both sides are claiming the advantage. Conservative opinion inclines to give Roosevelt the edge outside of this city, but this is purely opinion and the voters will answer the question. The Democrats will have the spotlight tomorrow here as well as throughout the state, inasmuch as there is no contest among the Republican candidates for delegate to their convention, which is foreordained to renominate President Hoover. Hence a light Republican vote may be looked for and a heavy Democratic vote.

LOWELL SUN 3/10/32

AL SMITH REPLIES TO CURLEY TELEGRAM

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith today accused Mayor James Curley of Boston of "trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts."

Replying to a second telegram from Curley in which the latter again urged that Smith's name be withdrawn from the Massachusetts primary, the former governor said:

"The printing of our telegraphic correspondence in the newspapers indicates to me that you are trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts.

"I want them to understand that I welcome their support and that I have the keenest appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to me as well as their complete understanding that I battled hard for the principles they stand for and I am ready to do so again.

"I am sorry that you seem to feel that you should advise me. As much as I hate to say it, your second telegram seems to me a bit tricky.

"My case is in the hands of the democrats of Massachusetts and I have abundant confidence in their judgment."

MANCHESTER LEADER 3/8/32

SNUB TO CURLEY DENIED BY COUNCILOR POWERS

Dr. James J. Powers last evening took exceptions to a reported statement that he had snubbed Mayor James M. Curley by failing to attend a banquet yesterday of the Business and Professional Women at which Boston's chief executive was a speaker.

"When I was invited to represent the governor I did not understand that Mayor Curley was to be the speaker," said Councilor Powers.

"When I found out that the mayor was coming to Manchester on a political mission, out of deference to the club, a non-partisan organization, I thought it better if I did not appear since I am a candidate pledged to the opposition.

"There was no intension of any discourtesy on my part and I regret that some have seen fit to so interpret it."

WORCESTER GAZETTE 3/8/32

CONCORD, N. H., March 8 (INS)—Climaxing whirlwind campaigns Democratic voters of New Hampshire today marched to the polls to the support of rival presidential candidates—Gov. Franklin D. Rosevelt, of New York, and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of the Empire state. It was primary election day in the Granite state, but with the outcome of the Republican primary a foregone conclusion, interest centered in the Democratic primary.

The goal of the Roosevelt and Smith forces was only eight votes in the Democratic national convention—eight delegates-at-large with half a vote each and four delegates from the Congressional districts with a total of four votes. In theory, however, the objective was much larger. Each opponent was anxious to point to a victory of pledged delegates in this state as a "trend of the nation" in the choosing of a Democratic candidate to oppose President Hoover in the November election. Skies were overcast and the early vote was not particularly heavy.

The Republicans had one slate of delegates, all pledged to President Hoover. In the Democratic election of delegates, however, speculation as to the outcome ran the gamut from predictions of victory for each candidate to a deadlock draw, with four delegates for each.

Roosevelt Has Balanced Slate

Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, had gone to the stump in Manchester to fire the last verbal shots in behalf of Roosevelt. In large rallies in this city on the eve of the primary election, he said in substance that what the Democrats need is a president, not merely a candidate.

Manchester, however, is one of the Smith strongholds. With one-sixth of the population of the state, Manchester is expected to play an important part in the result. Roosevelt loomed strong in the rural districts, and the fact that this was town meeting day as well as primary election day was expected to prove a powerful point in Roosevelt's favor.

It was also pointed out that Roosevelt has the more balanced slate. There are only 12 candidates for the same number of delegation seats on his slate. Eight were for delegates-at-large and there were two candidates for delegates from each of the two Congressional districts in the state.

MANCHESTER LEADER 3/7/32

The Presidential Primary

The Roosevelt slate of candidates for delegates to the Democratic national convention won an impressive victory in the state over the slate of candidates pledged to former Governor Alfred E. Smith, in the Presidential primary yesterday. The Manchester Democrats, however, stood loyally with Mr. Smith, and provided the brightest ray to the Smith forces in the day's doings. Keene and Berlin gave smaller majorities to the Smith ticket, and a few of the towns did likewise, but the Roosevelt ticket romped through in hollow fashion in a large majority of the towns.

The big surprise of the voting was the result for delegates in the First district, where many believed that the Smith strength would be great enough to enable him to break into the delegation, whatever the result elsewhere. The returns with only a few small towns missing give John S. Hurley of Manchester and Mayor Peter M. Gagne of Somersworth, the Roosevelt candidates, an impressive lead over Dr. James J. Powers and Wilfred J. Boisclair of Manchester, pledged to Smith, although Manchester was carried handsomely by the last two. John T. O'Dowd of Manchester, whose popularity made him a favorite in the guessing on the outcome, proved a good votegetter, but he had no chance in the Roosevelt wave that was sweeping over the state outside of Manchester.

Jeremiah J. Doyle of Nashua, the stormy petrel of the campaign, appears to have led the Roosevelt at-large ticket and Ovide J. Coulombe of Berlin to be in second place with a slight lead over Timothy F. O'Connor of Manchester, now placed third.

The Manchester vote, while strongly for Smith, did not come up to expectations in size. The majority was impressive compared with the showing elsewhere, but nevertheless was short of the hopes entertained by the Smith leaders. Just how much the speech of Mayor Curley of Boston had to do with this aspect is uncertain, but an impression prevails that while he probably did not win any support for Roosevelt, he may have impelled many Democrats who favored Smith to stay away from the polls because they accepted his reasoning that Governor Smith was not a willing candidate.

MANCHESTER LEADER 3/6/32

JOHN S. HURLEY:

"I expect that the entire Roosevelt ticket will emerge from the primary election, to be held next Tuesday, victorious. Practically all of the Smith sentiment in New Hampshire is crystallized right here in Manchester, and is unimportant outside. The Smith vote in this city will fall short of the estimate which his followers are making, and will not be sufficient to overcome the Roosevelt vote elsewhere, in my opinion. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston will be in Manchester Monday night to speak for Roosevelt. His speech will be broadcast."

HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT 3/10/32

MAYOR CUL[illegible]AYS GOV. ROOSEVELT IS ONLY CANDIDATE

WASHINGTON, March 10—Mayor Jamts M. Curley of Boston reiterated here today that Alfred E. Smith cannot be considered an active candidate in the April 26 Massachusetts presidential primary and predicted a victory for Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"The only candidate I know in Massachusetts is Governor Roosevelt," the Mayor said. "I'm satisfied that when the votes are counted he will carry the State. If Smith stands on his previous statement it means he is not a candidate and will not conduct any pre-convention campaign.

"I'm going to open a forum in Boston, as we did for Smith in 1928, and for 30 days I'll listen to all arguments there that Smith is a candidate and I will disprove them."

The result in New Hampshire, where Roosevelt defeated Smith, has helped Roosevelt "a great deal," Curley said. He predicted that Smith followers in Massachusetts now would swing in behind Roosevelt.

"The sentiment in favor of Rosevelt is founded on the belief that he can be elected."

LYNN TEL.-NEWS 3/10/32

SMITH NOT TO WITHDRAW

BOSTON, March 10—Chances of any compromise between the Roosevelt and Smith forces in Massachusetts seemed slim today.

It was reported reliably that supporters of Alfred E. Smith would not engage in any sort of trade with Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, nominal leader of the Franklin D. Roosevelt forces in this State, in connection with the Massachusetts Presidential primary scheduled for April 26.

If Governor Roosevelt is to receive any support at the Chicago convention from Massachusetts delegates he apparently will be obliged to obtain their election in an open contest with candidates pledged to Smith.

Unconfirmed reports were that Mayor Curley has suggested to U. S. Senator David I. Walsh a deal whereby delegates pledged to Smith would accept Roosevelt as second choice.

Mayor Curley, who was in Washington today to appear before a congressional committee, addressed an open letter to Smith yesterday, asking him to withdraw his name from the Massachusetts Presidential primary.

N.Y. TIMES, MAR 16, 1932 EVE. PUBLIC LEDGER. PHILADELPHIA 3/11/32 PLAIN DEALER CLEVELAND 3/10/32

BAY STATE GETS ROOSEVELT SLATE

Curley Announces Delegate-at-Large List Headed by Himself and Governor's Son.

ASKS AID OF REPUBLICANS

Mayor Urges Them to Change Party Enrolment to Vote in the Democratic Primary.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 15.—Headed by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and James Roosevelt, the Governor's son, a slate of twelve Democratic delegates-at-large pledged to Franklin D. Roosevelt was put in the field today in opposition to the slate pledged to Alfred E. Smith in the April 26 primary.

In announcing the slate, Mayor Curley made an appeal for Republicans favorable to Roosevelt to change their party enrolment before March 26 to become eligible to vote for Roosevelt in the Democratic primary. He will announce the Third District delegate candidates tomorrow night at a dinner in their honor at the Parker House, where the Roosevelt headquarters will be established tomorrow morning.

The Roosevelt delegate-at-large list is as follows:

Mayor James M. Curley.
James Roosevelt.
Mrs. Nellie W. Sullivan of Fall River, National Committeewoman.
James M. Brennan of Boston, a member of the Governor's Council.
Thomas H. Cassidy of Chesire, former State Senator.
James T. Moriarty of Boston, president of the State Federation of Labor.
J. C. Joseph Flamand, Consul for France in Boston.
Joseph A. Santosuosso, a Boston lawyer.
Joseph A. Hurley of the Boston School Committee.
Major Paul H. Hines, a leader in the American Legion.
Edward A. McLaughlin Jr. of Newtown, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
James J. Hanken of Revere, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The alternates include:

Dorothy Whipple Frye of Brookline, daughter of the late Sherman L. Whipple.
Alice G. Gram.
Agnes H. Parker.
Julia O'Connor Parker.
Helen C. Galvin.
Professor Eugene Wambaugh of Harvard.
Julian D. Rainey, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Boston.
Edward G. Morris of Quincy, former State Senator.
Francis J. W. Ford.
Edmund L. Dolan, City Treasurer of Boston.
Frances E. Zaltheus.
Jacob Reiss.

As the Smith forces quietly outline plans for the campaign they will start next week, it is made plain that they will not make the fight as against Governor Roosevelt but will concentrate their fire on Mayor Curley.

They will declare that the contest is a duel between Mr. Smith and Mr. Curley with the latter hoping to emerge as a prominent contender for his party's nomination for the Governorship.

MINNESOTA, TOO

WORD that the Minnesota Democratic Convention had added twenty-four delegates to Governor Roosevelt's string, following closely upon his victory in the New Hampshire primary, has filled his friends with unbounded optimism. Again the prediction is heard that Roosevelt will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago. Minnesota's gift was a bit tainted by the fact that the Smith forces there withdrew and held a rump convention, which also elected delegates. But that incident serves chiefly to illustrate the difficulty of trying to beat an active aspirant with one who is ostensibly only a receptive candidate.

Ex-Governor Smith is still in the fight, as was indicated by his flat refusal to withdraw his name from the Massachusetts contest when requested to do so by Mayor Curley, of Boston. But undoubtedly many Democrats are shifting their attention to other rivals of Roosevelt. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray will strengthen the "stop-Roosevelt" movement if he beats the New York Governor in the North Dakota primary next Tuesday. Governor Ritchie is bravely campaigning to overcome the handicap of Maryland's comparative unimportance in this contest. Governor White, of Ohio, is a watchful waiter.

There are other aspirants, chiefly "favorite sons," who together may have enough votes to deprive Roosevelt of the two-thirds required for the nomination. But that obstruction, if it develops at all, will be only temporarily effective. What to do? The solution of that problem may depend upon the now closely guarded but potentially formidable boom for that eminent Texan, Speaker Garner.

CURLEY TALE THAT BABY IS BACK DENIED



JAMES M. CURLEY A.P. PHOTO

'Authoritative' Source Is Revealed as Gossip.

BOSTON, March 9.—(U.S.)—Mayor James M. Curley late today disclosed the "authoritative" source for his brief statement that the kidnaped Lindbergh baby had been returned to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh Sunday night and that the police were cleared away to give the kidnapers a 72-hour start.

The mayor said his "authoritative" source was William Saxe, a Boston advertising man, who had it from a Boston insurance agent, who in turn received the information from a New York banker, supposedly close to the Lindbergh family.

The statement of Mayor Curley caused excitement throughout the country but state police in charge of the investigation at Trenton denied the baby had been returned.

The mayor made the statement about the finding of the baby when a Cambridge insurance man reported seeing a woman leave a baby at the Curley home this morning. The mayor said:

"The Lindbergh baby was not left at my house today. I have learned from an authoritative source that the Lindbergh baby was returned to his parents last Sunday night and that the police had been cleared away in order to give the kidnapers a 72-hour start on them."

N.Y. TIMES MAR. 12.1932

FULL SMITH SLATE NAMED IN BAY STATE

Delegate and Alternate Lists for Democratic Convention Ignore Curley Faction.

WALSH HEADS LIST OF 24

Choices by State Committee Seen as Aimed to Draw Heavily in Boston Area.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 11.—A slate of twelve candidates for delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention pledged to Alfred E. Smith for the Presidential nomination was announced today by Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic State Committee. Alternates at large were also named.

Headed by Senator David I. Walsh and Governor Ely, the list of delegates bears neither the name of Mayor James M. Curley nor that of any other backer of Governor Roosevelt.

The list, prepared under a power of attorney from former Governor Smith, is apparently designed to present a strong appeal to voters in the Boston area, where Mayor Curley, if he decides to make a fight, would look for his greatest backing.

Each list has twelve members with one-half vote each.

Mr. Donahue said the district delegates, two from each of the fifteen Congressional districts, would be announced tomorrow.

The delegates at large are as follows:

United States Senator David I. Walsh, Clinton.
Governor Joseph B. Ely, Westfield.
United States Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, Fitchburg.
District Attorney William J. Foley, Boston.
Representative William P. Connery, Lynn.
Representative John J. Douglass, Boston.
Representative John W. McCormack, Boston.
Representative William J. Granfield, Longmeadow.
Helen I. McGillicuddy, Boston, vice chairman of the Democratic State Committee.
Helen G. Rotch, Lakeville.
General Charles H. Cole, Boston.
Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Boston.

The list of alternates is as follows:

William C. Thompson, Newton.
Edward P. Barry, Boston, former Lieutenant Governor.
Mayor John C. Mahoney, Worcester.
Mayor Charles H. Slowey, Lowell.
Mary H. Ward, Boston, chairman of the Women's Division of the Democratic State Committee.
Representative J. Henry Coguan of Leominster.
Samuel Kalensky, Boston.
Charles F. Riordan, Sharon, vice chairman of the Democratic State Committee.
Mayor J. Leo Sullivan, Peabody.
Senator John P. Buckley, Boston.
Representative Leo M. Birmingham, Brighton.
Daniel F. O'Connell, Brookline.

With Mr. Smith definitely in the field in Massachusetts as a candidate, politicians are speculating on whether Governor Roosevelt will permit the use of his name in the State primaries on April 26. Some believe the Governor may take the advice of some supporters and not enter the race.

THE MARBLE HEART.

Since Governor SMITH went into the real estate and banking business, has there been a gradual petrifaction of that once melting heart? In Washington Senator KING tells him how dear he is and was and ever shall be to Democrats and Progressives. With deep affection and recollection the Utah Romantic dwells on 1928. Why wasn't 'AL" elected? But now, says the troubadour, Al" mustn't try to be nominated. Other 'eminent Democrats" are looking for the job. One in particular has Mr. KING'S approval. As an ardent but candid friend, he warns Mr. SMITH not to be gulled by "the mistaken loyalty" of less judicious friends. With a deeper sigh than the Mock Turtle's and a voice choked with sobs, Mr. KING invites Mr. SMITH to drop out of politics and into the

Beautiful soup, so rich and green,
Waiting in a hot tureen.

Does SMITH make a proper response to these tender overtures and this disinterested advice? Does he show a disposition to sacrifice himself for the good of his little Democratic brothers? Yesterday the list of delegates at large pledged to his support was issued by the Chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee. If his mistaken friends are not mistaken, they will conquer in the April primaries That New Hampshire defeat has stirred Mr. SMITH'S fighting Irish blood. The heat in his head makes him cold to remonstrances and entreaties. When the eyes of a gentleman sparkle with the delight of a beginning shindy, what skills it to appeal to the aural or the cardiac court?

Woburn Daily Times 3/14/32

GALLAGHER REFUSES PLACE ON THE ROOSEVELT SLATE

Mayor Curley of Boston Urged Woburn Aspirant for Delegate to take District Place "Pledged to Roosevelt"

The Democratic feud, which has split the State Democracy into two presidential camps, Smith and Roosevelt, has reached into this city. Yesterday, Ex-Mayor Philip J. Gallagher, whose papers are in circulation for district delegate, refused the invitation of Mayor James M. Curley to take a place on the Roosevelt for president slate, which is now being placed in the field against the Donahue-Ely-Walsh slate "pledged to Alfred E. Smith."

Ex-Mayor Gallagher had been tentatively placed on the Smith slate, but in the final arrangements was dropped by the "slate-makers" who are directing their efforts toward the capture of Lowell, where there are 38,000 registered voters. Two delegates, Cornelius Cronin and Patrick J .Meehan were picked as selections and Daniel O'Dea of Lowell and J. Frank Facey of Lowell were picked as alternates. On Saturday, Mayor Curley of Boston called Ex-Mayor Gallagher and asked him to accept a delegateship on the Roosevelt slate. Again yesterday, the Boston Mayor talked with Mr. Gallagher naming a slate of a Lowell man, and the Woburn Ex Mayor.

Ex-Mayor Gallagher declared that regardless of the selection of the Donahue "slate-makers" he is still a Smith follower and will remain so until the "Happy Warrior" declares himself out of the picture. Ex-Mayor Gallagher said that the leadership established and built up by Smith and carried along by Governor Joseph B. Ely of the State of Massachusetts in this Commonwealth provides the course for him and other Democrats who are anxious to see Massachusetts retained in the Democratic column.

After the refusal of Ex-Mayor Gallagher to accept a place on the Roosevelt slate, a rearrangement of delegates was made by Mayor Curley, Mayor Murphy of Somerville and James Roosevelt of Cambridge, son of the candidate. A Lowell man and a Arlington man will be made delegate on the slate to be announced about Wednesday, and a Woburn man will receive an alternate's place on the ticket.

Besides the pledged ticket, as the Woburn situation now stands, James H. McLaughlin and Philip J. Gallagher are candidates for district delegates both running expressing Smith as their preference. The naming of the "pledged to Smith" slate by the Massachusetts "slate-makers" precluded the Woburn candidates from using "pledged to Smith" on the nomination papers and later on the ballot.

E.B. Free Press 3/19/32

FOR ROOSEVELT .. ..

On the record it is plain enough that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will be elected President, if he is nominated by the Democratic party at the Chicago convention. He carried his own state in 1930 by more than 700,000 margin. A really stupendous total. Not a man anywhere doubts he can carry New York in November.

The primaries of the Democratic party so far held indicate a strong sentiment for the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt. He carried New Hampshire primaries, and he swept the North Dakota primaries last Tuesday. The drift therefore seems to be markedly toward Gov. Roosevelt. It is very heartening that this is so. The will to win is in the rank and file of the party.

Mayor Curley is leading the fight for Gov. Roosevelt in Massachusetts. He is being assisted by Democrats from Boston harbor to the hills of Berkshire. There can be no doubt of the result. Massachusetts Democrats will line up behind Gov. Roosevelt, nominate him, and elect him by carrying the state for him in November.

All up for Gov. Rooseveit!

N.Y. Sun 3/12/32

TIME LIMIT SET IN BAY STATE ROW

Roosevelt Leaders Make Last Move for Compromise.

BOSTON, March 12 (A. P.).—Leaders of the "Roosevelt for President" campaign in Massachusetts have set 5 o'clock today as the deadline for any compromise with political leaders backing the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith, for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Efforts at a compromise, engaged in by Louis C. Howe, personal secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, and Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, leader of the Smith forces in this State, have come to naught.

The Roosevelt organization last night offered to make no contest for presidential delegates in the Massachusetts primary if the Smith group would promise to pledge its delegation to throw its strength to Roosevelt if and when it appears that Smith cannot be nominated.

After a conference, Gov. Ely was reported to have told Howe that he was unable to make any promises. Howe had no statement to make, but James Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, and Mayor James M. Curley, leader of Massachusetts' Roosevelt forces, issued a statement that they would withhold a final decision on their ultimate plans until 5 o'clock today.

The Roosevelt supporter hoped that a compromise might be effected before the time limit.

miscellaneous publications

march 12 - April 10, '32

WATERTOWN N.Y TIMES 3/11/32

CURLEY AND AL.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston took advantage of the Roosevelt victory in New Hampshire to ask Al Smith to withdraw his name from the Massachusetts primary. Curley came out early in support of Roosevelt. Senator Walsh, Governor Ely and the state organization took the Al Smith end. The battle is one that reaches much farther than the selection of Democratic presidential candidates. In the foreground is the contest for control of the Democratic state organization. Mayor Curley would wrest it from Senator Walsh and his crowd. He is having hard going for Al Smith is particularly popular in Massachusetts as witness the outcome of the last election when he carried the state by a substantial majority.

Mayor Curley probably had the idea that he could stampede the Al Smith crowd in New England after the New Hampshire result. Therefore he asked Al to quit. The Smith folks are not that sort, however. Northern New England might readily be for Roosevelt but Southern New England, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut with an entirely different type of population would be more inclined toward Al. After the result in New Hampshire prophets are hesitant about discussing Massachusetts but it looks now as though Al Smith had the delegates bagged or at least a substantial number of them committed to him to control.

AUBURN N.Y ADVERTISER 3/10/32

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

The result of the Democratic primaries in New Hampshire is calculated to give the presidential boom of Governor Roosevelt an impetus which will more than offset the slowing-down which it has suffered in the past few weeks.

The Smith forces have claimed that they were handicapped by being late in the field. Even so, they were confident of electing at least two of the district delegates and some of the eight delegates-at-large. Instead, the New York Governor has made a clean sweep and by a substantial margin, despite the fact that the weather favored Smith whose strength lay in the cities.

New Hampshire was not looked upon by any means as the strongest Smith state. Its Democratic voters were admittedly less enthusiastic for him than those of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, yet with its large French-Canadian population with whom the Brown Derby has always been popular it was considered as a very possible source of Smith delegates.

One certain result of the New Hampshire outcome will be to hearten the Roosevelt forces in Massachusetts led by Mayor Curley of Boston. A solid Smith delegation from the Bay State now seems unlikely.

That nothing succeeds like success is particularly true in politics. It will not take many more Roosevelt primary victories in states in the doubtful column to make the nomination of Roosevelt a foregone conclusion.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER 3/12/32

SMITH TO CURLEY

THE second Smith telegram to Mayor Curley, after the Bostonian repeated his suggestion that the New Yorker withdraw from the Massachusetts presidential primary, suggests that Smith is getting "hot under the collar." He charges Curley with being "tricky" and "trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts." Following Mr. Smith's second refusal to quit the race, the Massachusetts Democratic chairman announced yesterday that a complete slate of twelve Delegates at Large, pledged to support him, had been chosen.

Since Mr. Smith carried Massachusetts in 1928 and Curley is the only important Democrat in that State who now opposes him, the New Yorker may win its delegation without much difficulty. But his prospects elsewhere seem less bright. Warren Van Dyke, head of the Roosevelt-for-President League in Pennsylvania, says the prediction by Joseph F. Guffey that Roosevelt would get sixty-five delegates from this State is "conservative." The friends of Mr. Smith in the State are well aware that claiming in advance of the voting is an old and recognized form of campaigning.

WASHINGTON STAR 3/10/32

It was only natural to put immediate confidence in anything that Mayor Curley said about the return of the Lindbergh baby, owing partly to Boston's established reputation as a city of superior information. All the public desires is that his first statement will prove to be the correct one.

N.Y. Times. MAR. 10, 1932

SMITH REBUFFS CURLEY'S APPEAL

Mayor Asked Ex-Governor to Allow Him to Withdraw Name in Bay State.

POINTS TO NEW HAMPSHIRE

Smith Replies That His Position Regarding the Nomination Has Not Been Changed.

BOSTON, March 9 (AP).—Alfred E. Smith has not changed his attitude regarding nomination at the coming Democratic national convention, an exchange of telegrams with Mayor Curley disclosed tonight.

The Mayor, one of the leading supporters of the candidacy of Governor Roosevelt, sent a message today urging ex-Goxernor Smith to withdraw sanction of the use of his name in the Massachusetts Presidential primary. Mayor Curley pointed to the one-sided victory of the New York Governor in New Hampshire's primary yesterday and said he made the appeal in the interest of Democratic harmony, to which Mr. Smith replied:

"I do not consider that my consent to the use of my name in the coming primary in Massachusetts is in any way out of line with the statement I issued a short time ago with respect to my attitude to the nomination to be made at the Democratic national convetnion."

Mayor Curley promptly sent the former New York Governor a second message saying confirmation of statements printed by the press in regard to Mr. Smith's position was pleasing news to the Democracy of Massachusetts. The statements he referred to and as outlined by him were:

That Mr. Smith was not a candidate for the nomination; that he would not seek delegates; that he would make no pre-convention fight and that as the leader of his party he would keep his hands off.

Mayor Curley then took fifteen minutes on the radio to carry on the fight against the Smith forces. He quoted the four points he made in the telegram to Mr. Smith, and again interpreted each of the statements as meaning that the ex-Governor would not be a candidate.

He asserted that Mr. Smith's purpose in entering the fight in Massachusetts was to injure the candidacy of Roosevelt. He then pointed to Roosevelt's record, and said the policies of the New York Governor might be used to advantage by the United States in fighting the economic crisis.

The Boston Mayor was not the only Roosevelt supporter to become enthusiastic over the results in New Hampshire yesterday. The clean-cut Roosevelt victory in the first test of strength between the two New Yorkers brought cheer to Roosevelt camps throughout New England.

When the first significant returns from New Hampshire came in last night Roosevelt men immediately began advancing their plans for the Massachusetts contests. Mayor Curley's action was the first official act of the Roosevelt cohorts in this direction.

In his letter the Mayor asked Mr. Smith to withdraw the approval he recently gave Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic State Committee to have his name used by candidates for election as delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Curley said in part:

"As a Democrat interested in the success of the party, and one who believes that the economic ills of the nation can best be cured by Democratic leadership, I most respectfully request, for the promotion of harmony in the party and success in Massachusetts in the November election, that you withdraw the sanction given for the use of your name in the primaries to be held on April 26. If it was your purpose to allow your friends opportunity to give expression to their good-will, let them contest as unpledged delegates. This will give them the privilege which they claim they desire without miring you in a political campaign which may prove disastrous to party success in Massachusetts in November."

Mayor Curley has been espousing the cause of Governor Roosevelt while Governor Ely and Senator David I. Walsh have been identified with the Smith cause.

SCHENECTADY GAZETTE 3/10/32

MAYOR CURLEY IS MISINFORMED

In Boston Mayor James M. Curley said he had been informed by a New York broker whom he declined to name that the Lindbergh baby had been returned to his home by the kidnapers after the parents had agreed not to notify police for 72 hours.

Police at the hilltop home stated flatly the baby was not in either the Lindbergh or Morrow homes and said they knew nothing of the report.

"Do you expect the return of the child within any definite period; how long; why?" state police were asked in one of the press conferences of the day.

"We do not know," was the reply.

"Is the progress of late yesterday continuing?"

"Yes," came the answer from the police stationed at the Sourland estate.

The officers refused to answer a question as to whether "Col. Lindbergh, Col. Henry Breckinridge (his attorney) or any other agent of Col. Lindbergh's has been in communication with the kidnapers during the past 12 hours."

While Henry (Red) Johnson, seaman-suitor of the Lindbergh baby's nursemaid, was still being detained at Newark, authorities were asked if any witness had been found who placed him or his car near Hopewell the night of the kidnaping. The answer was "no."

But they reiterated a statement they have made nearly every day since Johnson's arrest last Friday night in Hartford, Conn., that they are unable to answer most questions about that phase of the case because "our investigation of his movements is incomplete."

Official silence greeted a question put in the late afternoon press conference—whether police had located any hide-out within spyglass range of the Lindbergh home that might have been used by the kidnapers while plotting the crime.

It was disclosed for the first time by authorities that finger prints had been found on a chisel picked up four feet from where the kidnapers had left the ladder. The prints, however, were "smeared beyond identification when found," a press conference answer said.

Police in Niagara Falls, N. Y., said that at the request of New Jersey state police they were searching for J. Norman Beck, dog race promoter, and a possible companion named "Archie." They said New Jersey authorities wanted to know the whereabouts of the pair at the time of the kidnaping.

At the late day press conference the following question was put:

"Is it true a man known only as "Archy" said to be a former employe of the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow is being sought?"

"We know nothing of this," came the reply.

At New Haven, Conn., Police appeared convinced that Tony Meslo, contractor held in jail since Monday night knew nothing of the kidnaping. A woman had said she heard him and two companions discussing the baby 10 months ago.

SCHENECTADY UNION-STAR 3/10/32

WASHINGTON, March 10 — (AP)—Two successive victories spurred today the campaign of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

North Dakota Next

On top of his popular victory for New Hampshire's eight convention votes, Roosevelt obtained yesterday's Minnesota's 24. His managers turned their eyes immediately farther west for a drive to obtain in next week's primary North Dakota's 10 votes, for which Governor Murray of Oklahoma has campaigned in person.

As the first test between Roosevelt and Murray, result of that primary is regarded equally as important as the thoroughgoing victory over the Alfred E. Smith delegation in New Hampshire.

The Roosevelt supporters are working hard to consolidate this New England lead, going aggresively after the big Massachusetts delegation. So much of that state's organization is for Smith that a real struggle is in sight.

Yesterday Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, sought withdrawal of Smith's sanction of the delegation making the race for Smith, but the 1928 nominee replied he considered his consent in line with the orginal announcement that he would not seek the nomination, but would take it if the party called him. Curley hailed this as good news for Roosevelt.

In California a slate of Smith delegates was announced, and selection of one favoring the nomination of John N. Garner was to be put in the field today. A Roosevelt delegation was named earlier.

Hoover Gives Consent

Across the fence, in the Republican camp, President Hoover's first formal bid for renomination was noted in his filing of consent for delegates pledged to him in Ohio.

Minnesota's decision for Roosevelt was not uncontested. A row in the party conventio nsplit it, a minority gathering separately to nominate delegates favorable to Smith. But there was no prospect that this group would succeed in contesting the right of the Roosevelt delegates to take their places in the national convention.

With Minnesota in camp the New Yorker now has 48 pledged delegates, to lead the field.

Prohibition figured in the proceedings at St. Paul. The regular convention voted a plank urging a state by state referendum on prohibition, while the rump meeting declared for repeal of the 18th Amendment.

ROCHESTER N.Y. JOURNAL 3/10/32

2 WINS CHEER ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.—(AP)—Two successive victories today spurred Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

On top of his popular victory for New Hampshire's eight convention votes, Roosevelt obtained yesterday Minnesota's twenty-four. His managers turned their eyes immediately farther West for a drive to obtain in next week's primary North Dakota's ten votes, for which Governor Murray of Oklahoma has campaigned in person.

As the first test between Roosevelt and Murray, result of that primary is regarded equally as important as the thoroughgoing victory over the Alfred E. Smith delegation in New Hampshire.

The Roosevelt supporters are working hard to consolidate this New England lead, going aggressively after the big Massachusetts delegation. So much of that state's organization is for Smith that a real struggle is in sight. Yesterday Mayor James M. Curley of Boston sought withdrawal of Smith's sanction of the delegation making the race for Smith, but the 1928 nominee replied he considered his consent in line with the original announcement that he would not seek the nomination, but would take it if the party called him. Curley hailed this as good news for Roosevelt.

ALBANY TIMES UNION
MAR. 10, 1932

SMITH SCORES CURLEY STAND

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP) — Former Governor Alfred E. Smith today accused Mayor James Curley of Boston of "trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts."

Replying to a second telegram from Curley in which the latter again urged that Smith's name be withdrawn from the Massachusetts primary, the former Governor said:

"The printing of our telegraphic correspondence in the newspapers indicates to me that you are trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts.

"I want them to understand that I welcome their support and that I have the keenest appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to me as well as their complete understanding that I battle hard for the principles they stand for and I am ready to do so again.

"I am sorry that you seem to feel that you should advise me. As much as I hate to say it, your second telegram seems to me a bit tricky.

"My case is in the hands of the Democrats of Massachusetts and I have abundant confidence in their judgment."

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT 3/11/32

SMITH CHARGES BOSTON MAYOR 'A BIT TRICKY'

Resents Curley's Interference with Campaign Plans

New York, Mar. 10—(AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston was charged today by Alfred E. Smith with being "a bit tricky" and with attempting to "put me (Smith) in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts."

The New Yorker's second telegram to Curley was sent after the latter had reiterated his suggestion that Smith withdraw from the presidential primaries in Massachusetts, pointing to the results in New Hampshire, where Smith delegates were defeated by delegates for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Smith wired Curley:

"The printing of our telegraphic correspondence in the newspapers indicates to me that you are trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts.

"I want them to understand that I welcome their support and that I have the keenest appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to me, as well as their complete understanding that I battled hard for the principles they stand for and I am ready to do so again.

"I am sorry that you seem to feel that you should advise me. As much as I hate to say it, your second telegram seems to me a bit tricky.

"My case is in the hands of the Democrats of Massachusetts and I have abundant confidence in their judgment."

Dispatches from Boston said that Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, had read today's telegram from Smith and announced that none but "loyal Smith supporters" would be on the Smith convention slate, which he will announce tomorrow.

N.Y. TIMES MAR. 19. 1932

BAY STATE REPUBLICAN ON ROOSEVELT SLATE

Colonel Guthrie Is Named Delegate by Curley, but He Has Not Yet Accepted.

BOSTON, March 18 (AP).—Supporters of the Presidential candidacy of Governor Roosevelt drew from the Republican ranks today to complete their list of candidates for delegates and alternates to the Democratic National Convention.

A few hours before the deadline for certifying signatures, Mayor James M. Curley and James Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, offered a place on the list of delegates-at-large to Colonel Percy A. Guthrie, Boston attorney and World War hero.

In the meantime, after a day of frantic activity, the Roosevelt organization filed the entire slate of twelve candidates for delegates-at-large and thirty candidates for district delegates, and an equal number of alternates.

Colonel Guthrie had not accepted definitely the place on the ticket, James Roosevelt said tonight, adding that the election requirements allowed several days in which a change might be made if necessary. If Colonel Guthrie, organized of the famous Canadian "Black Watch" regiment, accepts, it will be necessary for him to re-register as a Democrat.

The place offered to Colonel Guthrie was made vacant when J. C. Joseph Flamand, French Consul General at Boston, was forced to withdraw when the French Embassy at Washington questioned the propriety of his participation in politics.

If Colonel Guthrie agrees to join the Roosevelt ticket, he will be the second former Republican on the slate. Joseph H. Hanken of Revere, another prominent war veteran, among the candidates for delegates at large, changed his party designation Tuesday.

Contesting for the Massachusetts vote in the April 26 primary will be the slate pledged to former Governor Smith and headed by Governor Ely and the two Massachusetts Senators, Walsh and Coolidge.

BROCKTON ENTERPRISE 3/10/32

Straw Shows How the Wind Blows.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S political wind bent one straw and flattened another. If the primary returns from Concord forecast the velocity and general direction of a bigger wind in Chicago next July, when the democratic national convention nominates a candidate for president, uneasy must be the head that wears a brown derby. Gov. Roosevelt achieved a smashing victory there.

The significance attached to the New Hampshire contest may be without warrant. It is not to be disputed, however, that in 1928 Alfred E. Smith held the democrats of the east in the palm of his hand. Many astute political observers felt that Mr. Smith was still their choice, if he really desired to wage a second presidential campaign, and the clean sweep by Gov. Roosevelt was unexpected. Mr. Smith's strength was limited to the city of Manchester, where, as in most large cities, his positive views more nearly coincide with popular views than the guarded opinions of Gov. Roosevelt.

Depressing as the figures may have been at the Empire State building and to the "Sidewalks of New York," one democratic citadel shared the elation felt at Albany. It was the Boston City Hall. Mayor Curley's political prestige wasn't hurt a mite by New Hampshire's gale.

N.B. STANDARD 3/10/32

Roosevelt Wins First Test

Governor Roosevelt has emerged victorious in the first test of strength against Alfred E. Smith. His margin in the New Hampshire primary vote is decisive. It is true that the Smith forces got into the fray pretty close to the end of the campaign, but it is improbable that had any bearing on the result. Offered a clear choice between Smith and Roosevelt, the New Hampshire Democrats chose the latter. In his fight for pledged delegates, Roosevelt is that much ahead, and the result must be encouraging to his backers in other states.

What especially interests us locally is the effect of the New Hampshire vote on the contest in Massachusetts. Going back to 1928, we find that the two states, as regards Smith, are not on all fours. New Hampshire gave Hoover 115,000 to Smith's 80,000, while Massachusetts returned a small plurality for the Democratic candidate. It is fair to say, therefore, that Smith then was more popular here than in the neighboring state. Yet even before the result of the New Hampshire primary was known, there were signs of a renewed confidence on the part of Roosevelt's backers. On Tuesday Senator Walsh came on from Washington to make peace with Mayor Curley, but apparently nothing came of it. The Boston Mayor is reported as being sure Roosevelt can win. Undoubtedly, the victory in New Hampshire will tend to strengthen that feeling. The Smith backers can hardly deny that Tuesday's vote in the Granite State is a distinct boost to the Roosevelt movement.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/10/32

New Hampshire Primary

The surprise, if any, in the outcome of the New Hampshire Democratic presidential primary was in the size of the majorities polled by the candidates on the Roosevelt delegate ticket. Long before Alfred E. Smith permitted the use of his name in the primary the State was virtually "buttoned up" for Governor Roosevelt, who had most of the Democratic leaders among his supporters. The most that the Smith supporters might have hoped for was to pick up one or two of the delegates or to reveal a voting strength which might take some of the edge off the Roosevelt victory.

Although professing to be undisturbed by the result, the Smith men are undoubtedly a little chagrined at the relatively poor showing of their ticket. The cities, where the Smith strength was looked for, did not turn out the expected vote, while the rural vote was strong for Roosevelt. In a total vote of about 22,000 the Roosevelt slate won in a ratio of about three to two.

The Roosevelt supporters are, of course, jubilant and seem inclined to make more of the significance of their sweeping victory than the facts really warrant. It may and probably will hearten them to make an aggressive campaign in Massachusetts, where the situation is just the reverse of that in New Hampshire, and also in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont.

From Boston comes a report of overtures on the part of Mayor James M. Curley, the Roosevelt leader in Massachusetts, to the Smith leaders for a combination Smith-Roosevelt slate, with the understanding that the Roosevelt men would be pledged to vote for Smith on the first ballot or two and after that be free to vote for their choice. This proposal is said to have been promptly rejected by the Smith leaders, with the result that a complete Roosevelt ticket, headed by Mayor Curley, probably will be named and a bitter fight waged against the Smith ticket sponsored by Senator Walsh, Governor Ely and Chairman Donahue of the Democratic State Committee.

More disturbing to the Smith leaders in Massachusetts than the outcome of the New Hampshire primary is said to be the difficulty encountered in inducing some of the candidates for places as district delegates to pledge themselves unreservedly to Smith. Although the Smith sentiment is predominant in the State as a whole, there have been some evidences of Roosevelt strength in unexpected quarters, notably in the Second Congressional District which had been looked upon as Ely territory and presumed to be safe for Smith.

While the New Hampshire result was a foregone conclusion, it is likely to have a favorable effect on the Roosevelt candidacy in some other party of the country. The greater the distance from New England the less the real circumstances are likely to be known and the more it may enhance Governor Roosevelt's prestige. Later, when other States, and especially Massachusetts and Connecticut, are heard from, this effect may be minimized. In the mean time those interested in the movement to "stop Roosevelt" must realize that they have a real battle on hand and govern themselves accordingly.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM 3/10/32

New Hampshire, Smith, Roosevelt, and Curley

Undeniably the result of the New Hampshire Democratic primary means that New Hampshire Democrats prefer Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Smith as the party's presidential nominee. The meaning is emphatic even though the Smith movement started late, started after many leaders had already declared for Roosevelt. But the result means nothing outside of New Hampshire. It certainly doesn't mean that Massachusetts Democrats prefer Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Smith; nor the Rhode Island Democrats, nor the Connecticut Democrats, nor the Democrats anywhere else.

So powerful, indeed, is the Smith sentiment in Massachusetts that poor Mayor Curley, loudest Roosevelt shouter in the state, finds himself out on a limb and not any too sure of being allowed to keep his seat there. Curley political stock quotations have reached new lows, and the danger is that in attempting to rehabilitate his own fortunes the Boston mayor may drag down the Roosevelt stock.

Exactly that is bound to be the consequence, if Mr. Curley, irked by his failure to be given a place among the delegates-at-large to the national convention, should succeed in inducing Governor Roosevelt to permit him to lead an attack, in the governor's name, against the Smith forces. Such a maneuver would be worse than hopeless. The Smith strength is impregnable. As matters are, Franklin D. Roosevelt appears to be the second choice of Massachusetts Democrats. Should the Boston mayor be allowed to make a Curleian fight to raise Roosevelt to first choice—a fight which must needs be vain, the chances are that the resentment of the Smithites would push Roosevelt down to last choice.

NASHUA TELEGRAM 3/10/32

ROOSEVELT IN MASS.

Political campaigns in Massachusetts are never dull and rarely useless and so the decision of Mayor Curley acting in behalf of Governor Roosevelt to fight the Ex-Governor Smith ticket at the Presidential primary will have the center of the stage in the east for the next several weeks. The voting in Massachusetts comes the latter part of April. From the line-up at this distance it looks as if the situation in the Bay State is exactly the reverse of that in New Hampshire with the state organization and "big shots" of the party in the Smith camp, with the outsiders for Roosevelt. So the interesting point in this appears to be that if Roosevelt carries the Presidential primary there, or even splits the delegation he will have title clear to his claim of the east.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS
3/11/32

GO SLOW, MR CURLEY, GO SLOW

When Mayor Curley of Boston makes demands upon former Gov Alfred E. Smith, that he withdraw from the presidential primary in this state, he speaks for a minority of his party. His declaration of last night adds to a conviction that he hopes to reap some sort of reward for his efforts in behalf of Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt. A statement by Roosevelt's son, that Curley places party success ahead of personal gain, is not convincing. If the mayor has no selfish motives, how does it happen that he flies into the face of well recognized facts which show this state preponderently in favor of Smith's candidacy.

When Curley calls upon the leader of the nation's Democracy to remove himself from the picture, he displays more nerve than political acumen. Smith's reply to the Curley overtures was what might have been expected. The governor doesn't see why he should withdraw simply because it is the wish of Boston's mayor. The fight for delegates in this state will continue, and our guess is that Smith will come out on top of the heap.

It will be recalled that Curley was the first Democrat in Massachusetts to expouse Roosevelt's cause. Apparently without discussing the situation with others o. his party, the mayor hied himself to Albany and there pledged to Roosevelt the Bay state delegation. But it happens that Gov Ely and other prominent Democrats have declared for Smith. They cannot be blamed if they resent Curley's high handed methods.

Is it possible that the mayor regards himself as leader of the state's Democracy? If so, he takes entirely too much for granted. There's nothing in his record to warrant his assumption that others must truckle to his mandates and when he pledged the state delegation to Roosevelt he overstepped the bounds of propriety by a wide margin.

It can be taken for granted that Smith is not frightened by anything Curley may say or do. Results in the New Hampshire primary, in which Roosevelt was victorious, is no barometer to what might happen in this state. According to the present lineup, Smith should have a walk-away in the primary contests for delegates and such a victory would tend to nullify Roosevelt's success in New Hampshire. And why, after all, should Smith be worried by Curley's tactics? Let the mayor unburden himself of his political views, and let his listeners recall that the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse. Hizzoner has not yet reached the point where he can successfully joust with such men of affairs as Al Smith.

SPRINGFIELD REP.
3/10/32

TWENTY-TWO PAGES

Effect of Roosevelt's Gain

Mayor Curley's instant appeal to Mr Smith to withdraw his name as a presidential candidate in the Democratic primary of Massachusetts reveals his estimate of the moral effect of the outcome of the New Hampshire Democratic primary in favor of Gov Roosevelt. Mr Smith's failure to win a single New Hampshire delegate must be disappointing to his supporters; it is also likely to encourage desertions to the Roosevelt side in this state among local politicians who desire to be identified with a winner. And there are many of them scattered about the state.

Just how serious was Smith's defeat in New Hampshire? The state had been well organized for Roosevelt before Smith's announcement of his candidacy. The important Democratic leaders had already taken the Roosevelt side and thus their grip on the party organization was at stake in the primary. Their chief strength was in the smaller towns but in New Hampshire the rural Democracy has greater weight than does the rural Democracy in Massachusetts. The Smith stronghold, Manchester, is the largest city of the state, but no one can call it a large city. Under these circumstances, it was hazardous for Smith to allow his name to be used. Certainly the expected preponderance for Roosevelt materialized.

That it was a severe defeat for Smith, however, can hardly be supported by the facts. The total Democratic primary vote was exceedingly small compared with the vote of 80,715 that New Hampshire cast for Smith in 1928. While Roosevelt won the solid delegation of eight, his majority in the whole state was scarcely 5000. The mass of Democrats were not interested enough to go to the polls. While that fact strengthens Smith's cause as little as Roosevelt's, it is apparent that the primary contest resolved itself into a fight between politicians rather than into a mass demonstration of political preferences.

Among the politicians the special handicap from which Smith suffers is the prevalent feeling that he cannot hope to be nominated for President himself. So why tie up with him? This handicap hurt him in New Hampshire and later on it may hurt him in other primary states. His backers must somehow counteract this impression.

In Minnesota yesterday the few remaining Democrats in the state—for they have nearly disappeared under the local competition with the Farmer Labor party—held a state convention for the selection of a Chicago delegation. The shell of an organization such as the Minnesota Democracy is survives on the strength of expectations of federal patronage when the next Democratic President is elected. Those Minnesota hangers-on of the national Democracy were for Roosevelt by a large majority, but professional training and appetite for office led the minority to stage a rump convention in support of Smith.

There is a month and a half before the Massachusetts Democratic primary. Smith has at least one decided advantage here, besides the unquestioned loyalty to his fortunes of thousands of the Democratic rank and file. He has the support of the most esteemed Democratic leaders and elements of the state. Mayor Curley, on the contrary, in spite of his personal talents and exceptional force, inspires less confidence and respect than any other Democratic leader of the first rank. Roosevelt's nomination for President would enormously enhance Curley's influence in Democratic politics state and national.

The situation now apparently developing is not one that the Massachusetts Democracy could have desired to face. Public interest will be keen in the course of events. Mayor Curley's exchange of telegrams with Mr Smith last evening and the inferences he draws from Mr Smith's reply to his first message threaten an aggressive campaign by him for his own supremacy as well as for Roosevelt delegates. His bold assumption that Mr Smith, on his own admission, is not a candidate in the Massachusetts primary is a challenge to the Walsh-Ely group very like a declaration of war.

The directed verdict [illegible]

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL 3/10/32

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE RESULT

The result of the Democratic Presidential primary in New Hampshire was in line with what was to be expected—a triumph for Governor Roosevelt over ex-Governor Smith.

The Roosevelt cause had been espoused by the Democratic State organization long before the Smith boomers decided to make a fight, and at no time did the latter believe that they had much chance of electing a majority of the eight delegates. Their ambitions extended only so far as to embrace the delegation of two from the First or Manchester District, where it was thought the industrial character of the population guaranteed a large support for their candidate.

As a matter of fact, the Manchester District went for Smith but by a much less margin than had been hoped for, while he carried only three of the eleven cities of the State—Berlin and Keene in addition to Manchester. Indeed the urban vote of the State as a whole was about evenly divided between the two competitors, while the country districts gave a decided majority to Governor Roosevelt.

Thus the first skirmish between the Roosevelt and the "Stop Roosevelt" factions in the 1932 primaries has been won by the former. However, this does not mean that the other New England contests will have the same outcome. Without any serious attempt at prophecy it may be suggested that Maine and Vermont are likely to follow the example of New Hampshire, while it would surprise nobody if Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut proved anew to be "Al" Smith strongholds. Mr. Smith carried Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1928 not only in the contest for delegates but in the Presidential election in November, and his popularity was further demonstrated in Connecticut by a great reduction of the normal Republican majority on election day. In a word, then, it is reasonable to suppose that Northern New England will show a Roosevelt tinge in the selection of delegates this year, while Southern New England reiterates its affection for the Presidential nominee of four years ago.

Aside from New England, the Roosevelt victory in New Hampshire will have an unquestioned effect in stiffening the morale of the Governor's supporters. They will look beyond the circumstance that the State was pretty thoroughly organized for him before the Smith enthusiasts undertook to wrest it away, and will proclaim far and wide that the "Stop Roosevelt" movement has itself suffered a serious check. As to that, we shall see what we shall see. Chairman Farley of the New York Democratic State Committee is already out, in his capacity as chief Roosevelt lieutenant, with a rosy-hued forecast. By the end of April, he thinks, the Governor will have more than 115 instructed delegates (toward the necessary 770), while at least 64 of Pennsylvania's crucial delegation of 76 will be added to the list before April is past. Other sources of support will contribute to a grand total of nearly 300 by the first of May.

That is as may be. But the "Stop Roosevelt" movement will go on and the 770 goal (two-thirds of the whole number of convention members) still seems, to the impartial observer, far away.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/12/32

Smith's Frankness

Observing that "New Hampshire granite is not being used this year to pave the sidewalks of New York," the Democratic Cleveland Plain Dealer, which supported Alfred E. Smith right heartily in 1928, seems inclined to the belief that the Happy Warrior may not succeed in stopping Roosevelt and suggests as a possible cause Mr. Smith's "lack of complete frankness" in the campaign preliminaries.

Our Ohio contemporary's comment was written before the exchange of telegrams between Mayor Curley of Boston and Mr. Smith, in which the latter, plainly irritated by Curley's attempt to maneuver him into an awkward position, made at least one statement which smacked strongly of frankness and which might be construed as an actual declaration of his candidacy for the 1932 nomination.

Referring to Mayor Curley's apparent efforts to "put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts," Mr. Smith said: "I want them to understand that I welcome their support and that I have the keenest appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to me as well as their complete understanding that I battled hard for the principles they stand for and I am ready to battle again."

The support which Mr. Smith so plainly emphasizes that he welcomes refers, of course, to the election of Massachusetts delegates to the Democratic national convention absolutely pledged to vote for him for the presidential nomination. This is the only object of the Smith leaders in Massachusetts—Senator Walsh, Governor Ely and Chairman Donahue of the Democratic State Committee—who have repeatedly declared their intention to elect a 100 per cent, first, last and all the time Smith delegation.

In tendering such support there are no misgivings on their part as to whether or not Mr. Smith is to be a candidate. In their eyes he already is that, without a formal declaration. But even greater significance seems to attach to the closing words of the paragraph quoted, in which, after referring to their complete understanding of the principles for which he battled in 1928, he adds, "and I am ready to do so again." In what manner is this clearly expressed readiness to battle again for the 1928 principles to be construed, if not as an invitation to his friends in Massachusetts and elsewhere to work for his nomination?

He has not said in so many words, "I am a candidate," but he has indicated unmistakably that he is willing to be a candidate and that he welcomes the support of those who are intent upon electing delegates to vote for his nomination. If there has been lack of frankness in his earlier utterances it is not so evident in this later statement of his position.

WASHINGTON STAR 3/11/32

The Smith Candidacy.

Invitations to Alfred E. Smith to take himself permanently out of the presidential picture, coming from Democrats who supported Mr. Smith in 1928, may bring a showdown in this candidacy of the former New York Governor which at the same time is declared not to be a candidacy. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, for years a Democratic leader in that Democratic city, set the ball rolling with telegrams to Smith urging that he take himself out of the race in Massachusetts in the interest of party harmony. The mayor recalled to Mr. Smith his early statement that he would make no preconvention fight for delegates to the national convention and paralleled it with Mr. Smith's acquiescence, given formally, in the plans of his friends to run Smith delegates in the Massachusetts primary in April. In the opinion of the mayor the two do not match up.

But Mr. Smith not only has declined to accede to Mayor Curley's request that he withdraw from the Massachusetts primary, but charges the mayor with sending him a "tricky" telegram, seeking to put him in a false light with his friends in Massachusetts. Mayor Curley's comment on this reply of Mr. Smith is brief but pithy. He quotes from Sir Walter Scott's Marmion:

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive."

The chorus of Democratic voices urging Mr. Smith to take himself out of the presidential race is by no means confined to Mayor Curley and some of his Boston Democrats. Senator King of Utah, Senator McKellar of Tennessee, both of whom had kind things to say about the standard bearer of 1928, and Senator Wheeler of Montana and Senator Dill of Washington, who confined their remarks to eulogies of Franklin D. Roosevelt, have all made the suggestion that this is no time for the Democrats to get into a row which may be reminiscent of Madison Square Garden and just as devastating to the party of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Woodrow Wilson.

It does not seem likely, however, that the former New York Governor is going to take himself out of the race. A few more defeats, such as he and his friends experienced in New Hampshire, will have the effect of taking Mr. Smith out of the race even more positively than if he should now issue a statement insisting that he was not a candidate. If some of Mr. Smith's friends are correct in their analysis of the situation, the former Governor is not really a candidate for the nomination at all, does not expect to be nominated and is in the picture merely to pick up enough delegates in the Northeastern States to make it impossible for Gov. Roosevelt to be the Democratic nominee for President. Either that is the case or Mr. Smith is a bona fide candidate. If he is merely a stalking horse in the move to defeat Roosevelt, the Democrats in Massachusetts would like to know about it. Furthermore, they are entitled to know about it. Sooner or later Mr. Smith will have to fish, cut bait or get ashore. He cannot be at one and the same time a candidate and not a candidate.

In the meantime Mayor Curley of Boston will continue to beat a tattoo on the Smith candidacy in Massachusetts. There are few cleverer politicians than the Boston mayor, veteran of many fierce battles. The leaders of other Democratic factions in the State are beginning to wonder just where they will light if Mayor Curley should be right, after all, in the selection of a candidate in this presidential race. At the same time, Mayor Curley's plea for harmony among the Democrats of Massachusetts, so that once a presidential nomination has been made the party may hope to move forward to victory, is not without its effect.

POUGHKEEPSIE NEWS 3/11/32

MR. SMITH REMAINS IN

To the ingenious suggestion of Mayor Curley of Boston that he contribute to party harmony by withdrawing his name as a presidential candidate and permit his friends to show their regard for him by running unpledged in state primaries, Alfred E. Smith has replied with a categorical negative.

The scheme was a beautiful one from the standpoint of the interest of Governor Roosevelt. If Mr. Smith had only been amenable to Mayor Curley's persuasiveness the governor would have found the field cleared of one of his most dangerous rivals. The fact that the proposal was made at all can lead only to the conclusion that despite all the confidence which Mayor Curley and other Rooseveltians in Massachusetts are expressing in the outcome of the Bay state primaries they are fearful that Mr. Smith is going to give Mr. Roosevelt a real battle there. Perhaps they are even worried that Al may emerge from the fight with the delegates.

The Smith answer appeals to offer proof that the outcome of the New Hampshire contests has not discouraged the former governor nor persuaded him that he hasn't a chance to win at Chicago. It also makes it clear that party harmony talk in the interest of any single candidate isn't likely to get very far between now and convention time.

N. Y. TIMES, FRI. MAR 11, 1932

KING ASKS SMITH MEN TO DROP CANDIDACY

Senator Declares the "Mistaken Loyalty" of Friends a Bar to Success of Party.

BACKS "AVOWED" ENTRANTS

Trend Among Democrats in Congress Is Same Way, but Race Is Expected to Go On.

By ARTHUR KROCK.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Only Senator King of Utah put into words today a feeling which has spread throughout the ranks of the Democrats in Congress that Alfred E. Smith should withdraw from further contest for delegates in the national convention.

Respect and admiration for Mr. Smith, and regret that he has assumed a political position which subjected him to the overwhelming defeat in New Hampshire, were the burden of all Democratic comment, private and public. But equally unanimous was the sentiment that continued activity by him will jeopardize the chances of the convention nominee and achieve no constructive purpose.

Mr. King referred to his strong advocacy of Mr. Smith in 1928 and said that he, with millions of other Democrats, had made another choice for 1932 in the belief, "from statements made by him [Mr. Smith], that he was not a candidate" this time. He deplored that any friends of the ex-Governor, through "mistaken loyalty or affection," should imperil the prospects of party victory.

Suggests Dropping Out.

It was a broad but polite suggestion to Mr. Smith to abandon his candidacy.

"Governor Smith won a high place in the affections of the Democrats and progressives of the United States," said Senator King. "He was worthy of the support given him as a Presidential candidate, and the extraordinary vote which he polled was conclusive evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the American people. I regret exceedingly that he was not elected President. If he had been, the policies which have been fraught with such disaster, inaugurated and executed by Mr. Hoover and the Republicans, would not have been inflicted upon our country.

"Governor Smith still holds a high place in his party and can and will be a potential factor in carrying his party to victory in the coming election. Many of those who loyally supported him—and I was among the number—have believed, from statements made by him, as well as from other circumstances, that he was not a candidate for the Presidential nomination in the coming election.

Back Avowed Candidates.

"Millions of Democrats, notwithstanding their high regard for Governor Smith, are giving their support to eminent Democrats who are candidates for the nomination. Undoubtedly they believe the situation calls for the nomination of one among the number who are avowed candidates for the nomination.

"It is not inaccurate to say that many of those who, in good faith and with a desire for the welfare of their party, are giving their support to the various candidates, regret to find that some of the friends of Governor Smith—and all Democrats are his friends—are projecting him into the contest.

"No one questions their right to do so or their right to entertain friendship and indeed affection for him, but the issues involved are more important than friendship for or devotion to any man, no matter how great he may be. The issue involves the welfare of our country, the restoration of the government to the hands of a party which is loyal to the Constitution and in whose hands the liberties of the people will be preserved and the prosperity of the country assured.

"No mistaken loyalty to or affection for any person should jeopardize the results of a contest pregnant with such serious, if not vital, consequences to the American people. As I see the situation, the best interests of the Democratic party, as well as the highest welfare of the American people, call for Democratic unity, and for the selection as standard-bearer in the coming fight of one among the candidates whose claims are being considered by the liberal and progressive Democratic forces of our country."

Not much hope was expressed by Democrats in Washington that Mr. Smith was disposed at present to take any such advice. His telegram to Mayor Curley of Boston, who spent the day here, was taken as a firm expression of his intention to remain in the contest.

N. Y. Times, Fri. Mar. 11, 1932

SMITH SAYS CURLEY IS USING TRICKERY

Boston Mayor Trying to Put Him in False Light in Bay State, He Charges.

READY TO "BATTLE AGAIN"

But Case Is in Hands of Party Members, He Declares—Gets Old Rhyme as Reply.

Former Governor Alfred E. Smith charged Mayor Curley of Boston with trickery and trying to put him in a false light before the Democrats of Massachusetts in a telegram sent to Mr. Curley yesterday.

After the Smith defeat in New Hampshire, Mayor Curley sent Mr. Smith a telegram on Wednesday suggesting his withdrawal from the race for the Democratic nomination for President, to which Mr. Smith replied that he stood on his original announcement that he would be willing to run if nominated by the National Convention. Mayor Curley sent back a telegram saying he was pleased, apparently by that part of Mr. Smith's announcement in which he said he would make no fight for delegates.

Mr. Smith's latest telegram follows:

Dear Mayor:

I am in receipt of your second telegram. The printing of our telegraphic correspondence in the newspapers indicates to me that you are trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts. I want you to understand that I welcome their support, that I have the keenest appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to me as well as their complete understanding that I battled hard for the principles they stand for and I am ready to do so again. I am sorry that you seem to feel that you should advise me and much as I hate to say it your second telegram seems to me a bit tricky. My case is in the hands of the Democrats of Massachusetts and I have abundant confidence in their judgment.

ALFRED E. SMITH.

A copy of the telegram was shown to Mayor Curley in Washington as he was leaving a hearing before the House Rivers and Harbors ommittee, at which he had urged improvements for Boston harbor. His comment, subsequently embodied in a telegram to Mr. Smith, was:

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave,
"When first we practice to deceive."

Mr. Curley previously had predicted that Massachusetts would be unanimous for Roosevelt, saying the New York Governor wa sthe only candidate in Massachusetts he knew. Mr. Curley said it was his understanding that Mr. Smith was not a candidate.

"Ability to carry New York is a prerequisite for the Democratic nominee for President this year," Mr. Curley said. "Mr. Roosevelt did this while Mr. Smith failed to carry his own State in 1928.

"What we require is some one schooled in statecraft and a student of economics. There is no indvidual who can have as profound a feeling for those who suffer as one who has suffered himself."

SPRINGFIELD UNION
3/11/32

Curley Hears from Smith

In the Democratic game of politics as it is played in Boston, there is no strict code of ethics; everything goes, if it can be gotten away with, and the sky is the limit. Brought up in this school of political procedure and a past master of the art of putting things over politically, it is not surprising if Mayor Curley, in his zeal for the Roosevelt cause, either intentionally or through momentary forgetfulness of the different situation involved, sought to employ some of Boston methods in the larger field of Democratic national politics.

However, what may go in Boston and with the factional leaders of Mayor Curley's party in that city may not so tolerantly pass with prominent Democrats elsewhere, and especially with the man who by virtue of his candidacy for President in 1928 makes formal claim to present leadership of the Democratic party in the Nation. This fact has been brought home to Mayor Curley through a sharp message from Alfred E. Smith, in which the latter accuses the Massachusetts Roosevelt leader of "trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts."

The incident had its beginning when Mayor Curley, extra-jubilant over the result of the New Hampshire primary, sent a telegram to Mr. Smith in urging the latter in the interest of "harmony," to withdraw sanction of the use of his name in the Massachusetts primary. To this Mr. Smith wired back the dignified reply that he did not consider his consent to the use of his name in the coming primary as in any way out of line with his previous statement of his attitude toward the 1932 presidential nomination.

Thereupon, Mr. Curley, putting his own constructions on the previous statement and the reply in question, wired a second message to Mr. Smith in which he attempted to put the latter in the position of having said that he would not seek delegates, would make no preconvention fight and, as leader of the party, would keep his hands off the preconvention contests.

As the crowning touch to this message, Mr. Curley, with his tongue presumably in his cheek, added that it was "pleasing news to the Democracy of Massachusetts," a statement which, it may well be believed, caused upheavals of emotion in the breasts of Senator David I. Walsh, Governor Joseph B. Ely, Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic State Committee and various other highlights of the Massachusetts Democracy when it came to their attention.

That it was far from pleasing news to Mr. Smith is evident from the tone of his sharp rebuke of Curley and his methods. Instead of maneuvering Mr. Smith into an awkward position, as Curley doubtless expected it would, it has merely called country-wide attention to the Boston Mayor's oversmartness and has brought from Mr. Smith emphatic notice that he is in the Massachusetts primary contest to stay and will welcome the support of all his friends in this State.

With cutting sarcasm, the former New York Governor replies to Curley: "I am sorry that you seem to feel that you should advise me. As much as I hate to say it, your second telegram seems to me a bit tricky."

As the case stands, it does not appear that Mayor Curley has helped himself or the cause of Governor Roosevelt by his little indulgence in sharp practise. If his object was to get a "rise" from Mr. Smith, he got it, but in a manner which is likely to make more votes for Smith in the Massachusetts primary than for Roosevelt.

New Hampshire Results

The results in New Hampshire, however favorable to Governor Roosevelt, are not calculated to take any of the fight out of the happy warrior. Smith's comparatively poor showing may be less the result of lost popularity than the growing belief that he is merely out to stop Roosevelt. In his statement to the press he disavowed any intention of being a candidate and insisted he would not make a preconvention campaign to secure the support of delegates. Many doubtless took him at his word. Those who did not may yet have hesitated to lend themselves to a movement which had all the earmarks of opposition to a particular candidate. As the New York Times points out, "A Democratic candidate for President trying to beat the Republican candidate is a different character from an ostensible noncandidate for the Democratic nomination for President trying to beat another Democratic aspirant." The New Hampshire vote can therefore hardly be gaged as a measure of the personal popularity of the two men.

Smith doubtless feels, as do his friends, that Massachusetts will tell a different story. His resentment at the Curley telegram urging him to withdraw from the race is comprehensible. Although he had issued a statement saying he would not in advance of the convention support or oppose the candidacy of any aspirant for the nomination, he tells the Mayor that his telegraphic correspondence in the newspapers is an attempt to put him "in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts." "I want them to understand that I welcome their support." In a second telegram he says: "I am sorry that you seem to feel that you should advise me. As much as I hate to say it, your second telegram seems to me a bit tricky."

For the same reason that Smith's true popularity was not disclosed in the New Hampshire vote, it may not be fully represented by the results in Massachusetts. His showing should be much better, but many may feel that Smith is merely trying to block Roosevelt, that he has no hope of obtaining the nomination himself, and may therefore hesitate to lend themselves to a plan to check the aspirations of another candidate. Taking courage from his success in New Hampshire, Roosevelt will renew his Massachusetts fight with vigor. The psychological effect of his recent victory will doubtless be felt here, as in other States. But not until the Pennsylvania primary will the public be able to get a real estimate of the trend. If Roosevelt shows his strength among the rank and file there, he may have a clear field for the nomination, as far as Smith is concerned.

TROY, RECORD 3/11/32

CURLEY VS. SMITH.

Mayor Curley may not be able to carry Massachusetts for Governor Roosevelt, but he has accomplished something in bringing Alfred E. Smith out into the open. Smith's "strategic" announcement of his candidacy, the premature culmination of three years of political effort, was purposely worded in a way to cause the Democratic public to read between the lines. Smith did not feel disposed to come out openly as a candidate because the ingratitude toward Roosevelt which such an announcement would indicate might weaken his standing with many of his own friends. So he said he would accept support, but would do nothing to organize or to seek delegates.

People knew what he meant, for they realized that he had intended to be a candidate from the beginning. But the announcement was worded with studied care. And now Mayor Curley insists upon taking it at its verbal value and pointing out to Smith the inconsistency of his being a party to the "stop Roosevelt" movement by entering the Massachusetts primaries. So Smith has to depart from his dignified attitude and say at last something of what he means. He says of his followers in the Bay State: "I welcome their support." He has keen appreciation, he says, "of their loyalty and devotion to me." He makes a statement through Curley practically urging his friends to stand by him and help him get the nomination—a very different attitude from his original announcement.

And then he calls Mayor Curley's wire "tricky." In consideration of the vigorous campaign which followed Smith's first statement announcing his refusal to participate in the scramble for votes it is hard to understand such a charge. In what respect has Curley been more tricky than Smith?

ROCHESTER-TIMES-UNION 3/14/32

Not Going Well

Interchange of telegrams between Alfred E. Smith and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has not added anything to the prestige of the 1928 Democratic standard bearer.

Resenting Mr. Curley's bland suggestion that he refrain from seeking delegates in Massachusetts, Mr. Smith accuses the Boston mayor of tricky tactics. That may be, but Mayor Curley is quite a power in Democratic politics in Massachusetts. His support of Governor Roosevelt has considerable significance.

The Smith candidacy seems to have fallen between two stools. It was too belated and halting to give a proper basis for such a nation-wide campaign for delegates as is being waged on behalf of Governor Roosevelt.

On the other hand, Mr. Smith is not standing aloof like Newton D. Baker, nor leaving the matter to the national convention, like Speaker Garner, who has discouraged pledging of delegates in Georgia and other states.

If the Smith slate of delegates is beaten in Massachusetts, it will begin to look as if the man who has bulked so large in New York, being four times elected governor, is no longer able to transfer that prestige across state borders.

NEWARK, LEDGER 3/12/32

Boston Mayor Catches Tartar

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who back in the days when he was a representative in the General Court (Legislature) of the Old Bay State never dreamed that he would become the Chief Magistrate of America's Athens, has caught a Tartar in the person of Alfred Emmanuel Smith, who in English that can be understood even in Roxbury, South Boston or Charleston, has pinned him with the title of "political trickster," for attempting to trap the once more "Happy Warrior" into an admission that he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination and to wring from him a withdrawal from the contest for delegates.

"Jimmy," whom the late Hon. James P. Gallivan was wont to declare used his intimate front name as an implement to force his way into politics, has bitten off more than he can chew, for while "Honey Fitz, the former Mayor of Boston, who is Curley's Nemesis, and who will go down in history as the author of "Sweet Adeline," and as the only American for whom the King of England sent forth the royal launch as a conveyance up the Thames to foggy, dear old London town, is snugly placed on the Smith ticket, which is headed by the two United States Senators from Massachusetts, Walsh and Coolidge (Marcus the Democrat), and Governor Ely, the official protector of the Sacred Codfish, while "Jimmy" is left like the jilted sweetheart of "Pretty Mollie Brannagan," alone to die on the lonely fishing boat Roosevelt.

FORT WAYNE IND. GAZETTE 3/11/32

Mayor Curley of Boston asks Alfred E. Smith to withdraw from the presidential primaries in Massachusetts. That ruckus doesn't come off for two months and by that time a clear course may be seen.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAM. 3/16/32

Curley Launches Roosevelt Ticket

BOSTON, March 15.—(AP) — A slate of candidates for delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention pledged to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York was placed in the field today in opposition to the slate pledged to Alfred E. Smith announced last week.

The Roosevelt slate, announced tonight by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, was headed by Mayor Curley and James M. Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor. Observers predicted a bitter contest between the rival Democratic forces for the Massachusetts vote in the primary, April 26.

Included was one woman, Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan, Democratic National Committeewoman.

PHILA. PUBLIC LEDGER
3/12/32

BAY STATE LEADER PICKS SMITH SLATE

12 Delegates at Large Named; Others Elected at Primary; N. Y. Will Be Uninstructed

DEMOCRATS SHOW DEFICIT

Boston, March 11. — (AP) — A Smith-pledged slate of twelve candidates for delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention from Massachusetts was named today by Frank J. Donahue, Democratic State chairman.

The slate contained the names of only stanch supporters of Alfred E. Smith to the exclusion of those favoring Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. The choice indicated that a compromise between the Smith and Roosevelt forces, the latter led by Mayor Curley, of Boston, was impossible at this time.

Donahue held power of attorney from Smith to grant to those he selected the authority to use his name on the ballot, a requisite of the Massachusetts election laws.

Senators Head Slate

Heading the slate was the powerful triumvirate composed of United States Senators David I. Walsh, Marcus A. Coolidge and Governor Joseph B. Ely. In close support to them were the State's four Democratic Congressmen: William P. Connery, Lynn; John J. Douglass and John W. McCormack, of Boston, and William J. Granfield, of Long Meadow.

The other members of the slate were District Attorney William J. Foley, of Boston; Helen I. McGillicuddy, of Boston, vice chairman of the State Committee; Mrs. Helen G. Rotch, of Lakeville, State Committeewoman; General Charles H. Cole, of Boston, and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Boston.

Each of the delegates is entitled to one-half a vote in the convention which, added to the full votes of the two delegates from each congressional district, gives Massachusetts thirty-six votes. District delegates were not named simultaneously with the at-large group. The primary will be held April 26.

PHILA. ENQUIRER
3/12/32

SMITH SLATE NAMED IN MASSACHUSETTS

State Chairman Nominates 12 Candidates for Delegate-at-Large to Convention

Senators Walsh and Coolidge With Governor Ely Compose Triumvirate at Head

BOSTON, March 11 (A. P.).—A Smith-pledged slate of twelve candidates for delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention from Massachusetts was named today by Frank J. Donahue, Democratic State chairman.

The slate contained the names of only staunch supporters of Alfred E. Smith to the exclusion of those favoring Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. The choice indicated that a compromise between the Smith and Roosevelt forces, the latter led by Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, was impossible at this time.

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The other members of the slate were District Attorney William J. Foley, of Boston; Helen I. McGillicuddy, of Boston, vice chairman of the State committee; Mrs. Helen G. Rotch, of Lakeville, State committeewoman; General Charles H. Cole, of Boston, and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Boston.

Each of the delegates was entitled to one-half vote in the convention which, added to the full votes of the two delegates from each Congressional district, gives Massachusetts 36 votes. The district delegates were not named simultaneously with the at-large group. The primary will be held April 26.

The alternates for the at-large group included three Democratic Mayors and other prominent members of the party.

PHILA. PUBLIC LEDGER
3/10/32

ROOSEVELT WINS MINNESOTA VOTES

Second Victory Over Smith Gives Him 48 Delegates; North Dakota Test Next

Washington, March 10.—(AP)—Two successive victories spurred today the campaign of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic presidential nomination.

On top of his popular victory for New Hampshire's eight convention votes, Roosevelt obtained yesterday Minnesota's twenty-four. His managers turned their eyes immediately further West for a drive to obtain in next week's primary North Dakota's ten votes, for which Governor Murray, of Oklahoma, has campaigned in person. As the first test between Roosevelt and Murray, the result of that primary is regarded equally as important as the thoroughgoing victory over the Alfred E. Smith delegation in New Hampshire.

Push Fight in New England

The Roosevelt supporters are working hard to consolidate this New England lead, going aggressively after the big Massachusetts delegation. So much of the State's organization is for Smith that a real struggle is in sight. Yesterday Mayor Curley, of Boston, sought withdrawal of Smith's sanction of the delegation making the race for him, but the 1928 nominee replied he considered his consent in line with the original announcement that he would not seek the nomination, but would take it if the party called him. Curley hailed this as good news for Roosevelt.

In California a slate of Smith delegates was announced, and selection of one favoring the nomination of John N. Garner was to be put in the field today. A Roosevelt delegation was named earlier.

TROY RECORD 3/12/32

LEADERS AT LOGGERHEADS.

Alfred E. Smith calls Mayor Curley of Boston "tricky" because he interprets the Smith statement last month regarding his presidential candidacy in a way unsatisfactory to Mr. Smith.

The facts are these: Democrats who had been watching the pre-convention campaign felt Mr. Smith was acting in a mystifying manner. Was he or was he not a candidate for nomination? They asked him for a statement. He said: "If the Democratic National Convention after careful consideration should decide that it wants me to lead, I will make the fight; but I will not make a pre-convention campaign to secure the support of delegates." When asked further whether he would permit his friends to enter his name in state primaries he reiterated his position: "I will answer that by repeating that I'll make no pre-convention campaign. And without a campaign I don't see how a fellow can get any delegates."

Either Mr. Smith meant what he said or he did not. Mayor Curley concluded that he did. He took the Smith statement literally, and upon the strength of such an interpretation insisted that the State of Massachusetts should give its votes to Governor Roosevelt. Had not Mr. Smith said he would not engage in the struggle? He had eliminated himself except as an eventual dark horse.

But evidently that is not all Mr. Smith intended to say. He had another meaning to his remarks. So he wires the mayor of Boston in a vein as different from his announcement of February 8 as black is from white. As to his Massachusetts friends Mr. Smith says: "I welcome their support." He adds: "I have the keenest appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to me as well as their complete understanding that I battled hard for the principles they stand for." If this isn't making a pre-election campaign, particularly when taken in conjunction with Mr. Smith's willingness to allow his name to be used in the primaries against Governor Roosevelt, of what does a campaign consist? Must he go to Massachusetts, make speeches and work personally for delegates?

It is indeed strange that Mr. Smith, if he announces one thing and means another, should attack Mayor Curley for being "tricky." Of course it may be that Mr. Smith meant just what he said on February 8 and has changed his mind. But certainly the literal meanings of that statement and of his present wire to Mayor Curley are decidedly different. Presumably the declarations of Mr. Smith were merely clever politics. But why make of Mayor Curley's interpretation anything else?

After all, it makes little difference. The Democrats of Massachusetts have always been strongly pro-Smith and may be expected to give him the delegates whether he wants them or not. He ought to have them because a Smith delegation probably represents the party attitude in the Bay State. It is unfortunate, however, that two good Democrats, both playing politics morning, noon and night and doing all they can to advance their own individual interests, should get into a misunderstanding which does credit to neither of them.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/21/32

NEW YORK LAUGHS AT CURLEYISM

Some of the distinctly questionable methods of the mayor of Boston in the present campaign for delegates to the Democratic national convention are attracting attention in political circles outside the state of Massachusetts. The New York Times yesterday unleashed its satire at Curley and made a fine job of it.

The New York Herald also takes a fling at the Curley policy of seizing upon enroled Republicans to change their political designation and play in the Democratic yard, presumably for the benefit of Gov Roosevelt but, of course, as everybody here knows, more for the benefits that may accrue to Curley than in the interests of anybody else. Let the Herald speak:—

"Just before the expiration of the time for filing slates at the State House in Boston expired on Friday the 'pledged to Roosevelt' list of delegates-at-large was completed by including the name of a well known Republican, whose consent had not even been obtained. The list also contained the name of a man who had changed his enrolment from Republican to Democrat only three days before. Both men are prominent veterans of the World war. Evidently their names are being used solely for the strength they may bring from former service men. If they should be elected, we would have the extraordinary spectacle of men representing the Democratic organization of an important state as delegates-at-large in a national convention who had changed their political affiliation only a few weeks previous for the express purpose of running for delegate. The Roosevelt managers previously included on their slate a consul-general for a foreign government, presumably not because of political experience or party prominence, but solely to attract the voters of the same ancestry. The embassy in Washington is said to have put a stop to the plan as being obviously improper."

Our New York, contemporary, however, sees through the Curley program with eyes that do not need the attention of a political optician, for it adds that "Mayor Curley is suspected of thinking more of himself than of Gov Roosevelt in calling loudly to Republicans to switch and help him elect a Roosevelt delegate."

"Suspect," is hardly the word. It may be the proper word in New York state, but here in Massachusetts we do not merely suspect. We know. Are we going to let Curley get away with it? Most of us still remember how at a crucial moment in the last gubernatorial campaign he tried to wreck the chances of the man who was elected governor of this state. True enough he got on the bandwagon later on. Perhaps he would repeat if the occasion arises in the present campaign. But have we not had enough of that sort of tactics in Massachusetts Democratic politics? We think so and the thing to do is to choose Smith delegates both as a matter of gratitude to a great Democratic leader and as a stinging rebuke to Curley.

WATERTOWN NY TIMES 3/18/32

ROOSEVELT AND MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Roosevelt has decided to carry his campaign into Massachusetts. It was announced yesterday that the Roosevelt delegates will oppose the Al Smith slate in the primaries. This means that Mayor Curley of Boston is seeking to take control of the Massachusetts Democratic organization now in the hands of Governor Ely and Senator Walsh. The primary is to be held April 26th. The state will be a dusty battleground from now until then.

The outcome of the New Hampshire primary has very evidently given the Roosevelt forces renewed courage. They take it as indicating that the average enrolled Democrat feels that Al should have kept out, that he has had his chance and now should give the opportunity to the man who has upheld him so long. There is no questioning the fact that the psychology is with Roosevelt in the matter. Massachusetts is a Smith stronghold but the Roosevelt forces are justified in reading into the New Hampshire outcome a certain weakness in Smith's position before the people. Politics are kaleidoscopic in their changes. As has been remarked so frequently the possibility of sudden changes is the very thing that makes a political situation so interesting.

MANCHESTER N.H. UNION

3/12/32

The aldermen voted to accept with thanks the invitation of the Lions club to act as a reception committee for Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who comes here next Monday to address a joint meeting of civic clubs at The Carpenter.

In making his motion, Alderman Dana A. Emery added that "as Mayor Curley is not going to talk on politics, I wonder what he is going to talk on."

Gadbois Reappointed.

Edgar L. Gadbois, whose term on the Board of Aviation and Recreation, expired yesterday was reappointed by the mayor and the appointment was confirmed by the board. His term is three years.

Because of a number of new ordinances adopted by the city government in recent months, Alderman Albert L. Clough asked the mayor for the appointment of a committee to revise the ordinances and report to the aldermen. The question was acted upon favorably by the aldermen and Mayor Caron is expected to announce his committee, which will be composed of five aldermen, today.

The board received a communication from the Fire Department recommending a pension for Lieut. Herbert E. Dunbar of Engine and Ladder 3 company, who, according to the communication, is permanently disabled. The pension, at the rate of $937.50 a year, was approved for the remainder of 1932.

The board listened to a request from Charles G. Hohman, operator of the Globe theatre, that his license fee, now $100 yearly, be reduced "to compare with other 300-seat houses removed from the center of the city." It was referred to the license committee.

Want Street Name Changed.

A request from residents in the vicinity of Railroad street that the name of said street be changed to Douglas street extension was referred to the committee on bills of the second reading.

A communication from the Finance Commission informing the board of that body's action in reducing to $2,500 the $8,000 appropriation for the aviation and recreation department for permanent improvements at the airport and golf course to provide relief for the unemployed, was received and placed on file.

Two petitions from the Chamber of Commerce, one requesting an appropriation of $400 for the information booth which the chamber maintained on Queen City avenue last year, and which it wishes to reopen this year, and one for $100 for maintenance of the "Welcome Banner" customarily strung across Elm street during the summer months were referred to the committee on publicity.

A report from the County Commissioners on old age assistance for 1931 showed that of 10 applications, eight had been granted, and the cost of relief afforded amounted to $382.84. Six cases were charged to the county and two to the city, according to the report, was placed on file.

City Clerk Quinn read a communication from William Collier of the Lion's club inviting "The City Council" including Mr. Quinn and the mayor to act as a reception committee for Mayor Curley of Boston who comes here Monday to address a joint meeting of civic clubs.

A petition from E. N. Stefis of Stefis and Son, coal dealers, asked for damages of $965 for damages allegedly done by fire apparatus on November 24. Mr. Stefis wrote that on that date apparatus, rounding the corner of Manhattan lane at the rear of 15 Lake avenue, "ripped and destroyed" two large window frames and two sashes in his place of business.

A report of the building department for 1931 was received and placed on file.

PROV. JOURNAL 3/2/32

SMITH ENTERS BAY STATE'S PRIMARY

Assents to Use of Name by Those Seeking Places on Delegation to Convention.

ROOSEVELT AIM UNCERTAIN

Has Not Indicated Whether He Would Contest in Campaign for Delegates

Boston, March 1.—(AP)—Alfred E. Smith formally was listed today as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in the Massachusetts primary April 26.

Smith's assent to the use of his name by those seeking places on the State's delegation to the national convention, required under Massachusetts law before delegates may be pledged, was received by Frank J. Donahue, Democratic State chairman.

With his letter of consent, in which Smith said "I would not be interpreted as hampering in any way the desire of my friends in Massachusetts to express their sentiment for me," was a power of attorney authorizing Donahue to file Smith's assent to the use of his name with the Secretary of State.

The 1928 standard bearer's action assured a Smith-pledged slate of candidates for delegates-at-large and for district delegates, supported by a majority of the party leaders, including Governor Joseph B. Ely and Senator David I. Walsh.

Roosevelt's Stand Uncertain

While the Smith letter cleared the Democratic political atmosphere to some extent, it still left uncertain the question of a possible contest between Smith and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Massachusetts deelgation. Thus far Roosevelt has not indicated whether he would enter the State primary in a campaign for delegates, but party leaders tonight expressed doubt his name would go before the voters.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is leading the Roosevelt movement in the State. The Governor's son, James, also has been active.

Smith's letter, consenting to the use of his name, was written in reply to a request from Donahue for his formal assent in order "to meet a purely technical requirement."

"You know that Massachusetts will never be content to enter a Democratic national convention without a pledge to you," Donahue wrote. "In order to be able to do this to the satisfaction of the Democratic voters of this State, we need your signature to the statement which I enclose. This satisfies the technical requirements of our election law and commits you to nothing beyond that."

Expresses Deep Appreciation

The former Governor in his reply, expressed his "deep appreciation" and referring to the signed authorization accompanying his letter, said:

"I understand that this is a technical requirement in your State and I would not be interpreted as hampering in any way the desire of my friends in Massachusetts to express their sentiment for me.

"I cannot tell you how highly I value this friendship and esteem the honor which the State of Massachusetts seeks to do me. I hope, through you, to convey this to all my friends in the State of Massachusetts."

In the 1928 election, Massachusetts was the only Northeastern State, except Rhode Island, carried by Smith and because of this some of the party leaders believe Roosevelt may leave the field to him in the coming primary.

The filing of Smith's assent or that of any other presidential candidate will not permit a direct preferential vote in the primary although such a vote was taken four years ago. At that time ballots contained the names of the candidates and voters were permitted to register their choice. This year they can express it only by voting for pledged delegates.

Aid Smith In New Hampshire

Smith supporters in Massachusetts are lending their support to the Smith movement in New Hampshire where the first test of strength between their candidate and Governor Roosevelt will come in the presidential primary next Tuesday. Complete slates of Smith-pledged delegates are in the race.

Tonight Governor Ely went into New Hampshire to speak in Manchester and Nashua in support of the Smith ticket.

A movement also has been launched in Vermont to gather delegates for Smith, although the Democratic State committee there recently committed itself to Roosevelt. The Vermont delegates will be chosen at a convention in May.

At Hartford, Conn., Thomas J. Spellacy, former Connecticut national Democratic committeeman, revealed that Democratic Mayors of that State would meet soon with Smith to discuss the situation in Connecticut. They will lunch with Smith in New York some time after the Connecticut State Committee meeting, March 11.

NEWBURYPORT NEWS 3/2/32

ONE OF THE greatest public speakers today in my opinion, is the Massachusetts motor vehicle registrar, Morgan T. Ryan. I had the pleasure of listening to him recently and thoroughly enjoyed his talk. While his subject was one that would interest most anybody, the manner in which he delivered it, with a great mastery of the English language, and fine oratory was something to which I could listen for hours. Oftentimes, when I have heard a great speaker, one who lowers his voice or raises it to stress a point, and one who is talking on a subject in which I am deeply interested, I get all tingly and it seems that a thrill works straight up my back and only could be satisfied by me screaming right out loud with the joy of hearing someone who knows how to deliver a talk. Others who affect me that way are Mayor Curley of Boston, regarded as one of the greatest public speakers, and in a class with Webster and Bryan; Dr. Alvin C. Goddard of New York; Fr. Coughlin, the radio speaker; Billy B. Van, and Dav[illegible] I. Walsh.

N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE 3/13/32

Smith-Roosevelt Fight Begins in Massachusetts

Governor's Friends Decide to Enter Candidates When Compromise Is Refused

Test at Polls on April 26

Son Holds Attorney's Power to Act for Albany Leader

Special to the Herald Tribune

BOSTON, March 12.—Open warfare between Alfred E. Smith and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for Massachusetts's support at the Democratic National Convention became a certainty here today as Mayor James M. Curley, Roosevelt's original backer in Massachusetts, and James D. Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, flatly threw down the gauntlet.

Mr. Curley announced that Governor Roosevelt would wage an open contest against Mr. Smith for pledged delegates to the convention, while James Roosevelt announced that he had in his possession a power of attorney from his father authorizing the use of Mr. Roosevelt's name on the ballots in the state Presidential primary April 26.

The decision to fight for the delegation was reached at Mayor Curley's office forty-five minutes after the expiration of the time limit which had been established for the ultimatum laid down to the Smith supporters Friday night.

Compromise Offer Not Accepted

The proposal ignored by the Ely-Walsh-Donahue wing of the party was that the deleagtes-at-large and their alternates agree to accept Mr. Roosevelt as second choice if and when Smith was eliminated from consideration as a candidate at the convention.

The organization group evidently considered that its previous refusal to consider the proposal was sufficiently final. The deadline was 5 o'clock this afternoon. When the zero hour had come and passed with no answer from Governor Joseph B. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh or Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the state committee; the Mayor made one last determined effort to avoid a fight by trying to get in telephonic communication with each member of the Smith triumverate. None of the three could be reached. Accordingly, the Mayor decided to burn his bridges behind hi mand plunge into the contest.

The most surprising development was the announcement from James Roosevelt that he had the power of attorney from his father. He extracted an envelope from a pocket and waved it before reporters with the declaration that it would be put to use.

The actual work of selecting a slate of Roosevelt delegates will begin Monday at a conference of Mr. Roosevelt's friends. In making the announcement, Mayor Curley released the following:

"The Democrats of Massachusetts interested in the nomination of Franklin D Roosevelt awaited until 5:45 p. m. for an answer to the proposition submitted yesterday for a compromise agreement through which the party in Massachusetts might avoid friction in the selection of delegates to attend the national convention at Chicago in June.

"The failure of the chairman of the state committee, Mr. Donahue, to agree to the compromise proposal submitted by friends of Mr. Roosevelt, or to submit a counter proposition, leaves no course open for the friends of Governor Roosevelt other than to file a slate of delegates pledged to his support in the primaries on April 26.

"A conference will be held for the purpose Monday and the list announced the latter part of next week."

Smith Backers Silent

There was no official statement forthcoming from any of the Smith backers. One official, who declined to permit the use of his name, said: "We have no reply to make to the Roosevelt supporters and none is in prospect. We've gone ahead looking to the front and burning our bridges behind us."

The absence of Louis M. Howe, Mr. Roosevelt's personal secretary, and Robert Jackson, manager of the successful New Hampshire campaign, from today's conference at the City Hall gave rise to speculation that they had broken relations with Mayor Curley and James Rosevelt and that the decision to make the fight here was reached without their sanction or approval.

The decision to make the fight was reached at Mayor Curley's office forty-five minutes after the expiration of the time limit which had been established for the ultimatum on a compromise offer presented to the Smith supporters last night.

When the 5 P. M. deadline passed with no answer from Governor Joseph B. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh or Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the State committee, the Smith leaders, Mayor Curley made a final effort to avoid a fight by trying to reach them by telephone. Failing in this, he decided upon the contest.

At this point young Roosevelt took from his pocket the envelope containing his father's authorization and, showing it to newspaper reporters, quietly said that it would be used.

The actual work of selecting a slate of Roosevelt delegates will be begun Monday at a conference of Governor Roosevelt's friends here.

In making the announcement Mayor Curley said that the failure of the Donahue wing of the party to pay any attention to his overtures had left no course open other than to file a slate of pledged delegates. His statement was as follows:

"The Democrats of Massachusetts interested in the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt waited until 5:45 P. M. for an answer to the proposition submitted yesterday for a compromise agreement through which the party in Massachusetts might avoid friction in the selection of delegates to the national convention.

"The failure of the chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Donahue, to agree to the compromise proposal submitted by friends of Mr. Roosevelt, or to submit a counter proposition, leaves no course open for the friends of Governor Roosevelt other than to file a slate of delegates pledged to his support in the primaries on April 26.

"A conference will be held for the purpose Monday, and the list announced the latter part of next week."

The Mayor said that copies of the compromise he had sought to have accepted by the Smith supporters had been despatched by special delivery and air mail to every member of the Smith delegation. He added that he would send a personal invitation to each of them to attend the Roosevelt open forums which he will conduct from 12 to 3 o'clock each afternoon starting next week.

The proposal ignored by the Ely-Walsh-Donahue wing was that the delegates-at-large and their alternates agree to accept Roosevelt as second choice if and when Smith is eliminated from consideration as a candidate at the convention.

N.Y. TIMES 3/13/32

TO PUT ROOSEVELT IN BAY STATE RACE

His Supporters, Led by Curley, Decide When Smith Forces Fail to Accept Compromise.

SON PRODUCERS AUTHORITY

James Roosevelt Says Power of Attorney From Father Will Be Used for Entry in the Primary.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 12.—The first authentic anonuncement that Governor Roosevelt of New York would wage an open contest against ex-Governor Smith for pledged delegates from Massachusetts to the Democratic National Convention was made today by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

His delegation was supplemented by a statement from James R. Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, that he had in his possession power of attorney from his father with which to authorize the use of the Roosevelt name on the ballots at Presidential primary on April 26.

Worcester Telegram 3/13/32

Smith and Curley

Former Governor's Statement and Amendments About Presidential Candidacy Have Set Democratic Party in Massachusetts Mentally Askew

By BEACON HILL



BOSTON, March 12.—Anyone seeking entertainment may take a torpedo and a sandwich and start out to follow the rhetorical intricacies of the interchange of messages between Alfred E. Smith of New York and James M. Curley of Boston.

The Smith statement and amendments do not constitute the first puzzling utterance of political leaders; nor is it at all an unfriendly criticism of the former presidential candidate to say that his statements have set the Democratic party mentally askew. It is one of the happy functions of politicians to emulate the reputed sentiment of the eminent Talleyrand, and utilize language to conceal thought.

Only a few years ago our own native Calvin Coolidge, then sojourning in the Black Hills of South Dakota, where the gold comes from, emitted his celebrated sentence about not choosing to run, and the debate on this sentence was considerable. Yet there is no living statesman or politician who can make himself clearer than that same Calvin Coolidge—when he wants to.

Well, what happened? He didn't run. Now comes Governor Smith, and he also is one of the straightest talkers we have encountered in the political arena in years and years; and the result of his utterance is that we don't know whether our native son Mr. Curley is a prophet, a good guesser, or a retiring public man. We don't mean to suggest that when Governor Smith said what he said, he was thinking especially of Mayor Curley, but things being as they are hereabouts, we have to give some thought to what is called in technical phrase, the local angle.

For a good deal depends on the way this thing works out. Presidents come and Presidents go, but this grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts, as the urbane and eloquent Curtis Guild always called it, has to elect governors, and to the home folk this means just as much as the election of a President. Washington is a long way off, but Boston is nearby.

As for Mr. Curley, there seems to be only one thing for him to do, and that is to go to bat. He is in too deep to get out; not that there are any signs that he wants to get out. He has sent out no appeals for help so far as we have noted. He has been doing a good deal of jockeying for position, but he has waved no white handkerchief, blown no whistle and emitted no sharp cries of distress.

Setting aside all mean and partisan thoughts, and shelving for a time any interest we may have in the nomination of national candidates and the election of a President, we can take a gleeful view of the situation. Here are the makings of a good show. Let's get a close ringside seat and watch the fun.

Politician's Language

The language of the politician, of high or low degree, has always been a puzzle to the lay listener. If you tell a man in politics that he doesn't mean what he says, he is indignant; but if you tell him he doesn't say what he means, he likes it. It's a sort of compliment to his ingenuity.

"You should say what you mean," said the March Hare.

"I do," said Alice; "at least, I mean what I say, that's the same thing, you know."

"Not the same thing a bit!" said the Hatter. "Why, you might as well say that 'I see what I eat' is the same as 'I eat what I see!'"

"You might just as well say," added the March Hare, "that 'I like what I get' is the same thing as 'I get what I like!'"

"You might just as well say," added the Dormouse, "that 'I breathe when I sleep' is the same thing as 'I sleep when I breathe!'"

"It is the same thing with you," said the Hatter, and here the conversation dropped.

The March Hare would have made a good politician. So would the Dormouse.

Anyway, the only thing for Mr. Curley to do now is to go to it, and may justice triumph. That should suit everyone, for no one will admit that he isn't right, in this Democratic mix-up. Not one of the actors in this drama could follow the example of the man who had a big suit before the court, and was called to a distant city before the verdict came. He left word to be notified by telegraph as soon as there was any news. So at last he received from his secretary the terse message:

"Justice has triumphed."

He telegraphed right back: "Appeal at once."

We don't know whether the outcome of this will make a President or not, but it is more than

Unv. WOB. TELEGRAM

likely to joggle the Massachusetts governorship a good deal over the next two years, starting next January.

Meantime, the present governor is having his troubles here on this high hill; as governors usually have. His program for state and county salary cuts has gone by the board. The governor is probably more pained than surprised by this. When he read that portion of his address to the General Court last January, one quick glance at one short hearkening to the assembled solons indicated pretty clearly that his salary cut plan was then and there killed by a voice vote. So it seems to have worked out.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/21/32

From The DAILY NEWS MAILBOX

RAPS MAYOR CURLEY AND WANTS SMITH TO SAVE THE NATION

To the Editor of The Daily News:—

I read The Daily News constantly, favor its truth very much and would like very much to express my opinion on some of our Democratic speakers. Why be a Democrat if you don't believe in Democratic policies like Mayor Curley of Boston? I have been reading much of late of comments he has made on Alfred E. Smith. I do not favor a mayor taking office as a Democrat and then turning tail on as honest a man as stands in the Democratic column.

I am a Democrat myself and will be the rest of my life along side of Democrats like Hon Alfred E. Smith, but if I was out preaching Democracy like the Boston mayor I would call myself anything but an honest Democrat. He even criticized Gov Ely, Democrat, of Massachusetts. It looks like Mayor Curley is like some presidents we have had who would belong to either party that served them best. I cannot believe that his speeches on Alfred E. Smith have made any impression on public opinion. Alfred Smith, if nominated, would be as good as elected. I know there are plenty of us who are tired of such conditions as now exist. Times are getting from hard to harder and it's time for all those people who wished it onto the American people to wise up and come back to the old way of thinking.

They've lost all faith in the poor class of people, but God still has the same faith as He had when He suffered for just this cause. Now, people, it is high time you woke up to the fact that your wealth here in the United States is working rapidly toward Europe. Alfred Smith has come to protect your interests. Let nothing stand in your way this time. Do you want factories working in Europe while our laborers are starving in America? If so keep on the same road you are traveling and it won't be long with taxes jumping and labor lowering.

CITIZEN.

Suffield, Ct., March 20.

MALDEN NEWS 3/24/32

What It Means

EVIDENCE multiplies that the lively battle among the Democrats of the state over the approaching Presidential primary is not a difference of opinion over the most available Presidential candidate, but a knock down and drag out fight for the control of the party in Massachusetts. Mayor Curley has boldly challenged the powers that be in the state organization, and they on the other hand are determined to wipe him out as a factor in Democratic politics. Smith and Roosevelt are merely stalking horses in this epical battle. The strength that either candidate can show in the primaries will only be used to support the ambitions of Mayor Curley on one hand or to buttress the position of Senator Walsh, Governor Ely and Chairman Donahue on the other. The fact that Curley has announced that he will not be a candidate for Governor against Mr. Ely does not mean that he is any more friendly toward him than he has been in the past. With shrewd political instinct he realizes that he would be injured in his fight for Roosevelt delegates by the charge that he was moved only by his own desire to be Governor. He must have understood also that the nomination, even if he could get it would not be worth much in November with the party split in two. He would rather play for a Cabinet office or other high political distinction under President Roosevelt. Meanwhile the struggle for the control of the party locally goes on. The Mayor is fighting a battle that looks rather hopeless from the sidelines. Outside of Boston he is not strong, and in Boston the name of Alfred E. Smith will mean thousands of votes for his opponents.

WALTHAM NEWS TRIBUNE 3/24/32

The New Hampshire vote.

The result of the presidential primary in New Hampshire, where the Roosevelt forces routed the Smith contingent by an almost two to one vote, does not come as a great surprise, nor does it furnish any ground for expecting a similar result in Massachusetts. The Roosevelt Democrats began to organize some weeks ago and evidently did their work well. The Smith adherents came into the field later and with a shorter time to prepare. Furthermore their campaign was not as efficiently conducted. And last, the present governor of New York is unquestionably considered by the New Hampshire Democrats as more "available" as a candidate than his predecessor.

Naturally the Roosevelt faction in Massachusetts is disposed to be encouraged by the outcome of the New Hampshire primary, and it is possible that the consequence may be the placing of a Roosevelt slate of delegates in the field. Mayor Curley's intimation to Smith that he should withdraw from the Massachusetts primary is, of course, merely one of those gestures that the mayor of Boston likes to make and will not be taken seriously either by the candidate or anybody else.

It has apparently been the object of the Roosevelt adherents in Massachusetts—with the possible exception of Mayor Curley — to avoid the creation of a situation which might cause a serious split in the party. As one of the leaders of the Roosevelt movement here is James J. Roosevelt, the governor's son, it may reasonably be assumed that this is the attitude of the candidate himself. It is, in fact, the most reasonable attitude. While Smith is the unquestioned favorite with Massachusetts Democrats, he is not as far in the front in the country at large in the race for the nomination as Roosevelt. And the latter is not so far ahead that he may not need the assistance of the Smith delegates from Massachusetts if the time comes when they feel themselves free to leave their first choice.

N.Y. Times 3/13/32

SMITH HURT BY UPSET IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Complete Defeat in Primary Lends Uncertainty to the Bay State Situation.

ROOSEVELT SWEEP CLEAN

Governor's Backers May Decide to Put Full Ticket in Field in Massachusetts.

CAMPAIGN BADLY HANDLED

Evidences of Bungling Seen on Part of Ex-Governor's Granite State Managers.

By F. LAURISTON BULLARD.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 10.—No alibi is sufficient to explain completely the Smith débâcle in the New Hampshire primaries this week. He was to carry the city of Manchester by a majority big enough to offset the accumulation of Rosevelt majorities in the towns and smaller cities of the State. The Manchester majority was discouragingly small. He was to win at least the two delegates from the First Congressional District, and he did not win a single delegate in the State. His strength was assumed to lie in the cities and he won in only three out of the eleven—Manchester, Keene and Berlin. The State-wide vote for the eight delegates at large averaged seven for the present Governor of New York to four for the former Governor.

In the Presidential election of 1924 the Davis vote in the Granite State was 57,000, and Coolidge polled 99,000. In the huge total of 1928 Smith had 81,000 to 115,000 for Hoover. In that year Smith carried Hillsboro County, which contains Manchester, with a population of 77,000, by 29,000 to 24,000 for the Republican candidate. Yet he was able to win the primary yesterday in that city by only 3,300. It was town meeting day in New Hampshire, and three city elections were held, with lively Mayoralty contests in two of them. But the size of the vote in the Presidential primaries was surprisingly small.

Bungling Seen in Campaign.

Numerous explanations will be offered for the complete defeat of Alfred E. Smith. Not all of them together are enough to do more than slightly alleviate the sting. The former New York Governor entered the lists late. His campaign was in the hands of a Manchester group and the regular State organization was against them. They put out a ticket top-heavy with Manchester men. Of the eight candidates for delegate at large seven had homes in Manchester. Of the three Smith aspirants in the First Congressional District two were from Manchester. There were three Smith candidates also in the Second District and two of these were from the city of Nashua, which Smith did not carry. Of the fourteen Smith candidates nine were from Manchester. It is a question if the campaign was not bungled otherwise. Certain advertisements affirmed in big type, "Smith is a candidate," and declared also that "life, family, children are not safe under our gangster rule, financed by prohibition. Alfred E. Smith, if elected, will introduce a referendum to change the present prohibition law."

On the other hand, the Roosevelt organization was complete and the machinery worked smoothly for weeks. There were no duplications. Twelve places had to be filled and there were just twelve candidates. The ticket was well balanced geographically. It should be said also that the son of the Governor did yeoman service in the campaign.

These twelve New Hampshire delegates will have only eight votes in the convention. But the psychological influence of the outcome should be out of all ratio with the magnitude of the contest considered by itself. Had Smith won even by a narrow margin his prestige would have soared like a rocket. Had he lost by a small margin his backers could have claimed a "moral victory" and the public would have accepted that interpretation. But to lose by a State-wide sweep confounds yet more the problem of the situation in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Massachusetts Undecided.

For one thing, it is not known at this writing what will be the attitude of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee nor what will be the decision of the Roosevelt people as to entering a slate of candidates for the primaries here. Negotiations are now going forward and all parties are cautious about public statements. Governor Roosevelt's supporters almost certainly would have named no candidates had Smith won in New Hampshire. Chairman Donahue of the State Committee has a power of attorney from Smith so that he and a majority of the committee may pick a slate favorable to the former Governor's candidacy.

Mayor Curley, always instant to take advantage of any gift of fortune, is utilizing all his opportunities to promote the cause of his candidate, and he and the other Roosevelt backers would accept probably either an unpledged or a divided delegation. Their position is stronger now than it was yesterday morning, and an announcement may be forthcoming from the Mayor and the Governor's son at almost any time. That announcement should be either that a compromise has been reached, in which case it may well be made by Donahue, or that a full Roosevelt ticket will be put in the field.

If there shall be an open contest between Smith and Roosevelt here, what will happen? Every man seems to hold an opinion all his own. This State has section hereto[illegible] to belong to Al Smith. His defeat yesterday may stir his adherents to greater efforts in his behalf and react in his favor. On the other hand, there are many who feel that if he should emerge as a serious competitor again for the Presidency we would have a recrudescence of all the racial and religious bigotry which were manifested four years ago, a thing they wish to escape. The most that may be said with any warrant in reason at this time is that the chances of former Governor Smith have been distintely damaged in Massachusetts by the New Hampshire primaries—and this also is true for Rhode Island.

POUGHKEEPSIE EAGLE NEWS 3/14/32

IN MASSACHUSETTS

If Massachusetts had not already been in the political limelight by reason of the struggle between the forces of Governor Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith for its delegates to the Democratic national convention, it would have been thrust into the center of things by the recent activities of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters.

Those activities have been thus far rather worse than ineffective. Mayor Curley of Boston, one of the chief Roosevelt men, managed to get himself charged with trickery by his attempts to persuade Mr. Smith to retire from the race in the interests of party harmony. His ingenious plan failing, it was then proposed that Mr. Roosevelt would stay out of Massachusetts if Mr. Smith would agree to give the governor the bay state delegation if and when it should be found that Mr. Smith could not be nominated. This suggestion, significantly enough, was taken to Boston by Mr. Roosevelt's personal secretary, Louis C. Howe. It was turned down flatly.

No one can escape the conclusion that the Roosevelt forces are extremely doubtful of their ability to carry Massachusetts for their candidate. If they thought they could win assuredly would not go to the trouble of making overtures which cannot be interpreted as anything but confessions of weakness. Apparently in order to counteract the effects on public opinion, the Roosevelt men have decided to nominate their own candidates against the Smith entries. Under the circumstances, especially since their trade offer ultimatum included a time limit, they could do no less.

Mr. Roosevelt thus seems to have jockeyed himself, or permitted his friends to jockey him, into a position from which he can extricate himself only by a victory. Whether he can achieve victory appears at least doubtful. Massachusetts is not New Hampshire. Mr. Roosevelt got the jump there and had the backing of the state organization. In Massachusetts the conditions are exactly reversed. Mr. Smith carried the state in 1928 and he has the support of most of its prominent Democrats.

Mr. Roosevelt probably would have done better to make no overtures to the Smith men and to have merely stayed out of the race unless he was sure he could win. Now he has stirred up a fight which may leave hard feeling even if he gets the delegates.

N.Y. TIMES 3/26/32

SMITH UNLIKELY TO GO TO MASSACHUSETTS

Confers With Ely Here, but Makes No Move to Play Active Part in Primary Campaign.

The likelihood that former Governor Alfred E. Smith would go to Massachusetts to speak in the primary campaign on behalf of candidates for delegates to the Democratic National Convention pledged to him seemed ended yesterday when Governor Joseph P. Ely called on Mr. Smith but obtained no assurance that he would go to Massachusetts.

It had been expected that Governor Ely would invite Mr. Smith to speak in Boston, but the Governor said that the matter was not even mentioned. Governor Ely added that it was possible but not likely that Mr. Smith might take a personal part in the campaign. He repeated his prediction that the Massachusetts delegation would be virtually solid for Mr. Smith and that Governor Roosevelt would have very few delegates from that State.

Claude N. Sapp, South Carolina State chairman, notified James A. Farley, the Roosevelt campaign manager, that the Democrats there were strongly for the Governor.

"Senator R. M. Jefferies of Waterboro took a poll of the State Senate last week and of forty-six Senators, forty expressed preference for Governor Roosevelt, one was for Baker and five were noncommittal," he said. "The House of Representatives is also overwhelmingly for Governor Roosevelt. As Governor Murray of Oklahoma and Governor Ritchie of Maryland have recently visited this State and addressed the General Assembly, this is particularly significant."

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/13/32

Smith-Roosevelt Delegate Fight to Finish Now Seems Certain

From Our Special Correspondent

Boston, March 12—The Ely-Walsh-Donahue faction of the Democratic party is confident that it will win the delegates to the Democratic national convention with its slate of candidates announced yesterday. It is recognized that the Roosevelt forces will make a determined fight, with a list of delegates and alternates, probably to cover the congressional districts as well as at-large. The Roosevelt supporters are enthusiastic, too, believing that their candidate is growing in strength and will repeat his New Hampshire victory. The campaign to last until April 26 promises to be a lively one that will interest the voters everywhere.

The fact that some contend the "regular" at-large slate carries names of several known to believe in Roosevelt can be discounted, if true, by the fact that these candidates are loyal to the Ely-Walsh-Donahue faction, and would not turn against the men who have done so much to create victories for the Democrats in the past few years. Likewise, it is recognized that Smith was largely responsible for this turn in political sentiment. His candidacy in 1928 resulted in the greatest registration of Democrats ever known in this state, and in Springfield alone, the new registration during that campaign ran well over 15,000 and made it possible for the party to elect a mayor of Springfield as well as its candidates to most of the county offices and to the district-attorneyship. Barest gratitude for these developments would keep Democrats in line, now that the regulars have a fight on their hands, it is contended, and those who are ready to buck the "regulars" are ranked as ingrates of the worst kind.

The Roosevelt forces may find themselves faced in Western Massachusetts without a single newspaper in support, and it may be added that this will hold true throughout the state to a very large extent. However, as long as Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is in the battle, the Roosevelt faction may be sure of publicity, for Curley is bound to say things, whether helpful or harmful to his cause, just as he did in the 1930 campaign against Ely. The greatest handicap the Roosevelt forces face is Curley's explosive indiscretions. He talks too much and some say he has already done that in his exchange of telegrams with Smith, in which he sought to have Smith withdraw the power of attorney given to Chairman Donahue.

Efforts for Compromise

Part of the Roosevelt faction may be ranked as conservative. It is represented by such men as Larue Brown of Cambridge. From the outset, Brown and his faction have sought to compromise, fearing the effects of a battle upon the presidential campaign outcome in this state. They believe in Roosevelt, but were willing to give a good deal to make sure the Massachusetts delegation favored Roosevelt as second choice. If Brown and his faction were successful in getting some known Roosevelt admirers on the Ely-Walsh-Donahue slate, it is to their credit. Even after the slate was announced, Brown continued to strive for some working agreement.

From the Roosevelt faction it is learned that the final offer of compromise made to the Smith faction was a generous one. It was that if they were permitted to name four of the at-large candidates, Curley would pledge himself to support Gov Ely for reelection and give his guarantee that he personally would meet the cost of registering 50,000 additional voters in Boston, and 100,000 in the rest of the state. But the Smith forces stood rigid and refused any compromise, believing that behind Smith they can sweep the state and drive one more nail in the aspirations of Boston's mayor.

Roosevelt Men Point to New Hampshire

Roosevelt backers are basing a great deal of optimism on the New Hampshire outcome, where they say, reports to the contrary, that Roosevelt forces were not well organized. They point to the heavy majorities given Roosevelt delegates in the Catholic cities of Somersworth, Dover and Nashua as basis for their belief that the Catholic vote of Massachusetts will not stick to Smith. One to whom this fact was pointed out replied that most of the Catholic vote in New Hampshire that voted for Roosevelt is the French-Canadian vote, whereas in Massachusetts fully 90 per cent of this vote is Irish-Catholic. The French-Canadians here as a rule are known to be strongly Republican, and what held true of the Catholic vote in New Hampshire will not hold true in this state this authority maintained.

LOWELL COURIER CITIZEN 3/14/32

It looks as if the Roosevelt-Smith contest in Massachusetts involved considerably more than the political fortunes of these two candidates for the presidency. One may assume that Governor Ely and Chairman Donahue are entirely sincere in their support of Mr. Smith and that Mayor Curley is equally convinced that Governor Roosevelt would be the stronger candidate, and yet be of the opinion that the domination of the Democratic party in the state is involved. If the Smith ticket wins overwhelmingly, the renomination of Governor Ely would probably be effected without serious opposition; if Roosevelt comes out ahead, it is highly probable that Mayor Curley will make a vigorous fight for the governorship. Irrespective of the national aspects of the present contest, each faction of the Democratic party has put itself into a position where it cannot afford to lose if it is to retain prestige within the state.

FALL RIVER HERALD NEWS 3/16/32

MAYOR CURLEY'S MOTIVE.

As the pre-primary campaign has developed, it has become evident that Mayor James M. Curley's chief concern is not his party, but his own political future. It is difficult to account for his present attitude on any other basis.

Doubtful of his ability to defeat Mr. Ely in a contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination this year, Mr. Curley, ever a political opportunist, evidently conceived the idea that Franklin D. Roosevelt was destined for the Democratic presidential nomination and he could achieve prestige and subsequent reward by wielding the baton aboard the New York Governor's band wagon in Massachusetts.

Unfortunately for Mayor Curley's hopes and ambitions, after he had fully committed himself, he found practically all the Democratic leaders, as, we are convinced, he will find a large majority of the Democratic voters in this state, favorable to the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith for renomination.

Having guessed wrong, Mayor Curley has been seeking a compromise by expressing a willingness to pull out of the contest against Governor Ely and for Mr. Roosevelt if a guarantee should be given him that the Massachusetts delegation would support Mr. Roosevelt, "when Governor Smith had no longer any possibility of being seriously considered as a successful candidate for the Presidency."

It will be impossible, we believe, for the average citizen to understand why Mayor Curley should be given guarantees of any kind to uphold his pride or promote his personal political ambitions, as it also will be difficult for them to understanr why Mr. Curley was among the first to turn against Al Smith.

NY TIMES 3/14/32

FULL HOOVER SLATE NAMED IN BAY STATE

Liggett Announces List of Delegates and Alternates, All Pledged to President.

HE QUITS NATIONAL BODY

Curley Announces He Will Head a Ticket of Roosevelt Delegates, Opposing Smith Group.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 13.—A complete ticket of delegates-at-large and alternates to run in the Republican Presidential primary in the Bay State, all pledged to vote for the renomination of President Hoover, was announced today by Louis K. Liggett, National Coommitteeman.

Mr. Liggett and Mrs. Pauline Revere Thayer, his associate on the national committee, are not delegates.

In a statement announcing that he is not a candidate for re-election to the national committee Mr. Liggett said he had given up his place as delegate-at-large to George F. Booth of Worcester. Mrs. Thayer disclosed that she had declined to accept a place, but indicated she is seeking re-election to the national committee.

Mr. Liggett's Statement.

Mr. Liggett's statement follows:

"In selecting the delegates-at-large and alternate delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention, I have hd only one thought—that which is for the best interest of the Republican party in Massachusetts.

"I am not a candidate for re-election as national committeeman from Massachusetts.

"I was very glad to give up my place in the delegation to George F. Booth of Worcester, long an ardent and active Republican."

Mrs. Thayer suggested to Mr. Liggett that the place reserved for a woman delegate-at-large be given to Mrs. Potter.

Announcement of the identity of the official Hoover delegation does not necessarily deprive other members of the party from becoming candidates for places as delegates, but the power of attorney given by the President to Mr. Liggett deprives them of the right to use the President's name on the ballot.

The belief is prevalent that the delegation is satisfastory to a large majority of the party in the State, although there is likely to be some disappointment because of the wide demand and the relatively few places available.

The most consipcuous absentees are former Governor Channing H. Cox and Lieut. Gov. William S. Youngman, both of whom have indicated that they did not seek places.

Dissatisfaction probably will be expressed by Representative Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge. A month ago he announced that he would be a candidate for delegate-at-large, but he was ignored by Mr. Liggett.

List of the Delegates.

The list of delegates and alternates is as follows:

Delegates-at-Large.

George F. Booth of Worcester.
William M. Butler of Boston.
Alvan T. Fuller of Malden.
Mary Pratt Potter of Greenfield.

Alternates-at-Large.

Frank G. Allen of Norwood.
Gaspar G. Bacon of Boston.
Leverett Haltonstall of Boston.
Louise M. Williams of Taunton.

District Delegates.

First—William F. Whiting of Holyoke, Dennis T. Noonan of Pittsfield.
Second—Joshua L. Brooks of Springfield, Mary P. Bailey of Northampton.
Third—Representative Clyde H. Swan of Barre, Katherine V. Parker of Lancaster.
Fourth—George R. Stobbs of Worcester, Mabel C. Batchelder of Worcester.
Fifth—Amos L. Taylor of Belmont, Walter Peerham of Chelmsford.
Sixth—Lewis R. Hovey of Haverhill, Bayard Tuckerman Jr. of Hamilton.
Seventh—Eugene B. Fraser of Lynn, Mary F. Cox of Lawrence.
Eighth—Eugene A. F. Burtnett of Somerville, William Miller of Medford.
Ninth—Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton, Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline.
Tenth—Representative Christian A. Heerter of Boston, Walter Meins of Boston.
Eleventh—Harold A. Budreal of Boston, Saverio R. Romano of Boston.
Twelfth—Frank L. Brier of Boston; Luella P. Westcott of Boston.
Thirteenth—John Richardson of Canton; Fred D. Rowe of Brockton.
Fourteenth—Carl A. Teery of Fall River, Robert M. Leach of Taunton.
Fifteenth—Oscar U. Dionne of New Bedford, Mary B. Besse of Wareham.

District Alternates.

First—Margaret B. Barnard of Greenfield, Harvey A. Gallup of North Adams.
Second—Mayor Anthony J. Stonina of Chicopee; Samuel L. Fein of Springfield.
Third—Helen B. Howland of East Brookfield, Emerson J. Ley of Palmer.
Fourth—Charles B. Rugg of Worcester, Harry Daw of Grafton.
Fifth—Kenneth B. Williams of Woburn, Estelle Irish Pillsbury of Lowell.
Sixth—Mrs. John Walker of Amesbury, Senator Malcolm L. Bell of Marblehead.
Seventh—Harold E. Russell of Lynn, Claude M. Fuess of Andover.
Eighth—Lottie W. Buxton of Everett, Judge Emma Fall Schofield of Malden.
Ninth—Henrietta D. Cazmay of Cambridge, Ella M. Vaughn of Waltham.
Tenth—Robert J. Bottomley of Boston, Edna Goodall of Boston.
Eleventh—Sylvia B. Richmond of Chelsea, Caberine D. Bell of Boston.
Twelfth—Mrs. William Lancaster of Boston, Isadora H. Fox of Boston.
Thirteenth—Herbert E. Curftis of Braintree, Florence H. Lefevre of Norwood.
Fourteenth—Maud F. Tweedy of North Attleboro, Horace W. Hosie of Franklin.
Fifteenth—Charles B. Barnes Jr. of Hingham.

Springfield Union 3/17/32

The Bay State Fight

Because of the mixture of political motives underlying the Walsh-Donahue-Ely organization in support of the candidacy of Al Smith, there could be no incentive and, therefore, slight possibility of any compromise with the Roosevelt forces championed by Mayor Curley.

Were it the hidden or the ultimate purpose of the Smith backers to turn their support to Roosevelt in case the nomination of Smith became impossible, there might have been no obstacle to a compromise that would have avoided a primary contest. In fact there would have been no reason for a fight.

Plainly, therefore, it is not the purpose of the Walsh-Donahue-Ely combination to go to the support of Roosevelt in any circumstances. "Smith, if possible; if not, anybody but Roosevelt" seems to be a true expression of the organization's purpose. Naturally there was no room for compromise with the Roosevelt supporters in this State.

The motives of the Walsh organization are to be interpreted in connection with the movement in other States, probably under Raskob's direction, to stop Roosevelt for reasons that they have doubtless found in Roosevelt himself. Other and related motives are to be found doubtless in Massachusetts politics. Senator Walsh has said that Massachusetts is normally a Republican State and he is under no illusions as to the reasons why Smith carried it in 1928. He does not believe that Roosevelt could carry it. As Governor Ely is concerned in the possibility of his own renomination and reelection, he has no mental difficulties in allying himself with Walsh and Donahue for Smith, particularly as Mayor Curley is for Roosevelt.

So there is to be a primary fight and the manner in which the rank and file of the party in the State respond to it remains to be seen. Favorable as the sentiment of the Democratic voters may be to Smith, they may not altogether avoid the conviction that Smith is unlikely to get the nomination and that, if he did, he could not possibly be elected even if, as before, he should carry Massachusetts. Many of them may have the same feeling that the Democratic voters in New Hampshire did. In 1928 Smith increased the Democratic vote in New Hampshire by over 40 per cent compared with 1924 and yet in the recent primaries Roosevelt won rather easily.

Though the situation in Massachusetts may be different in degree and in other respects, it would not be strange if similar sentiments so far influenced the primary results as to give Roosevelt a good showing in Massachusetts. The dubious character of the Smith candidacy in the national convention and the long lead that Roosevelt has acquired in the South and West may naturally affect the minds of many Democratic voters who may think of the situation in terms of a national rather than state election.

Whatever the result of the primary contest it will mark a division in the Democratic ranks of this State that may have less political importance in the national election than in the state election. The division may be healed as to the results of the national convention, whatever they may be, but they are less likely to be compromised as between Governor Ely and Mayor Curley in this State.

The former naturally hitches his political star to the prestige of Senator Walsh but, with all his capacity for doing the impolitic thing, Mayor Curley's influence over the Boston Democracy, which is the mammoth end of the party in this State, may have to be reckoned with unless Roosevelt should win the nomination at Chicago and Mayor Curley should allow himself to be drawn out of the state picture because of prospective favors from Roosevelt in the event of his election.

Pittsfield Eagle 3/17/32

MAYOR POETIZES.

(Boston Herald.)

Readers of Scott will appreciate the boost which the Mayor has given Sir Wallie, but will repine that he did not cite a number of passages. Now, if Joe Smith had been alive, there would be so many quotations that a reader would not need to look over the collected works.

The lines which Mayor Curley used in his correspondence with ex-Governor Smith are:

Oh what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to decieve.

They came from "Marmion." There's a poem for you! Schoolboys who have a taste for the romantic and the thrilling still roar: "What, warder, Ho!" as they dramatically tell how Douglas drew his cloak around him, folded his arms and refused to shake with Marmion. His Honor must remember the lines in which Marmion replied that he was just as good a man as anybody in the Douglas outfit, and told "proud Angus" himself that he was a liar. And then what happened? Lord Marmion beat it on his horse through the front door of Tantallon's Towers, thus:

Lord Marmion turn'd—well was his need,
And dashed the rowels in his steed,
Like arrow through the archway sprung,
The ponderous grate behind him rung;
To pass there was such scanty room,
The bars, descending, razed his plume.

Lord James Marmion Curley seems to have escaped with his plumes still waving, but the pursuit is still on. Milords David and Marcus, Squire Donahue (not to be confused with Judge Charles H.), the goodly Knight Ely, and a number of retainers have taken to horse, and even Old Lochinvar who comes out of the West and may yet join them.

FREE PRESS - BURLINGTON, VT
3/16/32

WHAT THE HARVEST OF SMITH-ROOSEVELT FIGHT?

An old-time leading newspaper man of Boston was asked recently by the writer what would be the net results of the contest between the Smith and Roosevelt Democrats in Massachusetts. Without a moment's hesitation he diagnosed the case as follows:

"Smith will beat Roosevelt in Massachusetts. The Democratic national convention will not nominate Smith and the Smith Democrats in the Bay State will be so indignant over what they regard as the fundamental reason for refusal to renominate Smith that many of them will vote for Hoover."

You may not agree with this diagnosis of the situation, but we can take it for what it is worth and find much food for pondering over the wonders of the present trends in American politics.

You read in the Free Press telegraphic news the announcement that the Roosevelt contingent had offered to make no contest in Massachusetts for presidential delegates if the Smith group will promise to throw its strength to Roosevelt if and when it appears former Governor Smith can not be nominated. That was good strategy and tactics combined.

Such a proposition whether accepted or not would have far-reaching significance. In the presidential campaign of 1916 Vermont was the only State in the Union that went to the Chicago Republican convention openly supporting Charles E. Hughes from the very outset, and the only State to have a Hughes headquarters.

The managers of the Hughes campaign, however, had taken the wise precaution to secure the second choice pledges of most of the favorite son States, and this policy so definitely settled the contest in advance that Chairman Theodore N. Vail of the Vermont delegation who went to Chicago in advance wired the rest of the delegation at Montreal that Hughes was as good as nominated.

In order that readers of the Free Press may be fully informed as to the inside of this Smith-Roosevelt controversy over delegates we summarize developments in different States up to date. Following the announcement of Smith that he was not a candidate, but would accept the nomination if the convention should call upon him to do so, came the drive in Massachusetts, with Mayor James M. Curley and ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss leading the fight for Roosevelt and Governor Joseph P. Ely and Senator David J. Walsh heading the Smith forces.

Mayor Curley wired ex-Governor Smith twice asking him to withdraw his name in the interest of harmony. Smith replied as follows:

"Dear Mayor: I am in receipt of your second telegram. The printing of our telegraphic correspondence in the newspapers indicates to me that you are trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts. I want you to understand that I welcome their support. that I have the keenest appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to me as well as their complete understanding that I battled hard for the principles they stand for, and I am ready to do so again. I am sorry that you seem to feel that you should advise me, and much as I hate to say it, your second telegram seems to me a bit tricky. My case is in the hands of the Democrats of Massachusetts, and I have abundant confidence in their judgment.

"ALFRED E. SMITH."

Following this correspondence came the compromise proposition submitted to Governor Ely by Governor Roosevelt's secretary, Louis C. Howe, James Roosevelt, son of the Governor, a others. It was not accepted and Mayor Curley will head Roosevelt ticket. Today the primary fight in North Dak between Roosevelt and Governor Murray, familiar as "A Bill."

PROVIDENCE RI JOURNAL
3/16/32

TWO DAYS REMAIN FOR FILING PAPERS TO ENTER PRIMARY

Eight Fall River Democratic Candidates for Delegates Still Fail to Record Lists.

CURLEY WORKERS ACTIVE

Boston Men Make Whirlwind Tour of Fall River to Obtain Signatures

None of the eight Fall River Democrats now regarded as certain candidates for delegate to the national convention from the Fourteenth Congressional District had filed nomination papers with the registrars of voters for certification of names up to closing time yesterday afternoon. Today, however, is expected to see the first sets of papers filed, as only two additional days remain.

The single set of papers containing the names of the Republican candidates in the district and the candidates for alternate, all pledged to President Hoover, were filed with the Fall River registrars some days ago.

The running mate for Dr. T. P. Sullivan as district candidate pledged to Franklin D. Roosevelt will be announced, with the candidates for alternate, tonight in Boston at a dinner Mayor James M. Curley plans to give for the delegates.

Curley men from Boston were reported to be making a whirlwind tour of Fall River yesterday obtaining signatures on nomination papers, probably for the Roosevelt slate of delegates-at-large.

Indications now are that Fourteenth District Democrats who vote in the primary April 26 will be called upon to select two from a list of at least nine candidates for delegate. In addition to two pledges officially to Alfred E. Smith and two pledged officially to Roosevelt, at least five unpledged candidates are expected to have their names on the ballot. There may be some pairing of these candidates also.

Additional candidates may file papers, either in Fall River or elsewhere in the district, before closing time tomorrow afternoon.

While it is possible other Republican papers may be filed, there has been no report of any such papers in circulation.

Something of a three-cornered battle may develop, between the two official groups and the unpledged individuals. With only a little more than five weeks intervening between the last date for filing papers with the registrars and the presidential primary, it is expected campaign work will begin next week. The candidates, of course, have been campaigning while carrying their papers about for signatures, but some active campaigning is looked for quite soon.

Apart from Philip J. Russell and Thomas Smith, Jr., the unpledged candidates from Fall River are expected to declare for Smith. These are James M. Moran, John J. Smith and Minerva Kepple. Whether any of them will indicate a second choice remains to be seen. Bentley G. Macey, seeking a place as alternate, is also unpledged and may declare for Smith.

wt FREE PRESS. 3/16/32

We suspect that the feeling of the Smith men in Massachusetts forecast by the Boston newspaper veteran quoted will be intensified and spread to other States by developments elsewhere, and especially the request of Senator William H. King of Utah. Washington correspondents say Senator King put into words a feeling which has spread throughout the ranks of the Democrats in Congress that Alfred E. Smith should withdraw from further contest for delegates to the national convention. The correspondent of the Herald-Tribune says that Democrats reflect a feeling of respect and admiration for Mr. Smith and regret that he has assumed a position which subjected him to overwhelming defeat in New Hampshire; but equally unanimous was the sentiment that continued activity by him would jeopardize the chances of the convention nominee and achieve no constructive purpose.

Senator King referred to his strong advocacy of Mr. Smith in 1928 and said that he, with millions of other Democrats, had made another choice for 1932 in the belief, "from statements made by him (Mr. Smith), that he was not a candidate" this time.

"Governor Smith won a high place in the affections of the Democrats and Progressives of the United States," said Senator King. "He was worthy of the support given him as a Presidential candidate, and the extraordinary vote which he polled was conclusive evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the American people. I regret exceedingly that he was not elected President. If he had been, the policies which have been fraught with such disaster, inaugurated and executed by Mr. Hoover and the Republicans, would not have been inflicted upon our country.

"Governor Smith still holds a high place in his party and can and will be a potential factor in carrying his party to victory in the coming election. Many of those who loyally supported him—and I was among the number—have believed, from statements made by him, as well as from other circumstances, that he was not a candidate for the Presidential nomination in the coming election.

"Millions of Democrats, notwithstanding their high regard for Governor Smith, are giving their support to eminent Democrats who are candidates for the nomination. Undoubtedly they believe the situation calls for the number who are avowed candidates for the nomination.

"No mistaken loyalty to or affection for any person should jeopardize the results of a contest pregnant with such serious, if not vital, consequences to the American people. As I see the situation, the best interests of the Democratic party, as well as the highest of the American people, call for Democratic unity, and for the selection as standard-bearer in the coming fight of one among the candidates whose claims are being considered by the liberal and progressive Democratic forces of our country."

Not much hope was expressed by Democrats in Washington that Mr. Smith was disposed at present to take any such advice. His telegram to Mayor Curley of Boston, who spent the day in Washington, was taken as a firm expression of his intention to remain in the contest.

When Mayor Curley was shown a copy of the Smith telegram in Washington where he was advocating Boston harbor improvements before the House rivers and harbors committee, he made this comment: "Oh, what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive." Mayor Curley said it was his understanding that Smith was not to be a candidate from what had been said, and Governor Roosevelt was the only real candidate in Massachusetts he knew.

"Ability to carry New York is a prerequisite for the Democratic nominee for president this year," Mr. Curley said. Mr. Roosevelt did this while Mr. Smith failed to carry his own State in 1928." Mayor Curley added.

MANCHESTER UNION 3/17/32

ROOSEVELT'S DAKOTA VICTORY.

Returns in the North Dakota Presidential primary Tuesday filtered in slowly yesterday, but the pronounced drift toward Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt from the start indicated that he would win the delegation by an impressive majority. Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma, the only opposition candidate, waged a vigorous campaign, putting in personal appearances and making numerous speeches, while Governor Roosevelt left the affairs of his campaign in the hands of his supporters in the state.

The North Dakota primary was interesting as having a tendency to show the attitude of the middle western voters toward eastern candidates when pitted against one as truly representative of the agrarian sections as is the picturesque Oklahoma governor. Roosevelt had the support of the regular party organization leaders and reports in advance indicated that the Roosevelt forces were as well organized as they were in the New Hampshire campaign. The victory will afford further encouragement to the Roosevelt supporters, whether it was due to good management or to the personal appeal of the candidate which are disputed points, and it should have some effect in the other states which are to follow in the wake of New Hampshire and North Dakota.

Another aspect of the North Dakota vote similar to the primary here was the unusual interest shown in the Democratic battle for delegates. The size of the vote here broke all previous records in Democratic Presidential primaries, and so did it in North Dakota. The results in these widely separated states indicate that Roosevelt has an undoubted personal appeal to members of his party and also that the "stop Roosevelt" movement probably did not get under way any too early if it is to succeed. That movement has not prospered thus far, but there is no evidence that it is to be abandoned. The Smith supporters in Massachusetts have refused to trade with Roosevelt's backers there and the latter have accepted the guage of battle. The chances of making much headway against Smith in the Bay State have not been deemed bright, but if there are a few more incidents like the first two primaries, Roosevelt stock may look up even in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/16/32

Can't Afford to Lose.

From the Lowell Courier-Citizen.

It looks as if the Roosevelt-Smith contest in Massachusetts involved considerably more than the political fortunes of these two candidates for the presidency. One may assume that Governor Ely and Chairman Donahue are entirely sincere in their support of Mr. Smith and that Mayor Curley is equally convinced that Gov. Roosevelt would be the stronger candidate, and yet be of the opinion that the domination of the Democratic party in the State is involved. If the Smith ticket wins overwhelmingly, the renomination of Gov. Ely would probably be affected without serious opposition; if Roosevelt comes out ahead, it is highly probable that Mayor Curley will make a vigorous fight for the governorship. Irrespective of the national aspects of the present contest, each faction of the Democratic party has put itself into a position where it cannot afford to lose if it is to retain prestige within the State.

FREE PRESS 3/15/32

"What we require is some one schooled in statecraft and a student of economics. There is no individual who can have as profound a feeling for those who suffer as one who has suffered himself."

With ex-Governor Smith and Mayor Curley, both leading Democrats already exchanging epithets of trickery and deception respectively, it does not require a long leap of the imagination to picture what the continuation of present conditions until next June will mean for the Democratic national convention when it meets in Chicago.

Manifestly the way is thus being prepared for a repetition of the long and bitter, and as it proved futile fight, between Smith and McAdoo in the Madison Square Garden in New York in 1924. Such a fight in turn would help assure the re-election of President Hoover.

In the meantime the Roosevelt forces are making a strenuous campaign in many other States. More than half of the Pennsylvania delegates are already assured according to Joseph Guffey, who predicted the entire delegation of 66 delegates for Roosevelt. A contest looms in California while the Minnesota delegation of 24 is said to be on the way to peace.

JOHN L. SOUTHWICK.

WOBURN TIMES 3/17/32

Hon. Thomas H. Duffy 6 is on Curley Slate

Ex Mayor Thomas H. Duffy was selected as an alternate in the Fifth Congressional District on Mayor James M. Curley's slate of "pledged to Roosevelt for president" candidates.

Mayor Curley who is handling the Roosevelt campaign in this state, has named a complete slate in every district in an attempt to carry the state for Roosevelt. The Roosevelt candidates in this district are James J. Bruin of Lowell and Cornelius F. Desmond, Jr. of Lowell as delegates and Luke Manning of Arlington and Thomas H. Duffy of Woburn as alternates.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/15/32

Mayor Curley and the Governor

In the course of his radio talk announcing a purpose to put a Roosevelt ticket in the field in opposition to the Walsh-Donahue-Ely ticket pledged to Smith, Mayor Curley made the positive statement that "in 1930, when Joseph B. Ely was a candidate for Governor, with a view to increasing the registration in Boston and promoting harmony, Joseph B. Ely agreed that he would be content with one term and support me (Curley) as his successor at the end of that term."

A rumor of such an agreement spread about last fall and was given publicity in one of the Boston newspapers at which time that journal states "the Governor said there was no foundation for it." Inasmuch as Mayor Curley has now made a statement positively and publicly and as apparently there is no written evidence of such an agreement, it seems to be left a question of veracity between the Governor and the Mayor.

The Boston Herald states that, although the friends of the Governor do not admit the truth of the Mayor's allegation, they contend that if the agreement had been made, the Governor is automatically released because they allege Curley did not aid Ely in the primary and did not support him in the election. If Mayor Curley is disposed to reply to this claim he may call for evidence which is hardly apparent on the face of the election returns.

The Mayor alleges that the Governor made the agreement after his nomination at the primaries and not before and of course the Mayor was not a supporter of the Governor in the primary contest with Fitzgerald who had withdrawn and was in a hospital. The results of that primary contest would give Curley credit for tremendous influence in the Metropolitan District if he supported Fitzgerald. Three quarters of the total Democratic vote in that primary came from four counties, Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex and Norfolk in which eighteen cities cast over 85 per cent of the total for Ely and Fitzgerald. Governor Ely lost the four counties by 874 votes. Of the eighteen cities we believe the Governor carried only four, Mayor Curley's Boston being one of them.

It would probably be giving the Curley influence too much political significance to assume that it extended throughout these four counties from Newburyport down to Cohasset while failing in Boston to secure a majority for Fitzgerald. Governor Ely won his nomination entirely outside of the four counties clustered about Boston.

The real question at issue, of course, is whether it is true that Mayor Curley did not support the Governor in the election. Boston which had given the Governor only 1379 over Fitzgerald in the primary, gave him within a few votes of 75,000 plurality in the election and, of course, it was this vote which gave him his election. Assuming that the Curley support was worth anything it may be difficult to prove, therefore, that the Mayor did not support the Governor in the election whether there was any agreement or not as to one term.

The theory of the automatic release from such an agreement, if there was one, is not impressive. With the exception of Marcus Coolidge for United States Senator and Hurley running for Treasurer against Burrell the Governor's Boston vote ran ahead of other candidates on the ticket. In fact, outside of Boston Governor Ely lacked over 58,000 votes for election, notwithstanding his exceptional strength in Western Massachusetts. It would appear that on the non-support question Mayor Curley could plausibly claim an alibi.

Ballston Spgs NY Journal 3/15/32

ROOSEVELT WINS IN MINESOTA

Governor Roosevelt and his predecessor in office, Alfred E. Smith, may be "friendly enemies," but Smith supporters in Minnesota took rather hard the capture of the 24 delegates to the Democratic national convention by the Roosevelt forces. They withdrew from the state convention and held a meeting of their own, at which they chose a Smith set of delegates.

Attention of the Roosevelt managers now turns to the North Dakota primary. Governor Murray of Oklahoma has campaigned in person in that state. It may be that the prairie farmers will give him their votes, as being the nearest approach to a "cheap money" advocate the roster of Democratic aspirants offers.

The big battle between Smith and Roosevelt will come in Massachusetts. Mayor Curley of Boston, a Roosevelt supporter, urged the 1928 standard bearer to withdraw his name from the Democratic primary in that state. Mr. Smith replied he did not consider such use of his name contrary to his statement regarding his attitude toward choice of a nominee by the national convention.

Governor Roosevelt will evidently have considerably the largest block of delegates when the convention opens in Chicago. Whether he will have enough to sweep away opposition and go on to obtain the two-thirds vote required for nomination remains to be seen.

Since no substantial opposition to President Hoover's renomination is visible in Republican ranks, pre-convention interest centers on the Democratic contest.

Wilmington Del. News 3/19/32

ROOSEVELT IN THE LEAD

RECENT Democratic primaries favorable to Governor Roosevelt, of New York, for the Presidential nomination have been looked at from different angles. For instance, Mayor Curley, of Boston, a Roosevelt supporter, declares that Republicans flocked to the Democratic primaries in North Dakota, for the total vote at the Democratic primaries was about five times as large as the normal Democratic vote cast at an election.

The New York governor gets all the North Dakota delegation, and Mayor Curley, of Boston, cites this as proof that the public regards Franklin D. Roosevelt as the most progressive liberal who has sought election as President in many years.

The Democratic primaries of Georgia will be on March 23, and Governor Roosevelt will probably capture the delegates with hardly a struggle.

Thus it goes and may continue—victory after victory for the New York governor. Many primaries are yet to come, so that there may be a change, but at present at the least the tide is running strong for the New York governor as the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Dallas Tx News 3/17/32

Smith Claims the Right

Of course Mayor Curley of Boston is in the right when he argues that if Al Smith really is not a candidate the best way to show that he is not is to get out of the race in Massachusetts. But both Curley and Smith are too old in the political game for either of them to suppose that the other does not understand the situation. Smith is running with an organization which knows how to manipulate delegates after they get to Chicago; Roosevelt is running with a machine that is depending on "sewing up" delegations before they head for the Windy City convention.

But Smith has to have some delegates before he can be in a trading position and, having waited so late, he must pick them up where he can. New Hampshire and Minnesota are not notably Irish, not notably Catholic, and, for that matter, not notably Democratic; so they are no sort of test of Smith sentiment. Mayor Curley knows, on the other hand, that Massachusetts gave Smith an enormous vote in 1928—the largest it ever gave any man for President. If there is to be a test of the real sentiment of Democracy in genuine Smith territory there is no more logical place to hold it than in Massachusetts. If Massachusetts should turn Smith down, his statement that he is not a candidate will be literally and permanently true.

If Smith wins Massachusetts that will not end Roosevelt's chances, though it will embarrass him somewhat. Roosevelt's agents have been combing the fence rows and back alleys, we may be sure, and have a great number of pledges of support obtained before Smith's "availability" was admitted. But if it were left to the voters of 1928, very probably, the Smith ballots of that year would go largely for him again in Mayor Curley's State.

Poughkeepsie News 3/17/32

MR. CURLEY GETS UNDER WAY

Perhaps Mayor Curley of Boston, generalissimo of the Roosevelt forces in Massachusetts, knows how to persuade the Democrats of his own state to do what he wants them to do. Perhaps in Massachusetts it is good politics to take a good personal sock at one's opponents instead of attempting to sell one's own goods.

But if it isn't the doughty mayor made something of a mistake yesterday when he started the campaign that he hopes will win Governor Roosevelt the state delegation at the national convention. He got things under way by sharply criticizing Governor Ely, who heads the slate of candidates pledged to Alfred E. Smith, and United States senators Walsh and Coolidge who are running with him. These men and others in the Smith camp were characterized by the mayor as party wreckers, whose activities, if successful, would inevitably be disastrous to the national Democracy.

The Democrats of Massachusetts may not see the situation as Mayor Curley does. In 1928 they seemed to like Governor Smith considerably, and they may still do so. They thought enough of Messrs. Ely, Walsh, and Coolidge to elect them to considerable higher office than Mr. Curley holds. It might be well, if Mr. Roosevelt expects to do well in Massachusetts, to have a few messages sent from Albany to Boston recommending different tactics.

N. Y. TIMES, TUES. MAR 15, 1932

SMITH DELEGATES FREE IF HE LOSES

Can Then Vote for Any Candidate They Choose, He Writes to Mrs. Sayre.

NO PREFERENCE, HE INSISTS

Former Governor Declares League of Nations Is Not a Political Issue Today.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 14.—Alfred E. Smith, in a letter replying to questions asked by Mrs. Jessie W. Sayre, daughter of Woodrow Wilson, and made public today, stated that a Massachusetts slate of delegates pledged to him would be entirely free to vote for any candidate for the Presidential nomination they chose at the national convention when and if he should be eliminated from consideration. He said he was not prepared at this time to say whom he would favor at the convention if he should withdraw.

Mrs. Sayre, who is secretary of the Democratic State Committee, in writing to Mr. Smith asked him three questions "to clarify the situation for myself and many others here in Massachusetts."

The first question was:

"If you are a candidate and it becomes evident after a reasonable number of votes that you cannot receive the nomination, will the members of the Massachusetts delegation, if pledged to you, be free to vote for whom they please, or do you feel that they would in loyalty to you be bound to vote for the candidate of your choice?"

To this the reply was:

"The Massachusetts delegates are entirely free and the matter is up to them."

The second question read:

"If your name should be withdrawn, are you prepared at this time to tell us whether or not you favor Mr. Roosevelt or some other as the Democratic candidate, and if some other, whom?"

Mr. Smith's reply was:

"I have already stated that I am neither for nor against any of the men so far mentioned and I gave as my reason that, as leader of the party by virtue of my nomination in 1928, I should not take sides, but should rather leave the whole question to the Democratic National Convention."

The third question was:

"What is your present attitude toward the League of Nations."

To this the former New York Governor answered:

"I do not believe the League of Nations today to be a political issue. I am firmly convinced that our entrance into the League of Nations is a matter that will have to come up from the rank and file of the people. I do not think it can be handed down to them by any of the leaders of the party, no matter how powerful. When a majority of our rank and file become convinced that the League of Nations is the way to world peace, that majority attitude will make itself known."

BOSTON, March 14 (AP).—Mayor Curley was working today on the formation of a slate of delegates pledged to Governor Roosevelt to oppost the Smith ticket in the coming primary. He said the slate was almost completed and would be announced later in the week.

At the State House, Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, heretofore a supporter of Mr. Smith, attacked the personnel of the delegation pledged to the former Governor, on the ground that it was more "anti-Roosevent" than "pro-Smith." Later Mr. Sawyer, a State representative, took out papers as an independent Smith delegate at large. In doing so, he said:

"I shall go direct to the voters, challenging Mr. Donahue's right to be a czar in Democratic politics. His procedure thus far has cost Smith thousands of votes in this State. I am pledged on my honor to be with Smith first and with Franklin D. Roosevelt as my second choice if Smith cannot be nominated." Mr. Donahue is chairman of the Democratic State committee.

EXPLAINING IT ALL.

Political oracles are always as solemn as Roman augurs. Even when they make obvious mistakes, or unwittingly allow one of their predictions or lucid explanations to contradict another, they maintain their admirable poise and self-confidence. Nobody could be so wise as they look. They make a specialty of diving deep below the surface of things, which is all that the ordinary mortal can see, in order to bring up the pearls of their discovery. They like to catch a man alone, seize him by the coat lapel, or get him into a chair behind a curtain, and then ask him to mark their words while they set forth the hidden truths about politicians and party manoeuvres to which all eyes but their own have been blind.

One of the most entertaining writers of this kind, visibly wiser than seven men that can render a reason, has been doing the political news and the interpretation of current events for The New York Democrat. That weekly newspaper is supposed to be close to Tammany Hall. At any rate, it pretends to speak for the party organization in Manhattan. In doing that, the political authority referred to has had considerable difficulty in commenting upon the relations between ex-Governor SMITH and Governor ROOSEVELT. When the former issued last month his announcement of willingness to lead his party again in the Presidential election, this knowing gentleman declared that it did not mean that SMITH would be a candidate. Later on, when it became evident that SMITH was actively seeking delegates, the ingenious theory was advanced that this was merely intended to aid ROOSEVELT. The New York Democrat went so far as to announce in large headlines that what SMITH'S attitude amounted to was notifying his party: "If they "don't take ROOSEVELT, they'll get "me." This obvious reminiscence of what another ROOSEVELT said about himself and TAFT in 1908 was allowed to stand for a time, but in the issue of Saturday one finds the admission that "CURLEY Smokes SMITH Out—AL Is a Candidate."

It is not a question of paying your money and taking your choice, but rather of deciding, as between two foolish assertions, to believe neither. Yet the cock-sureness and entire gravity with which these attempts are made to show the public the faces of the cards used in the great political game are so unusual as to merit notice.

ALBANY NEWS 3/16/32

Not Going Well

INTERCHANGE of telegrams between Alfred E. Smith and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has not added anything to the prestige of the 1928 Democratic standard bearer.

Resenting Mr. Curley's bland suggestion that he refrain from seeking delegates in Massachusetts, Mr. Smith accuses the Boston mayor of tricky tactics. That may be, but Mayor Curley is quite a power in Democratic politics in Massachusetts. His support of Governor Roosevelt has considerable significance.

The Smith candidacy was too belated and halting to give a proper basis for such a nationwide campaign for delegates as is being waged in behalf of Governor Roosevelt.

On the other hand, Mr. Smith is not standing aloof like Newton D. Baker, nor leaving the matter to the national convention, like Speaker Garner, who has discouraged pledging of delegates in Georgia and other states.

If the Smith slate of delegates is beaten in Massachusetts, it will begin to look as if the man who has bulked so large in New York, being four times elected governor, is no longer able to transfer that prestige across state borders.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT 3/16/32

Smith and Roosevelt

Friends of ex-Governor Smith realize that after his setback in New Hampshire, defeat in Massachusetts in the April primaries will go a long way toward eliminating him as an important factor in the Democratic national convention. Hence their energetic efforts to prevent Governor Roosevelt from making inroads in a state which has been a Smith stronghold.

While Mayor Curley of Boston has committed himself to Roosevelt, the list of delegates supporting Smith includes the two United States senators, David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge, and Governor Joseph B. Ely. Such an aggregation of talent ought to insure the election of the Smith slate unless popular sentiment is running much more strongly in Roosevelt's favor than is apparent on the surface.

Governor Roosevelt apparently will encounter formidable opposition from other quarters. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray is making a spirited campaign in some of the western states where discontent with existing conditions is rampant, while the Garner boom is attracting support in the South. What with one thing and another, Governor Roosevelt is going to have some anxious moments before the convention makes its choice.

LOS ANGELES TIMES 3/10/32

SMITH DEFENDS PRIMARY ENTRY

Consent to Massachusetts Test Held Consistent

Ex-Nominee Answers Curley Plea for Withdrawal

Boston Mayor Working for Roosevelt on Radio

BOSTON, March 9. (AP)—Alfred E. Smith has not changed his attitude regarding nominations at the coming Democratic National Convention, an exchange of telegrams with Mayor Curley disclosed tonight.

The Boston Mayor, supporting the candidacy of Gov. Roosevelt, today urged the 1928 standard-bearer to withdraw sanction of the use of his name in Massachusetts. Curley pointed to the victory of Roosevelt in New Hampshire's primary.

BACKS STATEMENT

Smith answered: "I do not consider that my consent to the use of my name in the coming primary in Massachusetts is in any way out of line with the statement I issued a short time ago with respect to my attitude to the nomination to be made at the Democratic National Convention."

Curley promptly sent a second message saying confirmation of Smith's position was pleasing news to the Democracy of Massachusetts. Curley referred to previous statements that Smith was not a candidate for the nomination; that he would not seek delegates; that he would make no preconvention fight, and that as the leader of his party he would keep his hands off.

CARRIES FIGHT TO AIR

Curley then took fifteen minutes on the radio to carry the fight against the Smith forces. He interpreted Smith's statements as meaning Smith would not be a candidate.

He charged that Smith's purpose in entering the fight in Massachusetts was to injure the candidacy of Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT BACKERS GAIN CONFIDENCE OF SUCCESS

WASHINGTON, March 9. (AP)—With New Hampshire's eight votes pledged to Franklin D. Roosevelt, supporters of the New York Governor for the Democratic Presidential nomination looked confidently to the West and South today for new delegations to conquer.

The New Hampshire victory over Alfred E. Smith forces pushed Roosevelt into the lead for the Democratic nomination with twenty-four delegates and spurred his adherents to predictions that the movement to stop him had been defeated.

They clung to the belief that all or a majority of Minnesota's twenty-four votes will be pledged to Roosevelt, despite a controversy on that State's convention today between Roosevelt and Smith camps, which resulted in a rump convention by advocates of the 1928 standard bearer.

While the Democrats were discussing the Roosevelt victory in New Hampshire, President Hoover, whose renomination is forecast by administration leaders, made his first formal bid for delegates by consenting to have a slate run pledged to him in the Ohio primary, May 10.

Mr. Hoover already has bagged all fifty-three Republican delegates thus far selected and his political managers believe he will take Ohio's fifty-five.

MINNESOTA PLEDGES VOTES TO GOV. ROOSEVELT

ST. PAUL, March 9. (AP)—Minnesota's delegation to the National Democratic Convention in June tonight was instructed to support Gov. Roosevelt of New York for the party's nomination for President. Minnesota has twenty-four votes.

The instructions were issued at the State Democratic convention after a minority composed of supporters of Alfred E. Smith bolted, organized a rump convention, and elected a separate set of delegates. Although formally uninstructed, this group announced it will support Smith if seated.

The bolting group declared for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and many of the group then returned to the main convention and sought adoption of a similar resolution. Roosevelt supporters defeated the effort and voted, instead, for a plank urging a State-by-State referendum on prohibition.

TROY RECORD 3/17/32

LET 'EM FIGHT.

We are citizens of the State of New York. The political fisticuffs now in progress across the Massachusetts border do not grip us very tightly, but they are at least an interesting spectacle. They spring from the ambition of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. He wanted to be candidate for the governorship at the last election. He was prevented by the leaders of the party who thought it was time to give Joseph B. Ely, leader of the organization in the western end of the state, a chance. Ely won—the first Democratic governor in 17 years.

Curley is well aware of the custom of renominating governors in Massachusetts. But he is unwilling to wait. He doesn't like Ely and he does want to be governor. He thinks that perhaps he could win in a presidential year. So he is moving heaven and earth to unhorse Ely. That is the explanation of Curley's efforts in behalf of Roosevelt as presidential candidate. Ely is for Smith, and Ely must not be permitted to dominate the political situation.

Apparently Ely has the whip hand. Whether he can be re-elected if Curley and his friends should work themselves up to a knifing party is a question, but Curley hardly would be expected to carry his ambition to the point of destroying himself. We may expect a bitter fight until the nominations are made and then the semblance of a truce. But how will such antagonisms affect the Democratic Party in the Bay State?

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER 3/14/32

DEMOCRATS IN BAY STATE WAR

BOSTON, March 13.—(AP)—Mayor James M. Curley, foremost New England supporter of the presidential candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt, today said Roosevelt's Massachusetts friends had decided Curley would head a slate of candidates for delegates pledged to the New York governor.

The announcement apparently ended all hope of Democratic harmony in Massachusetts in the primary, little more than a month away. A slate of candidates pledged to Alfred E. Smith was announced last week by Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

A definite break between Curley and Ely is indicated.

ELMIRA NY. GAZETTE 3/15/32

FRIENDS FALL OUT

The mayor of Boston, James M. Curley, has been flatly accused in a telegram from Alfred E. Smith, former governor of this state, of putting Smith in a false light.

There had been exchange of telegrams between the two gentlemen. Mayor Curley took it upon himself to advise the New York man to withdraw from the contest for delegates in Massachusetts. This was resented by Smith. A second telegram was sent by Curley, who also released it for publication, and it is this which Smith believes "indicates that you are trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts." He welcomes their support and says that he has "battled hard for the things they stand for and is ready to do so again."

And then comes this biting sentence: "I am sorry you seem to feel that you should advise me, and, much as I hate to say it, your second telegram seems to me a bit tricky."

No, Al didn't like to say that, but the provocation was great and he let fly.

PITTSFIELD EAGLE 3/17/32

CASSIDY ON CURLEY LIST TO BACK ROOSEVELT IN BIG FIGHT FOR BAY STATE POWER

Boston's Mayor, Going After All the Racial Groups in Making Up His List of Delegates, and Choosing One Negro To Try for Honors, Appeals for Republican Support in Downing His Arch Enemy, Ely—300 Paid Workers Flood the State With Papers Smith Men Active, Too

If veteran observers read the signs of the political zodiac aright Massachusetts is in for one of the real old-fashioned Democratic rows that revive memories of the Whitney-Bartlett contest and other memorable incidents in the Commonwealth's life.

A slate of candidates for delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention which assembles in Chicago June 28, pledged to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, is announced as in the field, opposed to the list prepared on behalf of Alfred E. Smith, a former Governor of the Empire State.

Mayor Curley of Boston gives out the news of the slate. It is headed by the Mayor himself and by James M. Roosevelt, son of the Governor. The primaries are to take place April 26. Piling sensation on sensation Curley pleaded for Republican support against Governor Ely and Senators Walsh and Coolidge who top the Smith list.

Are Bitter Rivals

Ely and Curley are rival candidates for Governor and it is predicted they will go to the mat. The outcome of the Presidential primaries will have a decided if not decisive bearing on the aspirations of the Mayor to prevail in the gubernatorial field.

Thomas F. Casidy of Pittsfield, Adams and Cheshire is on the hand-picked slate for Roosevelt. Included among the 12 candidates is one woman, Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan of Fall River. Political observers regard the Curley-Roosevelt ticket as a concentration of strength toward capturing the Boston vote. All except one of the candidates, both delegates-at-large and their alternates, hail from Greater Boston.

Playing for the Racial Groups

Curley has gone after all the racial groups—French, Irish, Italian—and has picked one Negro—Julian D. Rainey, Boston lawyer. Labor is given attention, too.

Boston speaks highly of the campaigning ability of Lawyer Cassidy who has stumped the State for Democratic leaders for a generation and is a warm personal friend of Mayor Curley's. The Mayor invited him to give the St. Patrick's Day and Evacuation Day addresses in Boston a few years ago. He paid a fine tribute to Curley saying of him, "His matchless eloquence has charmed and bewitched us—even back there in the hills."



Thomas F. Cassidy

There are to be 42 district delegates with 36 votes. The 12 delegates-at-large each has one-half vote and the two delegates from each of the 15 districts each has a full vote.

The newly opened Roosevelt headquarters in Boston bustled with activity as Mayor Curley sent 300 workers scurrying through the State to obtain signatures for Roosevelt. The law requires 1000 signatures, of which there must be 250 from each of four counties.

After announcing the slate of candidates for delegates and alternates-at-large, Mayor Curley and his advisers immediately went into a new conference at which the list of district delegates was to be drawn. This list, Mayor Curley said, would be made public in a radio address.

Fights Keep Party Alive

Apparently the Roosevelt campaign is thoroughly financed. Mayor Curley believes that party rows are healthy—that they keep interest alive. It is generally acknowledged that if Roosevelt is elected in November Curley will be the big shot in Bay State politics with all that spells of patronage—The Bag Stuff as the humbler members of the organization term it.

The nomination papers contain the names of the following: For delegates, Hugh McLean of 8 Glen Street, Holyoke, and Michael E. Troy of West Stockbridge; for alternates, Dr. John C. Roe of 31 Brenton Terrace, Pittsfield and Dr. Edward J. Sammons of 112 Main Street, Westfield.

Hugh McLean, ran against Congressman Allen T. Treadway a year ago last November. Dr. Roe, candidate for the alternateship, is a Pittsfield physician, while Mr. Troy, candidate for delegate, is a druggist in his community, has been active in the affairs of the Democratic party in the Southern Berkshires.

Berkshire Democrats are divided in their allegiance to the tickets. Smith has a big following. He carried Massachusetts in 1928—carried Pittsfield—the first Presidential candidate to do that since the days of Andrew Jackson. Mayor Curley has said flatly that Smith cannot be elected. Thus he has thrown the gauntlet down. Ely believes that in view of the showing made by Smith three years ago he ought to be able to command the loyalty of the State that stood by him then.

Six women and one Negro appear in the Curley list of candidates for alternates to the delegates-at-large. Helen C. Galvin, Agnes H. Parker and Alice G. Cram, a contractor, all of Boston, Dorothy Whipple Fry of Brookline, Julia O'Connor Parker of Medford, a labor leader, and Frances E. Zaletskas of Cambridge, all were listed for places as alternates.

SPRINGFIELD Union 3/17/32

The Curley Ticket

The Curley-Roosevelt slate for delegates at large to the Democratic national convention may have a Bostonian flavor but it can be claimed for it that it is consistent with Jacksonian principles. It escapes the undemocratic taint of a congressional caucus because not a single Democratic member of Congress is on it. What Mayor Curley might have done had the anti-Jacksonian faction failed to include all Democratic members of Congress is of course conjectural. He may be Jacksonian from necessity.

The fact that his delegation has a Bostonian flavor does not appear at all inconsistent but rather quite in keeping with good political strategy. As more than 75 per cent of all the Democrats in the Commonwealth live and move and have their being in the vicinity of Boston, proportional representation may be profitable in a primary, notwithstanding that there is an easily perceptible Boston flavor to the Donahue slate. It may be slightly adulterated but it is there.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN 3/17/32

Whiting's Boston Letter

By E. E. WHITING

Boston, March 16—Tomorrow, that is Thursday, is one of the two occasions, or perhaps three, which are essentially Boston holidays. The third, April 19, has attained the dignity of state significance and observance, though eyes continue to focus this way for the marathon race—and incidental thoughts of Lexington and Concord! March 17 and June 17 remain, however, local days. Maybe if the poet, any poet, had done as much for the evacuation of Boston by the British, or for the battle of Bunker Hill, as was done for Paul Revere's ride, one or both of these two might have won preeminence, or at least equality with Patriots' day for statewide purposes. Certainly in history the evacuation and the Charlestown battle are as important as the ride of Paul Revere and the excitement at Lexington and Concord.

Perhaps some day these March and June days will get an official status, and thus we can come nearer to rounding out the year with a holiday for every month.. Some folks think we have too many holidays already; but as we seem to have emerged from the era in which work was worshiped and to be entering one in which labor is to be lessened, to make the jobs go around, this objection to added holidays might weaken, under pressure. New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Evacuation day, Patriots' day, Memorial day, Bunker Hill day, Independence day, Labor day, Columbus day, Thanksgiving day, Christmas—only August would then remain. We might join hands with Vermont and celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Bennington, August 16; or we might work up something like the English Lammas day of August 1, long ago the wheat harvest festival. What has become of the Old Home days that were so favored a decade or so ago?

March 17 is a great day in South Boston; this is the 156th anniversary of the British evacuation, and it is observed with gusto and parades and feasting and oratory, the ceremonies extending from Sunday to Thursday. The rest of Boston pays little heed to it, though some thousands will journey to the peninsula to witness the Thursday parade.

Just now here in this sedate town we are probably giving more thought to Democratic politics, and some Republican politics, than to anything else. On the Republican side a good deal of unnecessary excitement has been stirred by the designation of former Gov Fuller as one of the delegates-at-large to go to Chicago for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President—a process which does not appear likely to be attended by any special fever. Because Mr Fuller's name is one of the four named by Mr Liggett the story has been built up that this means his reentry into active politics, with the prospect that he will enter the Republican primaries to oppose the nomination of William Sterling

The explanation of his presence on the slate of delegates is far more obvious and simple than that, however. He fits in naturally and almost inevitably, because of his close association with the Hoover candidacy four years ago and because he remains one of the stanch admirers of the President. It is not beyond possibility that his name is there because the President wished it to be. It has no bearing whatever on the coming governorship contest; the chances of Mr Fuller entering that contest remain exactly as they were before. Membership on the Chicago delegation neither advances nor retards them.

Over on the Democratic side, what stands out is that this is far less a contest for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for President of the United States than a contest to see who is to be the next Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. It is perfectly well understood that by and large among the Massachusetts Democrats, Smith and Roosevelt are popular above any other party possibility at present. Newton D. Baker has a following; so has Gov Ritchie; and there is a semblance of a movement in behalf of John Nance Garner; but the Democrats of Massachusetts are Smith-Roosevelt, and the two are still linked together in party thought among the oft-mentioned rank and file. In so far as the average Democrats are concerned, he reabouts at least, there is no great row between the two candidacies. Most of them are for Smith if he'll run, and for Roosevelt for second choice.

Yet this perfectly simple situation has been whipped and frothed and foamed into a battle royal—the objective of which has little to do with the presidency and a great deal to do with party leadership in Massachusetts, and, specifically, with the personal question whether Mr Ely or Mr Curley will be the Democratic candidate for governor next fall. That is what all this rumpus is actually about. Smith and Roosevelt are being used.

Incidentally, one of the Democratic dark horses is to be in town this week—United States Senator Robert Johns (the name is "Johns," not just "John") Bulkley (and that's the correct spelling, with no "e" between the "k" and the "l"). He is to talk to the Harvard Democratic club Friday, which is fitting enough, for he was graduated from Harvard in 1902, also A. M. in 1906, and then studied law at Harvard law school, before going back to his home town of Cleveland, and is a member of the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York.

His availability as a possible nominee for President rests chiefly (with all proper respect for his considerable record of important public service and professional ability) on the fact that he was elected to the Senate, a Democrat, in Republican Ohio. He ran in the special election held November 4, 1930, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Theodore E. Burton; he received 1,046,561 votes, to 863,944 votes cast for his Republican opponent, Roscoe C. McCullough—a comfortable plurality of 182,617. What is called a "vote getter." His present term in the Senate expires March 3, next. He served in the national House from 1911 to 1915—two terms.

WALTHAM NEWS-TRIBUNE 3/18/32

Curley vs Ely and Walsh.

The consensus among politicians is that Mayor Curley is much more solicitous for himself as a candidate against Governor Ely in the gubernatorial primary next fall than he is for the success of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Democratic convention. For the present, the interests of Mr. Curley and Mr. Roosevelt in Massachusetts coincide. The energetic Boston mayor will undoubtedly do his best to insure the election of the Roosevelt delegation, but his real object will be to strengthen himself with the Democratic voters of the state.

Governor Ely has undoubtedly made mistakes, and his opponent for the nomination will undoubtedly point them out, regardless of consistency. But it is doubtful whether with all his ability and popularity, Mayor Curley can make any considerable headway against the governor. Senator Walsh is not an issue this fall, but he is none the less a tower of strength to the governor. His leadership of the Democratic party in Massachusetts has been firmly established. It was not in the least weakened by the work in behalf of Smith that Mayor Curley put in four years ago.

The Boston mayor is an astute politician, but we believe—if his object is to secure the nomination for governor—he made a serious mistake when he climbed on the Roosevelt band-wagon so early in the game, without waiting to ascertain the intentions of Smith. He can embarrass the Democrats. He can jeopardize the position of Governor Ely. He can materially increase the possibility or Republican success. But he is almost certain to weaken his own position.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL 3/18/32

ROOSEVELT IN NORTH DAKOTA

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York beat Governor Murray of Oklahoma by a large majority on Tuesday in the contest for Presidential delegates in North Dakota. The State's ten convention members increase the Roosevelt total thus far secured to 58, while Governor Murray's pledged supporters remain at 22.

In this primary contest, the second he has entered this year, the Governor of New York repeated the easy victory he achieved a few days earlier in New Hampshire. His dual triumph is not without significance. Clearly he has formidable elements of political strength when he can wrest a victory from "Al" Smith in the East and from "Alfalfa Bill," a cyclonic pleader, in the West.

His popularity may be accounted for in the first place by the fact that in a Presidential-nomination competition the Governor of the most populous State in the Union has a natural advantage. The Democrats have repeatedly recognized the prestige to be obtained from taking their standard-bearers from the Empire Commonwealth. Thus they nominated Van Buren in 1836, Horatio Seymour in 1868, Horace Greeley in 1872, Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, Grover Cleveland in 1884, 1888 and 1892, and Alton B. Parker in 1904. Although they elected only two of these six, if we except Samuel J. Tilden, concerning whose defeat by Rutherford B. Hayes there has always been a fiery dispute, nevertheless they were successful in three campaigns, since Cleveland was elected twice.

Governor Roosevelt's candidacy, as shown by his New Hampshire and North Dakota successes, is not without its appeal to both Eastern conservatives and Western progressives. In this part of the country his favorable attitude toward Government ownership or control of water power is not generally palatable, and yet he is certain to show a substantial Eastern support in the convention—on the ground, perhaps, that he is after all an Easterner with, in most respects, the Eastern point of view. But at the same time his sympathy with the Western radicals has proved sufficient to render his candidacy acceptable in the Mississippi Valley. Again, he is regarded in the South as less aggressively wet than the other leading aspirants for the prize, so that we may expect to see him appear at the Chicago convention with a considerable number of Southern delegates. Among these will probably be the delegates from Georgia, which State has a special interest in him because of his visits to Warm Springs, where he has frequently stayed for long periods in his attempt to regain his physical strength after an attack of infantile paralysis.

It is too early to say that Governor Roosevelt is going to make a runaway race for the nomination. But the Smith opposition has not yet shown itself formidable, and at this writing neither Ritchie, Baker nor Garner has given evidence of much ability in the direction of setting the Democratic imagination on fire.

ITALIAN NEWS 3/14/32

Scurrilous Letter Is Sent to Mayor Curley's Daughter

BOSTON, March 17—(AP) Mayor James M. Curley today revealed that a scurrilous letter addressed to his daughter, Mary, had been received by him. He said he intercepted it before Miss Curley got it and immediately turned it over to postal authorities for investigation.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/18/32

DR SANTOSUOSSO NAMED AS DELEGATE-AT-LARGE ON THE ROOSEVELT SLATE

Physician - Lawyer and National Head of Foresters of America Appointed by Mayor Curley — Is First Italo-American to Receive Such High Recognition in This State

By JOE Di PESA

For the first time in the political history of Massachusetts, an Italo-American has been selected as a delegate at large to go on the ballot in the presidential primary election on April 26, pledged to vote for the nomination of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in June.

Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, national head of the Foresters of America, president of the Italian Democratic Club of Massachusetts, member of the Massachusetts Bar, and a tireless worker in the cause of our people, is one of the twelve delegates chosen by Mayor James M. Curley.

This choice is not only welcome news to his many friends throughout the State, but it serves as added proof of Mayor Curley's interest and solicitude for the welfare of our people.

Dr. Santosuosso is eminently qualified for the honor. He has been for many years one of the most influential citizens in the ranks of Italo-Americans in Massachusetts, as attested by the fact that as a candidate for Secretary of State he polled nearly 700,000 votes. The appearance of his name on Mayor Curley's slate of twelve delegates will unquestionably tend to solidify Italo-American votes for Governor Roosevelt.

It is more than gratifying that this recognition of our people should be given to a man who reflects credit and honor to the Italian citizens of Massachusetts.

HAVERHILL GAZETTE 3/18/32

Democratic Strife

A fight in the Democratic party in Massachusetts, that will have results deeper and more lasting than the result of the presidential primary, which is the cause of the fight, is assured by the decision of the Roosevelt forces to enter a slate of candidates against the Smith slate, that is sponsored by the state's Democratic leaders.

As the combatants line up for the struggle, the situation takes on the appearance of a challenge by Mayor Curley of Boston of the Democratic leadership in the state and of a distinct anti-Roosevelt intent by the leaders of the Smith movement.

Curley, when he espoused the Roosevelt cause, appears to have guessed wrong or to have exposed himself to a neat trap set for him by fellow Democrats who dislike the prospect of Curley eminence in their party.

Curley, perhaps, assumed that Roosevelt was a natural choice of Democratic leaders in Massachusetts for the presidency or that the Roosevelt candidacy would be irresistibly attractive to the rank and file of the Massachusetts Democrats. If time had proved the correctness of his assumption, today Curley, as an early rider on the Roosevelt band-wagon, would be blowing a loud and persuasive horn in the Bay State's Democratic parade. Time, however, proved the incorrectness of such an assumption.

The rank and file failed to develop great enthusiasm for Roosevelt and the Democratic leaders — Governor Ely, Senators Walsh and Coolidge and Chairman Donahue of the state committee — failed to follow Curley onto the Roosevelt band-wagon.

On the contrary, the party leaders turned to Smith. For such action they had, or may have had, two reasons. They may have been convinced that Roosevelt was not the best nominee the party could pick and that Smith represented the best opportunity to resist the Roosevelt movement and they may have been desirous of preventing Curley from attaining a place of leadership in the party in this state. Usually among state leaders state politics is more important than national politics; thus, we are still curious as to what the reaction of the leaders would have been if Curley has declared for Smith as early and as enthusiastically as he did for Roosevelt.

The Ely-Walsh-Coolidge-Donahue combination is powerful and confident. It seems powerful enough to withstand Curley's most vigorous assault. It seems confident of success, because it has refused to compromise with Curley. And Curley seemed doubtful of success for Roosevelt, when, in the name of party harmony, he sought compromise on the basis of making Roosevelt the second choice of the Smith delegates-at-large.

Compromise on this basis, of course, would remove Curley from the political danger his position involves; as such it is just as distasteful to the leaders from the viewpoint of one desiring to reduce Curley's political importance as from the viewpoint of one desiring to prevent the nomination of Roosevelt.

His compromise rejected, Curley did the only things he could do — declared war. The chances are against him. The Roosevelt slate he has announced is not impressive in spite of the racial and social appeal in its personnel. But he is a powerful fighter, fighting for existence as a figure in state politics; and a tremendous number of the state's Democratic votes are in Boston, where Curley's influence is great. Furthermore, if Roosevelt is nominated Curley and his followers will be in an agreeable political position in Massachusetts even if they lose in the presidential primary.

HARTFORD COURANT 3/18/32

The Outcome in North Dakota

The outcome of the primary election in North Dakota goes far to confirm what has frequently been said concerning the strength of the presidential candidacy of Governor Roosevelt of New York in the Northwest. The election was a real test, for his opponent was "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, the Governor of Oklahoma whose campaign among the discontented farmers has recalled the days of Populism. Inasmuch as the farmers of North Dakota are not afraid to be known as a radical lot, as their support of the Non-Partisan League a decade and more ago demonstrated, the friends of "Alfalfa Bill" had good reason to believe that he might easily win the preference from the Governor of New York, who, despite vague indications of sympathy with "progressive" causes, is primarily a representative of the urban interests and the industrial sections of the nation.

Like the outcome of the primary in New Hampshire ten days ago, the outcome in North Dakota strikingly demonstrates the efficiency of the campaign under way in behalf of Governor Roosevelt. In each instance, he was opposed by a candidate who seemed his strongest rival in the section. Both in New Hampshire and in North Dakota, the Governor had the support of the leaders of the party, but in neither was the party strongly organized. Mr. Smith in New Hampshire and "Alfalfa Bill" in North Dakota depended upon their appeal to the rank and file to give them victory, and each had reason for thinking such an appeal would be successful; yet the outcome in both cases has been the same. Without saying a word in his own behalf, Governor Roosevelt has carried the two primaries handily.

So doing, he has greatly diminished the likelihood that his candidacy can be defeated in the national convention by a combination of sectional candidates, including the "favorite sons." The opposition to his candidacy on the part of the leaders of the party remains, and he has done little to increase the confidence of the independent voter in his leadership, but he apparently has learned the secret of effective political organization. His triumphs in the East and the Northwest are striking proof of that.

READING CHRONICLE 3/18/32

Democrats Hear Rep. Birmingham

A large gathering of Democrats greeted Representative Leo Birmingham of Brighton in Lyceum Hall last Wednesday evening when he launched into a bitter verbal attack on Mayor Curley for what he termed the latter's attempt "to disrupt the Democratic party in Massachusetts, and to destroy the years of constructive work which the recognized leader of the party, Senator Walsh, had accomplished". The determination on the part of the Boston Mayor to enter a complete Roosevelt ticket in the presidential primaries in direct opposition to the Smith ticket was the occasion for this verbal onslaught by the minority floor leader of the House of Representatives.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Birmingham gave a brief historical resume of the principles which underlie both the Democratic and Republican parties, and pointed out the fact that " the political credo of Hamilton which held that the vested interests and financial barons should control our government was being exemplified in the Hoover administration of today as is seen by the ready response which it made to the pleas of the banks and railroads of this country for financial assistance while the pleas of the 10,000,000 unemployed have been all but ignored." The Jefferson concept of government, he continued, "is best exemplified by the unemployment relief legislation which Governor Ely initiated after taking the oath of office and as a result of which 25,000 wage earners were given an opportunity of earning a livelihood and of supplying their dependents with the necessities of life."

The remainder of his speech was devoted entirely to a criticism of Mayor Curley for his attempt "to deny to ex-Governor Smith his constitutional right to aspire to the presidency."

Mr. Birmingham referred to the fact that William Jennings Bryant was three times nominated for the presidency on the Democratic ticket, that Wilson was nominated twice as was McKinley, and demanded to know the reason why Alfred E. Smith should be denied another chance when his ability and integrity were unquestioned and he had demonstrated his availability by polling more votes than any other nominee in the history of the party.

In concluding his remarks the speaker questioned the claim of Mr. Curley that he was a representative leader of the Democratic party in Massachusetts and cited the fact that when he ran as the party nominee for Governor a few years ago he was snowed under by a majority of 150,000 votes and likewise called the attention of the audience to the fact that Mr. Curley did everything humanly possible to encompass the defeat of Governor Ely in 1930 and is today opposed to Senator Walsh, Senator Coolidge, Governor Ely, Congressmen McCormack. Douglas. Connery and Granfield to name but a few of the Democratic leaders in whom the people have reposed their confidence by electing them to offices of public trust.

"It is my sincere hope," said Mr. Birmingham, "that the Democrats of Reading will stand solidly behind the state committee on April 26 by voting for the delegates which are pledged to the Happy Warrior—Alfred E. Smith. For I am firmly of the belief that we can not only nominate him but elect him as well."

SP. REPUBLICAN 3/18/32

Mr Flamand's Case

The "forcing" of Consul-General Flamand, says Mayor Curley, from the slate of Roosevelt delegates-at-large "is an insult to every citizen of French blood in Massachusetts." Yet one may challenge the assumption back of the mayor's statement that nefarious political pressure from Roosevelt's opponents in this state compelled the French embassy at Washington to advise Mr Flamand to withdraw as a candidate in the Democratic primary.

J. C. Joseph Flamand, who has served for years as the French consul-general in Boston, is a naturalized American citizen. His political rights are not in doubt. It does not follow, however, that the French embassador places Mr Flamand's political rights in jeopardy if he takes the view that so long as Mr Flamand serves France as consul-general he should do nothing that might conceivably embarrass the cordial diplomatic relations that the embassador must maintain with the President of the United States. So far as Mr Flamand is concerned, it is one job or the other. He must either keep out of American politics, as an active participant in President-making, or quit as French consul-general.

The French school of diplomacy is at least 1000 years old. Its experience is unsurpassed. One could confidently have expected the French embassy at Washington to view Mayor Curley's performance in placing Consul-General Flamand on his slate exactly as it did.

Suppose the consul-general were to "go through" for Gov Roosevelt, and that the contest were to arouse deep feeling and leave bitter recollections. Suppose again that Consul-General Flamand's favorite were to be defeated at the Chicago convention. And, finally, suppose that a Democratic President were to be elected and inaugurated who had not enjoyed the support of the French consul-general and, inferentially perhaps, the undercover support of French great headquarters in Washington. What then?

The French embassador might find that, by backing the wrong horse, Mr Flamand had made the embassy's chief persona non grata at the White House in the next administration. And that would be a serious matter indeed.

It is not hard to decide what to admire the more—the Boston mayor's audacity in trying to use the French consul-general in Democratic politics or Embassador Claudel's swift dexterity in blocking the mayor's little game. Mayor Curley may cover his retreat as he can, but he is no match at all for Embassador Claudel.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/19/32

HAS IT COME TO THIS?

The extent to which that political busybody, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, will go in order to win a point is revealed in his reported decision to induce a Republican to go on the at-large delegate list in the interests of the Roosevelt candidacy. A vacancy occurring through the withdrawal of Consul J. C. Joseph Flamand of Boston, because of protests of the French embassy, Curley is credited with offering the vacated place to Col Percy A. Guthrie, an enroled Republican.

Of course, Col Guthrie would be expected to change his political designation and enrol as a Democrat, whether such a step is obligatory or not. Has it come to this that in order to fill his Roosevelt slate Curley must bring in an enroled Republican in the hopes of sending him to the Democratic national convention?

What a reflection on Curley and his methods. The whole Roosevelt proceedings as they are being engineered by Curley are unfortunate for his candidate. Gov Roosevelt, a fine, able and upstanding man in every respect deserves better treatment. Roosevelt's mistake was in placing his Massachusetts affairs in the hands of Curley, the blundering Curley.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS
3/17/32

CURLEY ON THE RAMPAGE AGAIN

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who is now well under way in his active drive for Roosevelt candidates to the national Democratic convention, announces lists of district delegate candidates in all the districts of the state with the exception of the 2d. At the same time he apparently has no intention of ignoring even our own district where the Smith feeling is indubitably uppermost.

If other districts bow to the will of the self appointed Boston leader, and follow him blindly despite the great debt that the Democracy of the state at large owes to Smith, we doubt if the 2d district will accept Curley as a dictator. The Democracy of the whole state refused to accept him as leader in the last gubernatorial campaign and he was forced to bow to the inevitable. It is to be hoped that he will be obliged to do so in this case.

Surely the 2d district will repudiate Curley in his present cause. If Roosevelt is nominated the Democrats of Massachusetts will be proud to take off their coats and work for him. But there is still such a thing as gratitude, or there ought to be, and we believe it will reveal itself in the choice of delegates, despite the loud utterances of the Boston mayor who is working in a manner that does not indicate that he is utterly unselfish in the premises.

Surely the Democracy will see through Curley's protestations and pronunciamentoes in his derision of the chances of Smith and the respect and regard that are due him in Massachusetts above all commonwealths.

"There is no justification other than friendship," says Curley, "for Smith's candidacy in Massachusetts." Well, is friendship to be ignored for the benefit of the Boston politician? And what of gratitude? But Curley knows little of gratitude apparently in view of the character of his personal drive against Smith who, Curley well knows, wants Massachusetts to show that it has not forgotten him, even if the memory of the mayor of Boston is so defective.

Surely Smith has not changed since the last presidential campaign. Surely the appeal in his behalf is as strong today as it ever was. How does it come, then, that Curley takes it upon himself to decide that there is no excuse for the Smith candidacy in Massachusetts. We wonder if the Democracy at large will fall into the Curley trap so easily. We trust not here in the 2d district, at any rate.

NEWBURYPORT NEWS
3/19/32

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The chances for political control of Massachusetts this fall are at present equally good for both parties. The party which exercises the greatest common sense and self control will win the victory. Taking up the Republicans first we may say that their chances of success are excellent if they can agree to abide by the results of Republican caucuses. The state is normally Republican and would be this fall if the party can subordinate its differences on prohibition. But it seems only too probable that Republican wets will not support dry candidates and it is equally probable that Republican drys will forsake those who run on a wet platform. It is useless to deny that differences over prohibition threaten to ruin all chances of Republican success. Yet the way out is very simple. Let the opposing factions agree to back up the choices of the party at the primaries and we shall see a Republican governor on Beacon Hill.

The Democrats in this state are flushed with victory and their chances of success under normal conditions are very good indeed. But just as in many past years, they are fighting with one another. Animosities are arising which bode no good to the party. One Democratic faction headed by Senator Walsh whose political sagacity has made an impression even on many Republicans is determined to support Alfred E. Smith. Their devotion is so extreme that they bind themselves in advance to support any man whom the "happy warrior" may choose. The other faction headed by Mr. Curley will support Governor Roosevelt. The bitterness between these two factions seems to be an echo of the estrangement between the former friends whom the factions support. The extreme of bitterness is indicated by the refusal of Smith men to compromise by agreeing to vote for Roosevelt when all chances of Smith success have disappeared.

Nothing really stands in the way of Democratic success but the primary fight over Smith and Roosevelt, but there is every indication that it is going to be a whale of a squabble. It will be a difficult if not impossible feat to get these warring factions close enough together again to wage a winning fight for either candidate. Neither great party seems to have enough self control to become united, and the result of the election appears to be a matter of chance with everybody in doubt till the votes are counted.

PITTSFIELD EAGLE
3/19/32

LEWIS TAKES CURLEY FOR A SLEIGHRIDE

Why Did the Mayor Keep Silent in 1928 When Al Smith Went Into Wall Street for His Leader, Raskob, Yet Berate Them Now? Is the Democratic Party Only the Spare Tire of the Gold Barons?

To the Editor of THE EAGLE:—

Mayor Curley's blast at Al Smith's backers in this State and by implication and imputation at Smith himself, for being engaged in a conspiracy with Wall Street to deadlock the Democratic national convention, seems to me a little of a "now at last I am telling the truth" attitude.

Those of us who were working for Norman Thomas knew four years ago, when Al Smith went right into the heart of Wall Street to choose a big Wall Street man, John J. Raskob, as his personal selection for campaign manager, that the Democratic party and its Presidential candidate were lined up with the capitalist class as much as the Republicans. Mr. Raskob's attitude may be gathered from the report of his speech at a meeting of the Young Democratic Club in New York which appeared in the New York Times of Feb. 25: "We may well be proud of the manner in which Garner has handled the affairs in the House of Representatives. From bankers and business men in Wall Street the party is getting all sorts of applause for the way in which it has behaved." Yet four years ago Mayor Curley was working his head off for Raskob and Raskob's candidate, Al Smith. Why did he not say about Al Smith and his backers then what he is saying about them now in charging that they are in a conspiracy with Wall Street?

Since 1924 every action of the Democratic party has made it plain that Norman Thomas and his supporters were right in saying that the Democrats were only the spare tire of the Wall Street gang. Democrats and Republicans united early in 1930 as their first measure for relief for unemployment to reduce the income taxes of the richest 4 per cent of the population by $160,000,000 so that Uncle Sam had that amount less during 1930 and '31 to spend in relieving unemployment, and the wealthy class were that much richer. Since then, Democrats and Republicans have united to provide a $2,000,000,000 relief corporation for bankers and railroad owners and united in denying the far more modest request of the unemployed for $375,000,000.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS.
2 Gray Gardens, East Cambridge, March 17, 1932.

LYNN ITEM 3/19/32

HOT AND COLD SPOTS OF THE WEEK

A BROTH OF A BOY WHO LIKES IT HOT:



SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/13/32

State Democrats and Unit Rule

Chairman Donahue's slate of delegates pledged to Smith has been carefully selected on the basis of the individual loyalty of the members of the delegation to Smith's fortunes through thick and thin. Yet the danger that among them might be some who would not stand without hitching indefinitely seems to have been taken into account; for the delegation, according to the Donahue announcement, will be bound by the unit rule.

The unit rule is one of the most drastic devices known in national convention history for the repression of individual or minority preferences. It enables whole state delegations to be voted solidly by their majority control. The rule was abolished in Republican national conventions as far back as 1880, when the convention voted not to recognize it, with reference especially to the New York delegation which had been tied up by the unit rule for Gen Grant. It has survived in Democratic national conventions because the Democratic party has remained more or less bound by the tradition of state sovereignty.

Each national convention adopts its own rules of procedure and any convention can throw out what is known as the unit rule. In 1912, the unit rule was an issue at the Baltimore convention of the Democratic party, and the solution adopted was to enforce it, "except in such states 'as have by mandatory statutes pro-'vided for the nomination and elec-'tion of delegates . . . in congres-'sional districts." In this state district delegates are chosen as well as delegates-at-large. But Chairman Donahue has all the fine points in mind and of course he knows what can be done in making the unit rule effective for the entire state delegation, although the plan is a departure from the practice of Massachusetts Democrats for some time past.

If an entire delegation can be bottled up, as the Donahue announcement contemplates, it is still a sign of weakness for leaders to invoke the unit rule for bottling it up. It reveals their fear of disintegration in the convention unless they are empowered to swing the delegation as they may desire one way or another through majority control. Unit rule developments may bulk large in the coming Democratic convention. In this state the application of the rule may easily become a talking point for Mayor Curley in case the Roosevelt men decide to stage a real primary fight for delegates pledged to the New York governor.

Curley's tactics are worth watching just as a stage show in political warfare. In his version of his negotiations with Senator Walsh, the mayor tells us:—

> I stated that I was agreeable to accepting a place upon the Smith ticket . . . provided the slate makers . . . would agree that when Alfred E. Smith no longer had any prospect of being nominated, the delegation from Massachusetts would cast its vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt and continue so voting until he was either nominated or eliminated.

This is interesting as disclosing no repugnance to the unit rule in Curley's mind. He proposed to Walsh, indeed, that when Smith was seen to be out of the contest in the convention, the unit rule should thereupon hold the entire delegation to Roosevelt so long as there was a chance of his nomination. Consistency, however, never bothers Mayor Curley and what he will now think and say about bottling up the state delegation for Smith remains one of the intriguing uncertainties of the primary campaign.

Looking back a month or so, a change is discernible since an uninstructed delegation favorable to Smith was said to be Gov Ely's moderate proposal.

SPRINGFIELD UNION MAR. 19. 1932

Reasons for a Fracas

As we get it from the reports in the Boston newspapers, Professor Eugene Wambaugh of Harvard spoke mildly at the Curley Parker House dinner to the effect that politics is a religion in the South, that the South bolted in 1928 because Smith was nominated, that it wanted to come back to the Democracy if Roosevelt were nominated this year and that, human nature being as it is, the South cannot be blamed for its reactions to the Smith candidacy.

As we also get it from the Boston reports, Chairman Donahue quickly retorted in a manner less mild to the effect that Professor Wambaugh was pleading for the nomination of a candidate who is agreeable to the bigots south of the Mason-Dixon line and that he asks the Democracy to make the national convention a convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

This bifurcated Democratic incident may leave some people in uncertainty as to which, the Harvard professor or the state chairman, was more eager to inject into the primary campaign a religious issue which, of course, is absolutely out of place in the politics of the country. It may be a question whether it would have occurred to anybody that such an issue had been injected by the professor had not the state chairman reacted so quickly and vehemently as if he had found something that he had been rather hopefully looking for.

Though Democratic lapses from complete amiability may often pass human understanding, it is possible that this particular tempest is explained, as are other circumstances in the Smith-Roosevelt contest in this State, by the theory that, while Professor Wambaugh was thinking and speaking with the fate of the Democratic party nationally in mind, Chairman Donahue was thinking and speaking with the fate of the Democrats in Massachusetts only in mind. Points of view and the relative scope of vision often make a great difference in human disturbances to which Democratic disturbances are no exception.

As we have heretofore pointed out, Chairman Donahue's anti-Jacksonian ticket of delegates is loaded with two Democratic Senators, one Democratic Governor and four Democratic Congressmen. Their political skins are Massachusetts skins, and Smith is assumed to be more popular with the state Democrat rank and file than Roosevelt for reasons that are entirely natural and are not subject to criticism. It is entirely probable that the state of mind prevailing on the Donahue ticket is conditioned by what may happen to Democratic candidates in Massachusetts rather than by what may happen to it in the United States.

But for this difference in area it might be difficult to explain Chairman Donahue's pointed reference to the Democratic bigots of the South for nationally the Democratic party without the South would be less effective even than "a half a pair of shears." It is natural for Chairman Donahue and those on his ticket to think primarily on the political skin crop in Massachusetts with minor concern, if any, for what happens to the party nationally which in all probability was a dominating thought in Professor Wambaugh's relatively mild statements.

There is undoubtedly considerable justification for the Wambaugh point of view. Of the forty-seven Democratic members of the United States Senate more than one half come from south of the Mason-Dixon line; of the 219 Democratic members of the House fully one half come from that region. In fact, forty-two of them hail from the four States of the Solid South that, for the first time since Whig days, broke from the Democratic party in 1928. If we accept Chairman Donahue's territorial classification these States thereby became the region of bigots.

In the present Democratic House these dry Roosevelt shouters are in the saddle where they have always been when the Democratic party has come into control of the House. The Speaker is from Texas. The chairmen of all the important House committees are from that Roosevelt-loving region that appears to have earned the contempt of Chairman Donahue.

A certain geographical conception always has to be maintained to explain the Democratic party. The big end of the party in the State is Boston, but the big end of the party in the Nation is in the South. These two big ends have great difficulty in falling on each other's necks—except belligerently.

N.Y. TIMES, WED. MAR. 23, 1932

ROOSEVELT SLATE IS FILED BY CURLEY

36,000 Signatures in Suffolk County Alone—All but Two Counties Represented.

NO COMPROMISE IN SIGHT

Donohue Deposits the Power of Attorney From Smith for Use of His Name in Race.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 22.—The Roosevelt slate of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be voted on at the Presidential primary on April 26, was filed today with the Secretary of State by Mayor Curley.

The Mayor also filed, as required by law, the power of attorney from Governor Roosevelt allowing the use of his name. The list recorded included the slate for delegates-at-large, also the slate for districts, with the exception of that for the Eighth District, which was deposited later in the day.

Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and one of the leaders in the campaign for delegates for Alfred E. Smith, who had previously filed the Smith slate, today presented the power of attorney from Mr. Smith allowing use of his name.

Louis K. Liggett, national committeeman, and Executive Secretary Charles Nichols of the Republican State Committee filed this afternoon the nomination papers for the Hoover-pledged delegates, together with the necessary power of attorney.

Drawing for positions on the ballot will take place at 10:30 A. M., March 30 at the office of the Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

Signatures on the slate filed by Mayor Curley in behalf of Governor Roosevelt were from all counties except Dukes and Nantucket. The law requires signatures from four counties only. In Suffolk County alone 36,000 signatures were said to have been obtained.

The slate contained, among other names, that of J. C. J. Flamand, French Consul in Boston, about which there has been some doubt. The last time for filing withdrawals annd filing substitutions is 5 P. M. Friday.

There was no indication today that any compromise was being attempted between Smith and Roosevelt leaders, hope in evidence a week or ten days ago having faded.

The Roosevelt Forum, at 333 Washington Street, held its second session today, given over to a tribute to Governor Roosevelt in his efforts for the service men, who wildy cheered his name.

The speakers were Major Paul D. Hines of the American Legion, who is a delegate on the at-large slate; Commander James F. Flynn, president of the Suffolk County G. A. R., who served throughout the Civil War; Commander David King, one of the three surviving members of the crew of the old frigate Kearsarge; Mrs. Agnes H. Parker, Past National Commander-in-Chief of the Women's Relief Corps; General John H. Dunn, Past National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Joseph J. Hanken, also a Past Commander.

Governor Roosevelt was characterized as not only a great leader but the best friend of national defense that the nation has known since the days of his illustrious namesake, Theodore Roosevelt.

Changes in Slates Are Expected.

BOSTON, March 22 (AP).—Before the time for filing withdrawals expires it is expected that some changes, chiefly in the Democratic slates, will be made. The last day for filing vacancies caused through withdrawals is next Tuesday at which time the then-standing tickets will go into the primaries, April 26.

On the slates filed today, State Representative Roland Sawyer of Ware, Democrat, was the only unpledged candidate for delegate-at-large to either convention. Mr. Sawyer had indicated his preference for Smith, with Roosevelt as his second choice, and recently criticized the Smith leaders for not including him in their ticket.

Replacement of the name of William F. Whiting, Secretary of Commerce under Calvin Coolidge, by that of Mayor Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, as an official Republican delegate in the First District was a surprise to political observers. Mr. Whiting had circulated his papers without the "pledged-to-Hoover" notation and made it clear that he did not desire to go to the convention with his "hands tied."

Because of this situation, Louis K. Liggett, national committeeman, struck Whiting's name from the list saying, "any one who placed himself above the party" would not be on the so-called official list.

Dennis T. Noonan of Pittsfield, the other Republican delegate candidate in the First District, was in a situation siimlar to Mr. Whiting as regards the signature papers, but, at his request, Mr. Liggett allowed his name to remain on the slate. The ballot law commission will be asked to decide whether or not he can carry the "pledged-to-Hoover" notice against his name.

Mr. Whiting will go into the primary as an unpledged candidate unless he withdraws before Friday.

The Hoover-pledged groups will fight for the places in the ninth district with the sanction of Mr. Liggett to use Mr. Hoover's name; they represent the prohibition and anti-prohibition factions in the district. The prohibiton pair are State Representative Clarence S. Luitwieler of Brookline and Professor Thomas W. Carver of Cambridge. The anti-prohibitionists are Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton and State Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline.

Mayor Curley has announced that the names of J. C. J. Flamand and Hale Powers of Boston, which were included in the Roosevelt-pledged at large candidates, will be replaced by others. Protest was raised against Mr. Flamand's participation because of his position. Mr. Powers would be replaced by Joseph Hanken of Revere, Mayor Curley said.

Unpledged Republican candidates for delegates or alternates were listed in the Tenth, Eleventh and Eighth districts, along with Mr. Whiting in the First District.

The Democrats will have unpledged candidates in the field in nine districts to compete with the already divided forces pledged to Smith and Roosevelt. The Fourteenth District will have three unpledged candidates as well as the Smith and Roosevelt candidates.

N.Y. TIMES MAR. 19. 1932

PREDICTS ILLINOIS WILL AID ROOSEVELT

Representative Sabath Holds Majority of Delegates Will Back, Not Block, Governor.

HE SEES CERMAK SWAYED

Regards Chicago's Mayor as Too Practical Not to Heed State-Wide Popularity of the Candidate.

The Illinois delegates to the Democratic National Convention not only will not join in any "block-Roosevelt" movement but the majority of the delegation will support the New York Governor for the Democratic nomination for President after casting a complimentary vote for Senator James Hamilton Lewis, according to Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Chicago. Mr. Sabath made this declaration yesterday at the Roosevelt headquarters here.

The Representative, who is a friend of Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, asserted that he was certain Mr. Cermak, who is counted upon by those opposed to Governor Roosevelt's nomination to be one of the leaders in any combination against him, would not oppose the wishes of the majority of the Democrats of Illinois.

"The Mayor is very resourceful and practictl," Mr. Sabath said. "He realizes that it is good policy to give the people what they desire. He is giving the people of Chicago a good government. The moment he realizes that the people are for the nomination of Roosevelt he will be for him. I am not speaking for the Mayor, but I have known him for many years and believe I know what he will do."

Predicts Failure of Block.

In reply to a question, Mr. Sabath said he was certain that a movement to block Governor Roosevelt's nomination could not succeed.

"If there is any such movement, the Democrats of the country won't stand for it," Mr. Sabath said. "I don't think any man ever entered a Democratic National Convention with as strong support as Governor Roosevelt will have. The Democrats realize that they must nominate a man with a splendid record, a progressive, but not one who is wild—a sane man. Governor Roosevelt fills these requirements. I am friendly with John Garner, the Speaker. He is a splendid fellow, but I don't see where he has a chance. The people demand it, and we must and will nominate Roosevelt."

Illinois will have fifty-eight votes in the convention and the plans of those opposed to Governor Roosevelt's nomination contemplate the inclusion of Illinois and several nearby Middle Western States in the anti-Roosevelt combination necessary to keep him from getting a two-thirds vote and preventing his nomination.

The Congressional district delegates in Illinois will be elected at a primary on April 12 and the delegates-at-large will be elected at a State convention on April 22.

Stresses Roosevelt's Popularity.

Mr. Sabath told the Roosevelt campaign managers that the Governor surely would have the support of some of the district delegates outside of Chicago and Cook County.

"The sentiment throughout the State is very strong for Roosevelt," he said. "Nearly every Democrat down-State is with Roosevelt, heart and soul."

The situation in Massachusetts, where a primary fight between Governor Roosevelt and former Governor Alfred E. Smith is virtually certain, remained unchanged. The consent of Governor Roosevelt for delegate candidates to pledge themselves to him probably will be filed today and a Roosevelt slate, headed by Mayor Curley of Boston, and James Roosevelt, son of the Governor, are ready to make the fight.

A chance for a compromise will remain until next Tuesday night, when the time for declinations and substitutions of candidates will close. There is little expectation here that the two factions, the Roosevelt group headed by Mayor Curley and the Smith group headed by Governor Ely, United States Senators Walsh and Coolidge and State Chairman Donahue, will come to any agreement.

N.Y. TIMES MAR. 19. 1932

CURLEY-BURLY.

Nothing is heard any more in Massachusetts about "stopping ROOSEVELT" or "stopping SMITH." The question is—and the Boston Anti-Noise Society may have to take it up before long—can anybody or anything "stop CURLEY"? He howls into all microphones. He speaks from all platforms. He challenges, denounces, defies, damns. Who started wage-reduction? Governor ELY, whose job he proposes to get. Will the Governor debate with him on the subject, or any subject? The Governor will not. Chairman DONOHUE of the State Committee is prodded and comminated every day. Will he say anything? He will not. Senator WALSH and Senator COOLIDGE betrayed their country by refusing to vote for the La Follette-Costigan bill to scatter plenty through a growling land to the tune of $3,000,000,000.

They and about every other distinguished Democrat in the State are united "solely for the purpose of "creating a deadlock in the convention in order that Wall Street may "nominate one of its minions whom "the President, the incompetent "HOOVER, may have little or no difficulty in defeating." Mr. HOOVER is "that hopeless and helpless creature." In a world of entrenched wealth and wicked Democratic machines, Mayor CURLEY is about the only wise, true and honest person now visible. He is illimitably visible, He is illimitably audible, Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. SMITH have faded from the scene. Mr. CURLEY is running for Governor against Governor ELY. He is running for fun and to practice his voice against the two Democratic Senators, the Democratic organization and the Democratic majority.

It might seem that there was a conspiracy of silence against him; but the fact is that nobody else has a chance to say anything. There is no means of stopping him before April 26, when the primaries open, and it is hoped that he will close temporarily. His delegates at large represent something like as many "races." Monday his "forum" will be ready for business. It will reverberate day and night with CURLEY, the forum's champion and the people's chief. For more than five weeks Mayor CURLEY is going to have his busiest and happiest hours. And he has already accomplished wonders. In response to his call, eleven Boston Republicans and three Independents have enrolled themselves as Democrats—that is, Curleycrats.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/24/32

Western Mass. Democracy's Interests Not In Curley Mind, His Actions In Boston Reveal

Correspondent Explains That Ely-Walsh-Donahue Slate of Smith-Pledged Delegates Is State-Wide, That of Hub Mayor Only In East; Political Trickery Uncovered

By HENRY G. LOGAN
(Staff Correspondent of The Daily News)

Boston, March 24--Papers these days are carrying a great deal about the drive the Curley faction of the Democratic party is making for votes for candidates for the Democratic convention pledged to Roosevelt. Western Massachusetts Democratic voters should remember that the Curley faction of the party is a Boston faction, with a few minor satellites in other sections of the state who may be numbered amongst the disgruntled element of the party.

The real, vital faction that is striving to make the party one of accomplishment and standing, and which is represented by Gov Ely, Chairman Donahue, Senators Walsh and Coolidge and the Democratic congressmen, is a statewide organization and only this majority group can accomplish anything that will mean something to the western part of the state. Curley is too selfish—as proved by his career—to give a thought to Western Massachusetts except when he needs votes to accomplish his personal ambitions.

This explanation of conditions is perhaps as good as could be given for Curley's present drive for Roosevelt-pledged can idates. If any Democrat in Western Massachusetts thinks he is going to benefit himself or his section by playing ball with Boston's mayor, he must be exceedingly short-sighted. To support Curley and what he stands for, is to go against the governor from that end of the state who has been striving for all he is worth to give the state a good administration and to meet the problems galore that have confronted him.

A vote for Curley's group of delegates, or any that are not of the Ely-Donahue-Walsh group, is a repudiation of a man who has endeavored to live up to certain ideals of government that are needed in this era and which would benefit everyone if Gov Ely could put them into effect without the pulling and hauling he is forced to undergo every day he is at his office at the State House. That he has been as successful as he has been is a tribute to his ability which none can deny him.

Mayor Curley has availed himself of every trick in politics to advance his personal wishes. He jumped at the opportunity offered by an order presented in Boston city council this week to investigate why two city employes were on the Roosevelt slate, by declaring this order an insult to a fraternal order of which one employe is at the head, and also to the Negroes of the state, as one of the employes is a Negro. Such blatant subterfuge ought be disgusting to any decent-thinking citizen, yet the mayor's statements found ready approval among his satellites.

He invited the leading candidate on the Smith-pledged group to appear at his daily forums and try to convince the Curley admirers in the audience that they were right and Curley wrong. It was a trick as old as the political hills, and naturally, none of those invited accepted To have done so would have been to accord the invitation the semblance of saneness, which it lacks. It would have required that those invited lower themselves to level of the Curley crowd, which is something every decent Democrat hopes they never will do.

One reads a great deal of repetitious claims about the compromise offer the Curley crowd made to the regular Democrats. It was but natural that this offer should have been refused. Curley had nothing to lose and everything to gain for this group. The offer was much the same as if Germany had dictated terms of peace to the Allies after the World war. The leaders of the regular Democratic faction stand for constructive principles and because of this, deserve support of every right-thinking Democrat. Mayor Curley and his crowd stand for destruction, if necessary, to accomplish their own ends. Mayor Curley hasn't offered a single constructive thing during Gov Ely's administration. Why should Gov Ely truckle to anything he offers that can bring no benefits to the leaders of the party who think in statewide terms and not solely in terms of benefit to Boston and its political gangsters?

West of the Connecticut river are 7 per cent of the state's voting population. With a western man as governor, that section of the state is given consideration. If Mayor Curley or any of his crowd should be elevated to the governorship, any benefits to "the sticks" would be so infinitesimal as to be unworthy of serious thought; therefore, Western Massachusetts Democrats should be very careful how they vote for the Curley slate; it simply means a vote to help boost a shrewd, selfish politician to further power, to the detriment of the remote parts of the commonwealth. Any alleged local Democratic leaders in that part of the state who are trying to woo voters away from the regular Democratic slate for convention delegates and alternates are merely assisting Curley to achieve his ambitions, whether they are willing to admit it or not.

PHILA. NEWS 3/11/32

Al Accuses Boss Curley Of Trickery

NEW YORK.—Former Governor Alfred E. Smith in a sharp telegram to Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, has spurned the suggestion he withdraw his name from the Massachusetts presidential primary and accused Curley of trying to put him "in a false light."

Moreover, former Governor Smith thought that Curley, much as he hated to say it, was indulging in "a bit of trickery."

The out-and-out feud between Smith and Curley developed as a result of an exchange of telegrams dealing with the Massachusetts primary.

Mayor Curley, in his original telegram, called upon Smith to withdraw his name from the Massachusetts primary in the interest of "party harmony." Smith, in his reply, declined in language that evidently was vague to Curley, for the latter construed the message as "confirmation" that Smith is not a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, and also that he would not seek delegates.

SMITH TIRADE STIRS POETICAL STRAIN IN CURLEY

WASHINGTON. — Mayor Curley of Boston, when shown by the United Press a copy of Alfred E. Smith's second telegram in their controversy over Curley's request that Smith withdraw from the Massachusetts presidential primary, said:

"In the words of the poet, 'O, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive.'"

Curley declined to comment further, but said he might reply to Smith when he returned to Boston.

SPRINGFLD REP. 3/25/32

"A STANDOFF"

To the Editor of The Republican:—

The Democratic party has its Curleys. The Republican party has its Hurleys. Therefore, as between the Curleys and the Hurleys, it's a standoff! A. B. H.

Stockbridge, March 23, 1932.

Worcester Tel. 3/25/32

DONAHUE BLAST DRAWS CURLEY, ROOSEVELT IRE

Democratic Chief Denies Smith Forces Bred Split in Party

ELY JOINS SIEGE

Many G. O. P. Legislators, Meanwhile, Announce Whiting Support

By Telegram State House Reporter.

BOSTON, March 24.—Hostilities between the Smith and Roosevelt forces reached a new high point tonight with a barrage of statements and accusations centering on the responsibility for the wide open break in the party in the face of efforts to bring a compromise.

The hope of the temporary Easter peace in the bitter battle was shattered when Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the state committee broke the silence which the Smith leaders have maintained in the face of assaults by Mayor Curley and other Roosevelt supporters. He lashed out at those "who are trying to convey the impression that the Smith forces are responsible for the fight in Massachusetts."

Mayor Curley and James D. Roosevelt, son of the Governor made quick answer inferentially giving him the lie by citing the attempts they made to preserve unity through compromise.

"No Sincere Sentiment"

Governor Ely took advantage of his visit to New York to pave the way for opening a militant Smith fight by asserting in interviews, "there is no sincere sentiment for Governor Roosevelt in Massachusetts."

Governor Roosevelt himself entered the local situation for the first time with a statement that he had given his son the power of attorney to pledge delegates to him in the April primaries "to be used only in the event that Mr. Donahue was unwilling to go along with some kind of a formula which would have made a contest wholly unnecessary."

Slap at Donahue

Chairman Donahue interpreted the statement as a direct slap at him as the party responsible for the failure of compromise placed the blame for any ill-feeling at the door of the Roosevelt leaders and recalled a previous warning that the New York governor is jeopardizing the chances of getting any votes from Massachusetts at the national convention even if Smith is eliminated.

The Donahue statement follows: "For the past two weeks the alleged Roosevelt leaders in Massachusetts have been trying to convey the impression that the Governor Smith forces are responsible for the fight in Massachusetts. As a matter of fact there is no split in the Democratic party. There isn't nor will there be any contest worthy of the name. Smith's victory will be overwhelming.

"Whatever ill-feeling may be caused in Massachusetts is due to the attitude of Governor Roosevelt and his supporters here. This is a Smith state.

"Governor Roosevelt's own friends advised him as early as last November to keep out of Massachusetts, that the sentiment for Smith here was so overwhelming that Roosevelt would have no chance, that he would be better off if he took his chances on getting votes from the Massachusetts delegation when and if they should cease voting for Governor Smith, and that the effect of a fight here would be to create a situation whereby he would never get any votes from Massachusetts at any stage of the convention.

"I suppose that the short answer to Governor Roosevelt would be, that at no time has his young son (James Roosevelt) ever asked for a conference with me in regard to any compromise. Half a dozen different persons, purporting to represent Governor Roosevelt, have talked to Senator Walsh and Governor Ely and a couple of them talked to me two weeks ago. The week before last I spent four days listening to talk of compromise, most of which emanated from Roosevelt supporters who could show no authority to talk for Governor Roosevelt and none of whom ever made any concrete proposition as a basis of compromise.

"Pledged to Smith"

"Every proposal that I have heard of has contained a demand that the Massachusetts delegates, pledged to Governor Smith, should agree to support Governor Roosevelt as a second choice. I could not, of course, agree to that on behalf of the Smith delegates. They pledged themselves to Governor Smith and I cannot deliver them to any other man. They are all outstanding men and women and I am confident that the Democratic voters of Massachusetts are willing to trust their judgment.

"What has Governor Roosevelt to say to the fact that as long ago as Feb. 15 his young son marched up to the State House with Mr. Strabo V. Claggett to beard Governor Ely in the executive offices and tell his excellency that a pledged Roosevelt slate was going to be filed in Massachusetts and that sanction for the use of Governor Roosevelt's name would arrive in Massachusetts on the following day?"

James Roosevelt issued the following statement:

"I regret that I am forced to say that every single alleged statement of fact in Mr. Donahue's statement is contrary to the record.

"As one example I call attention to a telegram I personally sent Mr. Donahue last Saturday night and to which I was not even accorded the courtesy of an acknowledgement."

Reveals Telegram

The telegram he sent, Roosevelt said, read as follows:

"If you would care to sit down with me for a talk I would appreciate your phoning me Regent 5095, care of Dr. Harvey Cushing, any time tomorrow, Sunday a. m. before 12 o'clock. I will be glad to suit my convenience to yours."

Referring to the Donahue statement, Mayor Curley tonight said he submitted a proposal to Senator Walsh on March 5 and that the senator agreed to confer with Governor Ely and Donahue, and give him an answer in 24 hours. The mayor said he did not hear from Senator Walsh, but that the proposal still held and there was "time until 5 p. m., Friday to complete negotiations by communicating with the chairman of the committee, James Roosevelt."

Truce Hope Dies

The exchange of statements was believed to end all hopes of a compromise although Mayor Curley pointed out that the Smith forces had until 5 o'clock tomorrow night to bring it about. At that time the deadline for withdrawal of candidates for delegate expires. Withdrawals would be necessary to put Roosevelt men on the Smith slate. There was no indication tonight that the Roosevelt compromise offer to have his delegates vote for Smith until he is eliminated if in return the delegation would then vote as a unit for Roosevelt would be accepted.

Mayor Curley's forum which he is conducting daily in the interests of Governor Roosevelt was idle today in observance of Holy Week and the afternoon meetings will not be resumed until Monday, when the mayor plans to make his fight for the New York governor more intensive.

Gallagher Withdraws

Former Mayor Philip J. Gallagher of Woburn, who filed papers for district delegate on the Democratic side, but who was denied authority to be pledged to Smith by Mr. Donahue, withdrew as a candidate for delegate in the Fifth district today. Daniel Carroll of Boston withdrew under similar circumstances in the 11th district. This reduced the field of independent delegates to oppose the Smith and Roosevelt slates to 23.

The only other official withdrawal was that of J. C. Joseph Flammand, Cambridge, French consular agent at Boston, who recently announced he would get off the Curley-Roosevelt slate of at large delegates because of protest to the French embassy in Washington. Mayor Curley is prepared to fill his place.

The party leaders have until next Tuesday at 5 to fill vacancies caused by withdrawals.

Town Optic Lowell
3/19/32

CURLEY WINS FOR ROOSEVELT



HON. JAMES M. CURLEY

Hon. James M. Curley, Boston's fighting mayor won the fist victory of the New England skirmish for delegates for Roosevent, when he clamped victory on a drive in New Hampshire that sent the entire state delegation pledged to Gov. Roosevelt for President.

And now for Massachusetts. Al Smith is a great fellow. But he is either being used by Dave Walsh and Mr. Donahue, for some scheme, or he is leading the fight against Roosevelt himself, and using the Boston Bean boys to further the cause. But Mayor Curley has been the great stumbling block. When victory and not individualism should be the keynote, Mayor Curley has the courage to call Al Smith to order, and that he penetrated Al's undershirt, can be seen by the way Al snapped back at him.

Make no mistake that Curley is the inferior of Al Smith. Not by a long shot. If Curley were of New York with the Smith opportunities, Curley would be the most powerful Democrat in the country today. He is a born leader and unlike Smith, on several occasions, does not quail or side step when distinguished opposition intervenes.

Curley Will Fight Ely

The Hon. James M. Curley will carry a vigorous fight to the Ely campaign in the coming Roosevelt-Smith battle. And Curley will win. Not so much because Al Smith has weakened in this state, as much as the fact that Ely has been a big failure as governor from the Democratic standpoint.

Unquestionably Mayor Curley will appear in Lowell as spokesman for the Roosevelt ticket and the 5th district delegates, Attorney James J. Bruin and Cornelius Desmond, Jr. And he will pack the Auditorium. And if the Ely Slate is to compete with him, Daisy Donahue will have to send in Cozey Dave Walsh. But we think after Curley gets going Cozey Dave will be out in Montana, speaking for the ticket, as he did when Henry Cabot Lodge was up for the Senate against the late Col. Gaston.

The man who sold out Woodrow Wilson will not dare to cross swords with Boston's fighting mayor.

Springfield Union
3/20/32

CURLEY-FLAMAND INCIDENT

To the Editor of The Republican:—

The Curley-Flamand political blunder, resulting in the French consul-general's forced retirement as a Roosevelt delegate-at-large at the entirely proper demand of M Claudel, French embassador at Washington, recalls the similar case of Sackville-West, British embassador to the United States in the eighties who was sent back to England by President Cleveland because of his improper activities in American politics.

In view of the Curley-Flamand incident, which might easily have resulted in serious international complications, it would seem that Gov Roosevelt's political sagacity should forthwith prompt him not only to call off Curley but to sever any and all political connections with the mayor of Boston, whose blundering and dangerouse activities in the overwhelmingly pro-Smith state of Massachusetts are not calculated to promote the Roosevelt candidacy.

A. B. H.

Stockbridge, March 18, 1932.

LOWELL TELEGRAM
3/20/32

Massachusetts will always admire Al Smith. But now there is serious business in store, the success of a Democratic president, and while they will still cherish Al as the best there is, he had his day, and no possibility of victory enshrines his name in the present pitcure on things. Hence, with victory the byword, Massachusetts will follow Curley, and go Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT BATTLE!

Bruin and Desmond vs. Tierney and Ely.—The City Employees Will Probably Decide The Issue.

The fight for delegates in the fifth congressional district of which Lowell is the major part will probably narrow down to issues other than Smith vs. Roosevelt, in view of the fact that the candidates pledged to Roosevelt, Attorney James J. Bruin and Cornelius Desmond, Jr., have been named on the so-called, Curley Slate. Regardless of how Messrs. Desmond and Bruin may feel toward Gov. Smith or Gov. Roosevelt, conditions in Lowell are such that there is a wide spread feeling on the part of city employees against Gov. Ely, for his advocating a wage cut of 10 per cent for State employees and his appointment of Edward J. Tierney, chairman of the Finance Commission, who advocated and forced a 20 per cent wage cut for city employees.

But the fight for delegates has taken an unfortunate turn from the standpoint of Al Smith, as the slate pledged to Smith which was prepared by Frank J. Donahue, is headed by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee who was a member of the Fall River Finance Commission, and as such, laid off several hundred city employees and put through a wage cut of 20 per cent for 1500 others.

In addition, Gov. Ely, one of the other leaders on the Smith slate, has been termed by Mayor Curley, as a "wage cutter" and his closest friend in Lowell, Edward J. Tierney, Chairman of the local Finance Commission has also gone on record in favor of 20 per cent wage cut for city employees. Whether Smith is, or not in favor of wage cuts, will be lost sight of in the scuffle and city employees will undoubtedly control the primary, and forget both Smith and Roosevelt and will undoubtedly vote against any slate no matter for whom it is pledged which is led by Gov. Ely, Chairman Tierney of the Finance Committee and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee Frank J. Donahue.

As a result of this, Attorney James J. Bruin and Cornelius Desmond who are on the slate pledged to Roosevelt which is opposed to the Ely, Tierney, Donahue slate, are bound to benefit because of the feeling on the part of city employees. Especially will candidate Desmond benefit by the local wage situation because his brother, Robert Desmond, who is a Councillor from Ward 1, was one of the two Democratic members of the city council who refused to accept the the wage cut and stood out against any cutting of wages of city employees.

Police men and Firemen are bound to give a vote of endorsement to Councillor Desmond's brother, to show their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf when the budget came up for consideration last month.

In addition, Attorney Bruin as counsel for the school teachers, battled against a wage cut and entered into a heated controversy with the Chairman of the Finance Commission who opposed the teachers. For this reason it is expected that the school teachers will be more than likely to line up with the Policemen and Firemen and city laborers and vote in favor of both Bruin and Desmond who are pledged to Roosevelt.

The Ely-Curley Pact

According to recent public announcemen of Mayor Curley of Boston, there was a campaign agreement between the present governor of the state and the present mayor of Boston in 1930, whereby the former was to take himself out of the way of the latter's gubernatorial aspirations this year by retiring upon the completion of his present term. His Excellency has not seen fit to deny this assertion, so that it may be assumed that such a pact was reached in the interest of party harmony.

As an influence for party harmony, however, it does not appear to have worked well, judging by the existing division in the party in this state as the presidential primaries approach. As the leaders of the respective factions, Messrs. Ely and Curley are now sowing seeds of discord that are likely to be harvested next November in the probable loss of not only the electoral vote of the commonwealth, but also of the governorship. In any case, present prospects are that neither of the political adversaries will have a clear field for the governorship at the coming state primaries and that the party nominee for governor will not receive the united party support at the election. Of course, time can heal many wounds and the unexpected may happen, but, certainly, the present outlook is not encouraging Massachusetts Democrats.

While these "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" pacts are not uncommon in political manoeuvring, they are wholly selfish and calculated to further personal ambition rather than public welfare. Hence, their occasional collapse is not necessarily a public calamity.

Springfield Union 3/19/32

Reasons for a Fracas

As we get it from the reports in the Boston newspapers, Professor Eugene Wambaugh of Harvard spoke mildly at the Curley Parker House dinner to the effect that politics is a religion in the South, that the South bolted in 1928 because Smith was nominated, that it wanted to come back to the Democracy if Roosevelt were nominated this year and that, human nature being as it is, the South cannot be blamed for its reactions to the Smith candidacy.

As we also get it from the Boston reports, Chairman Donahue quickly retorted in a manner less mild to the effect that Professor Wambaugh was pleading for the nomination of a candidate who is agreeable to the bigots south of the Mason-Dixon line and that he asks the Democracy to make the national convention a convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

This bifurcated Democratic incident may leave some people in uncertainty as to which, the Harvard professor or the state chairman, was more eager to inject into the primary campaign a religious issue which, of course, is absolutely out of place in the politics of the country. It may be a question whether it would have occurred to anybody that such an issue had been injected by the professor had not the state chairman reacted so quickly and vehemently as if he had found something that he had been rather hopefully looking for.

Though Democratic lapses from complete sanability may often pass human understanding it is possible that this particular tempest is explained, as are other circumstances in the Smith-Roosevelt contest in this State, by the theory that, while Professor Wambaugh was thinking and speaking with the fate of the Democratic party nationally in mind, Chairman Donahue was thinking and speaking with the fate of the Democrats in Massachusetts only in mind. Points of view and the relative scope of vision often make a great difference in human disturbances to which Democratic disturbances are no exception.

As we have heretofore pointed out, Chairman Donahue's anti-Jacksonian ticket of delegates is loaded with two Democratic Senators, one Democratic Governor and four Democratic Congressmen. Their political skins are Massachusetts skins, and Smith is assumed to be more popular with the state Democrat rank and file than Roosevelt for reasons that are entirely natural and are not subject to criticism. It is entirely probable that the state of mind prevailing on the Donahue ticket is conditioned by what may happen to Democratic candidates in Massachusetts rather than by what may happen to it in the United States.

But for this difference in area it might be difficult to explain Chairman Donahue's pointed reference to the Democratic bigots of the South for nationally the Democratic party without the South would be less effective even than "a half a pair of shears." It is natural for Chairman Donahue and those on his ticket to think primarily on the political skin crop in Massachusetts with minor concern, if any, for what happens to the party nationally which in all probability was a dominating thought in Professor Wambaugh's relatively mild statements.

There is undoubtedly considerable justification for the Wambaugh point of view. Of the forty-seven Democratic members of the United States Senate more than one half come from south of the Mason-Dixon line; of the 219 Democratic members of the House fully one half come from that region. In fact, forty-two of them hail from the four States of the Solid South that, for the first time since Whig days, broke from the Democratic party in 1928. If we accept Chairman Donahue's territorial classification these States thereby became the region of bigots.

In the present Democratic House these dry Roosevelt shouters are in the saddle where they have always been when the Democratic party has come into control of the House. The Speaker is from Texas. The chairmen of all the important House committees are from that Roosevelt-loving region that appears to have earned the contempt of Chairman Donahue.

A certain geographical conception always has to be maintained to explain the Democratic party. The big end of the party in the State is Boston, but the big end of the party in the Nation is in the South. These two big ends have great difficulty in falling on each other's necks—except belligerently.

E. B. Free Press 3/19/32

FOR ROOSEVELT .. ..

On the record it is plain enough that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will be elected President. if he is nominated by the Democratic party at the Chicago convention. He carried his own state in 1930 by more than 700,000 margin. A really stupendous total. Not a man anywhere doubts he can carry New York in November.

The primaries of the Democratic party so far held indicate a strong sentiment for the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt. He carried New Hampshire primaries, and he swept the North Dakota primaries last Tuesday. The drift therefore seems to be markedly toward Gov. Roosevelt. It is very heartening that this is so. The will to win is in the rank and file of the party.

Mayor Curley is leading the fight for Gov. Roosevelt in Massachusetts. He is being assisted by Democrats from Boston harbor to the hills of Berkshire. There can be no doubt of the result. Massachusetts Democrats will line up behind Gov. Roosevelt, nominate him, and elect him by carrying the state for him in November.

All up for Gov. Roosevelt!

SPRINGFIELD REPULICAN 3/21/32

Racial Groups in Our Politics

Isn't the racial groups theory, now so generally accepted in Massachusetts politics by party leaders, being overworked? One now sights it regularly in elections and campaigns and in appointments to office. Racial groups must have representation on party tickets and on primary slates. Racial groups must have representatives on commissions, municipal and state. Racial groups must have representatives on the bench. Mayor Curley pushes the idea so far that, because the French consul-general has to withdraw from the Roosevelt primary slate, he must now raid the Republican party to secure an equally good representative of the particular racial group known as the Canadian voters.

Col Percy A. Guthrie, hitherto a Republican since his naturalization, is seriously considering shifting his party affiliations from Republican to Democratic in response to the emergency call of his friend, Mayor Curley. Col Guthrie is hard to identify at this distance as a representative of the French Canadians. Percy is more English than French and Guthrie is more Scotch than English. But Col Guthrie, who was a Canadian hero of the recent war and identified with the Canadian Black Watch regiment, would disconcert Republican politicians by switching parties in order to accommodate Mayor Curley, for he is presumed evidently to be influential with voters of both English Canadian and French Canadian origin. If he should switch, a lot more Republicans might switch in order to vote in the Democratic primary.

The incident makes one conscious as never before of the later political development of the racial groups. They are nothing novel, to be sure, but we seem to read more about them and observe their impact on the politicians rather more distinctly in these days. Perhaps this is due to the primaries, which have made uncertain, if not difficult, that recognition of racial groups on party tickets which was so easy in a well-conducted state convention of the old school.

The racial groups have multiplied. One became aware of that a dozen years ago when the Senate was fighting President Wilson on the League of Nations issue. The Versailles treaty caused such violent repercussions that Poles, Italians, Greeks, Syrians, Hungarians and Bohemians, not to mention certain older and more familiar groups, became alive as nationalist political entities in Massachusetts primaries and elections.

During the war feeling against "hyphenated Americanism" was intense. It seemed then that the war was almost being fought to save America from the hyphen. Since the war, what has happened? "Racial groups" figure more today in Massachusetts politics than at any time within the memory of living man. Even the Yankees, politically speaking, seem to have embraced the prevailing tendency to this sort of classification and regard themselves as a racial group. We are all God's children, and may the time come when simple Americanism, without racial lines, categories or origins, will be more in style.

WALTHAM NEWS-TRIBUNE 3/21/32

Storm signals up.

Just as the Republican party had made up its mind that harmony with a capital H would prevail in its councils the coming fall, with prohibition submerged in the less explosive re-submission which it is hoped will be directed by the national convention, former Governor Alvan T. Fuller serves notice that it may be incumbent on him to seek the nomination for governor. Coincident with this threat comes the almost positive assertion that James M. Curley, now mayor of Boston, will make a hard and fast statement that he will not oppose Governor Ely for renomination.

It may just as well be admitted that the Republicans were banking on Democratic dissension to help them recover the state this fall. Harmony in the Democratic ranks would make this a much more difficult task, though certain prophets profess to believe it is not impossible. If Mr. Fuller goes into the primary it will mean a bitter contest, for Lieutenant Governor Youngman is no quitter. The machine will be in a position where it can do as a machine should do, stand idle till the choice of the party candidates is made. The leaders have accepted Lieutenant Governor Youngman, somewhat against their will. It would be more against their will to accept Mr. Fuller; but in either case they will doubtless do their duty.

There are two questions on which the Republican party is divided, either of which is quite enough to disturb the equanimity of those responsible for party success. In view of the recent vote in Congress and the attitude of the majority of the Massachusetts delegation in the House, it appears probable that the Republicans will declare for re-submission. That is not a declaration for repeal, although in Massachusetts this is what it amounts to, as there isn't any doubt as to the public sentiment in the state.

The other is the pre-primary convention act. It is not expected that the legislature will pass favorably on the pre-primary convention. As it is an initiative measure it will then go to the people. Nearly all the Republican leaders favor it; and it is also approved by some Democratic leaders, although most of these were conspicuous by their absence at the legislative hearings on the measure. What the people think about it nobody knows. Certainly no great stirring of the popular pulse has yet been noticeable. Possibly the time has not arrived to stir. This appears to be the opinion of Lieutenant Governor Youngman who, with what we consider a display of political acumen, ceased his opposition in the interests of harmony and announced his willingness to let the voters decide.

Both former Governor Fuller and Lieutenant Governor Youngman are counted among the drys. This need not, however, prevent either from running on a platform advocating re-submission. Neither the pre-primary convention nor the prohibition problem has created even a ripple in the Democratic party. There is no demand for the first, and the party is reasonably united in favor of resuscitating Old Demon Rum as expeditiously as possible.

Worcester Gazette 3/21/32

WASHBURN'S WEEKLY

By R. M. WASHBURN

BORAH the Big of Boise writes: "Dear Washburn: I am informed that the LaFollette brothers, the senator and the Wisconsin governor, are to appear before the Roosevelt club in Symphony hall on April 8 next. They are two of the most remarkable young men now in public life. Knowing you as I do, I am sure that the house will be jammed. Those who remain away will be the heavy losers." This will be the first appearance in Boston of the LaFollette who is governor. Incidentally it might be added, that the best section of the hall will be reserved for the members of the Roosevelt club as of April 1, next. Now turn from the Grand Circuit to the political half-mile tracks of Massachusetts.



* * *

"The strangest pair that ever firelight shone upon," as Charles Dickens, who lived in London and is now dead I am told, wrote of Dombey & Son. But Dombey & Son are no longer the strangest pair that ever firelight shone upon. For there is another pair, now the strangest pair that ever political firelight shone upon, now allied in the Roosevelt cause. One of them is James Michael Curley, the Jewel of the Jamaicaway, and a grizzled political veteran. The other is James Roosevelt, the Colt of Cambridge, who nests in Coolidge Hill road, tempted thither doubtless by the political connotation of the name. As these two play the principal parts in the plot of tonight and were both christened James at the altar, the Mayor of Boston is hereinafter identified simply as Jim, and the youth as James.

* * *

They doubtless are the strangest pair that ever political firelight shone upon and doubtless will remain so, even unto the day when, if, this country becomes a member of the League of Nations. Each is diverse, not only in his once start but also in his now status. Jim is a graduate and a symbol of Knocks Academy. What he is, he alone has made of himself, saving one exception only, a wife of high purpose, loyal and effective, the only master he ever recognized. He is thus a symbol of the appeal of America to the democracy of the earth, a country where men may hope to park themselves on their own gasoline. On the other hand, James is a symbol of Groton school and of Harvard University, and as yet to be tried out in the fires of fortune. These facts as to him are herewith asserted with hesitation, and in confidence to the readers of this Weekly, for it would be the last to harm him. Nevertheless such intellectual and social training schools are looked upon amid determined Democracy as more of a political liability than an asset.

* * *

Of Jim it may be said, to his everlasting honor, that he took root in and bloomed out of the sidewalks of Boston. This he did with all the tenacity of the twig which sprouts and leaves out of some stone embankment, a symbol of success over adversity. Of James it may be said, on the other hand, that he is a product of the hothouses, out of which he was transplanted at some risk into the pastures of politics when he was graduated from Harvard in 1930. Then, with keen political foresight, he married into the family of a noted surgeon and brain expert, recognizing doubtless the value of such an ally amid Democracy where it is said by loyal Republicans that many are troubled by disordered minds. And, incidentally, the story is told of a patient of one of these experts, whose brain unwittingly was not returned to his head after an operation. This gave him no concern, he said, for he had found a place upon the public payroll.

* * *

Yes, they are the strangest pair that ever political firelight shone upon. Jim, a bull-terrier, and James with the fine lines of the greyhound. And yet they are held loyal to the cause though by diverse considerations. James is stimulated by the bond of kinship. And Jim shows a fine discriminating sense and courage as he turns from the Smith cortege to the Roosevelt procession. Perhaps, in thus turning from Al to Frank, he hopes patriotically to make out of Massachusetts a Yankee Free State. And great are they who dare to be inconsistently right rather than content to be consistently wrong. So together this strange pair joins in the duet: A presidential cheer for Al is the presidential chair for Herbert.

* * *

And now for an interpolation, leaving the lighter notes of the treble, temporarily, for the substance of the bass. There appears to be an analogy between the political conditions of 1908-12 and those of 1928-32. In 1908 T. R. was for Taft. In 1912 he was against him. In 1928 Curley was for Smith. In 1932 he is against him. The parallel continues. In 1912 the Republican national organization, to save itself, elected to lose with Taft rather than to win the presidency with T. R. In 1932 the Democratic state organization, to save itself, and Ely and Walsh, elects to lose the presidency with Smith rather than to attempt to win the nomination with Roosevelt.

* * *

It is a good guess at present that the state, that is at present, is for Smith. It is a fervid fact that both Ely and Walsh are reconciled to continuing in their present high public trusts. These two propositions are the key to the situation. These considerations control the present policy of the Democratic state organization, and it would sooner sit with Ely and Walsh than with Curley, under any considerations. Thus it clings to them and to the brown derby as rounds in the ladder of safety, for it and for them. Why should it care, it reasons, about a chance for the presidency as against what it is satisfied it can assure to the state?

* * *

In contrast sharp, Jim and James are more concerned in the Presidency than they are in any red ribbon state prize. It is a political proposition with Jim, and Pa with James. They feel and with reason that the Democratic state organization and Ely and Walsh should be subjugated to the Presidency. In this they are right. Thus their first consideration is to back for the Presidency one who in their opinion may win as against one who in their opinion must lose. Great is that man whose horizon is not bounded by his own wash-line. For Jim the country is not bounded on the west by Jamaica Pond before him. To James the sun does not set in Coolidge Hill Road, though he lives in the temporary vicinage of Joseph Buell Ely.

* * *

A man under an umbrella thinks that it is wet everywhere. Massachusetts which knows that it is wet thinks that it is wet everywhere. She forgets that Congress is not wet, that is as yet. Massachusetts which thinks that it is for Smith concludes that the country is for Smith. She forgets that, while she was for Smith in 1928, the country was against him. Further than this she also forgets that, while Herbert Hoover did not win Massachusetts in 1928, he did win the Presidency. Nevertheless,

WOR. GAZETTE
Contd 3/21/32

"Massachusetts there she stands," complacent and self-sufficient, like the Democratic organization and its allies. Nevertheless, while Massachusetts continues to stand, the discriminating, like Jim and James, are looking for seats where they may sit. Because of all of which, the Republican nominee for governor in 1932 will be under his greatest obligation, not to his own party but to the Democratic organization and the Jim-James combination in that they are now turning the state into a Democratic bear garden. Hence, let the meat-axes continue to fly. Now back to the trebie.

* * *

And yet no one can reasonably discount the Curley balance sheet, its assets and liabilities, not yet written in red. He has done much. He has made of himself, and within the resources of Knocks Academy, an adept in diction unexcelled hereabouts, in substance and form, augmented in effect by masterly modulation. On his own intellectual and physical vigor, which are sublime, he has with but the one ally, hereinbefore set out fought his way out of the valleys of the herds up onto the peaks of political prominence. True he is hated by some. But he is also loved by others. And such only are fit to survive. Truly are they a strange pair, Jim and James, the strangest pair that ever political firelight shone upon.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/22/32

Mayor Curley's Renunciation

There may be a natural surprise over Mayor Curley's announcement that he is not a candidate for Governor and would not accept the nomination even though it were tendered him without a contest. It may be more surprising than would be a change of mind at some future date under changed conditions.

On the other hand, it is quite possible that Mayor Curley now visualizes the prospects of a repetition of the Democratic successes in Massachusetts as so slim as to warrant a curtailment of his state ambitions for the present. He may have hitched his wagon to a higher and, as he may think, a safer star, for, if Roosevelt is nominated and elected, the self-sacrificing Mayor may have a vision of a high Federal position, with something to say about Massachusetts patronage. Were that vision to materialize it would matter little to him if Senator Walsh, Chairman Donahue and Governor Ely traveled to the convention shouting for Smith.

One of Mayor Curley's statements in connection with his renunciation is somewhat cryptic. He says that in 1930 he was tendered the nomination for Governor through the late Herman Whipple but that he refused because a promise made in the Smith campaign in 1928 to support John F. Fitzgerald for Governor when all the warring factions were brought together."

That seems to make it a bit mysterious why Mr. Fitzgerald's first intention in 1930 was to run for United States Senator. But, of course, it would be futile to seek an explanation of all that occurred among the "warring factions."

PITTSFIELD EAGLE 3/22/32

Permit That Ought To Be Granted

HOW THE PEOPLE FEEL

There is likely to be a large gallery at City Hall tonight when the matter of granting a bus franchise for the Berkshire Street Railway Company will be discussed. For the past week public interest in the matter has increased, on the street and in the stores particularly.

The sentiment as thus expressed seems to be that the Berkshire Street Railway Company has a stronger claim than the Yellow Cab Company because, on the whole, the former has served the city pretty well even though it has been losing money to the extent of $200,000 a year without a whimper. Why not give the old company a new chance on this account? say many.

Next to this in importance is that the employment situation will be helped by releasing $280,000 at once for the proposed new West Pittsfield State road and also that the new road will eliminate "Dead Man's Curve" at the Cody Garage corner. Here four people have met almost instant death and two others have died after a long illness in an Albany hospital owing to automobile accidents there.

Others declare that the appearance of the streets on which the trolleys now run would be much improved by substituting rubber for rails.

As the matter stands the Berkshire Company has no petition before the City Council as this was refused last week by the Aldermen. According to Manager Richmond of the Berkshire Company, another will not be presented as the old one can be revived at once by the Aldermen reconsidering their vote of last week.

CURLEY'S FUTURE

Live political news is centered on the contest between Mayor Curley of Boston and the Democratic organization over the control of the State's delegation to the coming National Democratic Convention. As is well known Mayor Curley is for Roosevelt while the old guard is a unit for Al Smith.

A weak feature of Curley's campaign has resided in the belief the Mayor is paving the way to obtain the Democratic nomination for Governor and is using Roosevelt sentiment to help get it. But it now appears that Curley's keen political sense has disclosed the fact that he does not propose to supplant Governor Ely this year. This move will materially aid the Roosevelt cause among many Democrats who were getting pretty well disgusted with the way things were going.

Of course, the battle will be fought to a finish, but it will be decided on its merits, now Curley has let it be known that he is not a candidate for the Governorship. Still the machine Democrats will not lessen their efforts to elect a Smith Presidential delegation because they know that should the Roosevelt forces win the April primaries Mayor Curley in all likelihood will be the "big shot" in this State should Governor Roosevelt be elected in November, and what is of still greater importance he will be a formidable contender for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination two years from now when Governor Ely will have served the customary second term, provided he is re-elected.

Great importance will be attached to the result of the primaries in Massachusetts as political observers are almost a unit in saying that if Roosevelt wins it will greatly improve his chances for the nomination. Some observers go so far as to declare that, with Massachusetts his, Roosevelt will be as good as nominated.

WATERTOWN TIMES (NY) 3/22/32

THE BATTLE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The greatest political battle of recent years is being waged in Massachusetts between supporters of Governor Roosevelt and Al Smith, rival contenders for the Democratic nomination for president. So bitter is the fight that the names, Roosevelt and Smith, have become mere symbols. The real issue is the struggle for supremacy between Mayor Curley of Boston on the one hand and the combined forces of Governor Ely, Senator Walsh, Frank J. Donahue and Daniel H. Coakley, on the other.

The odds are in favor of the coalition; there can be no doubt of that. They have the powerful magnet of Al Smith's name which was sufficient to put Massachusetts into the Democratic column in 1928. The name of Al Smith may not have the pulling power it had four years ago but it is still a force to be reckoned with, especially in Massachusetts.

But the Curley cause is not without hope. For one thing the Roosevelt men have plenty of money. Mayor Curley, himself, is a vote-getter, but he is the only vote-getter on the Roosevelt ticket. Fortunately he will not have to sweep the entire Roosevelt ticket to victory in order to emerge from the contest with fresh prestige. If he wins a place for himself on the delegation his personal popularity will be vindicated.

The primary election takes place in Massachusetts April 26th. In the meantime plenty of water can go over the dam. The Roosevelt campaign has made appreciable gains of late. The victory in New Hampshire was of great importance. The North Dakota victory helped. Roosevelt faces a test in Georgia next Wednesday, but the result there has never been in doubt. The governor has Georgia "in the bag," his supporters claim.

But March 29th will be the big day. On that day the Democrats of Maine, Iowa and Missouri will elect a total of 70 delegates to the national convention. Should Roosevelt continue his string of victories in these states his cause will experience a tremendous gain in prestige. A Roosevelt victory in Maine would be especially important as indicating New England sentiment.

Until after March 29th, then, the Massachusetts, contest is still anybody's battle.

ONEIDA, N.Y. DISPATCH 3/23/32

FIGHTING AL?

Mayor James M. Curley, Boston, is responsible for a statement to the effect that if the political chances of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt are placed in jeopardy through the attitude of former Governor Alfred E. Smith, then Smith will be directly responsible for the injury that may result to millions of American citizens who, the Bostonian asserts, are seeking relief from economic wrongs.

Mayor Curley, early an advocate of the nomination of Governor Roosevelt, shows considerable heat and venom in his attack upon Smith for permitting his name to go before the electors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He delves deeply into the history of the campaign to date and minces words not at all in condemning Smith for his attitude to date.

The attack of Mayor Curley upon Smith is an attack upon Smith's friends, and as such may be considered poor and unnecessary politics, serving, as it does, to widen still farther a breach that is already of sizeable proportions.

While it may be admitted that Smith is without the same large following which characterized his campaign in 1928, it is an admitted fact that the "happy warrior" is still possessed of a following without which the Democratic candidate for president, no matter who he may be, cannot be elected, and attacks upon the Smith wing of the Democratic party, if persisted in, can mean only one thing, and that the re-election of Herbert Hoover.

A United Democracy is the only hope of that party, and a United Democracy cannot be brought about if Smith and his following are denied places at the council table and a reasonable amount of recognition and consideration. And that is something that men of the Mayor Curley stripe apparently are not much concerned in. To them Smith is out, and must stay out.

NEWARK LEDGER 3/22/32

"Shoo, Fly!"

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, self-constituted leader of the Roosevelt forces in Massachusetts, told his fellow bean-eaters yesterday that if Alfred E. Smith jeopardized the political success of New York's present Governor in the latter's race for the Presidential nomination, and in his battle for election if nominated, "then Smith alone will be responsible for the injuries that may result to millions in America seeking relief from economic wrongs."

Curley, who has been a life-long politician, is a Democrat of the narrow school that did more to keep Massachusetts in the Republican column than the labors of all the G. O. P. leaders in that State, and if he continues his attacks on the National Democratic leader, there is little doubt that the Old Bay State will return to its long-time allegiance and help to re-elect President Hoover.

Thus Curley will be rendering good service to the country, though, of course, that is not the motive that inspires his attacks on Smith.

If Al were as smart in dealing with Curley as Benjamin F. Butler was when he was assailed by Congressman Sunset Cox, he would adopt the General's retort, which completely crushed Cox, "Soo, fly; don't bother me!"

N.Y. TIMES TUES. MAR. 22. 1932

CURLEY CALLS RALLY TO GOV. ROOSEVELT

Opens Campaign for Bay State Delegates and Renounces Own Gubernatorial Candidacy.

DENOUNCES EX-GOV. SMITH

He Holds Latter's Attitude on Nomination Has Divided Party and Threatens Defeat.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 21.—Mayor Curley today opened Governor Roosevelt's Massachusetts campaign for a pledged delegation to the Democratic National Convention with an address in which he denounced Alfred E. Smith as having divided the party. At the same time Mayor Curley eliminated himself from the Gubernatorial race.

He spoke before 2,000 persons in the Roosevelt forum he is sponsoring, while an overflow of 1,000 spectators filled the streets outside within range of amplifiers and tied up part of the downtown midday traffic rush until the police diverted the flow to other streets.

"I am not a candidate for Governor and would not accept the nomination, even though it were tendered me without a contest," the Mayor said, bearing out recent predictions that to show his sincerity in support of Governor Roosevelt he would eleminate himself as a Gubernatorial candidate.

He departed from his prepared speech both in his announcement as to the Governorship and in berating his arch enemy, Daniel H. Coakley.

"What right has Smith to come here at the bequest of Donahue (Democratic State Committee chairman) under the sinister influence of Coakley to divide the party," he asked.

Chiefly, however, he stressed his aims and those of his adherents in furthering the candidacy of Governor Roosevelt.

Saying that Mr. Smith had declared he was not a candidate, would not seek delegates, would make no pre-convention fight and would "keep his hands off," the Mayor continued:

"When his attention was directed not only to the inconsistency in the permission for the use of his name in Massachusetts, but the possibility of serious injury to Democratic unity as a consequence of such action, Mr. Smith stated that he gave his assent to the use of his name in Massachusetts solely on the understanding that it was a 'technical requirement' and in order to permit his friends in Massachusetts to express their sentiment and good will toward him.

"The group headed by Mr. Donahue opposing Franklin D. Roosevelt in their desire to capitalize the name of Alfred E. Smith, apparently stand ready to attempt to prevent the American people from securing the measure of relief that is possible through a courageous, constructive, progressive leader in the person of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"If the only purpose of former Governor Smith is that his name upon th ballot shall serve, as he states it, as an opportunity for expression of sentiment and good will toward him, and if through the expression of that sentiment and good will the success of the outstanding Democrat in America for the Presidency is jeopardized, then he alone, as leader of the party is responsible for the injury that may result to the millions in America who for three years have looked to the return of the Democratic party in control nationally for relief from the economic wrongs responsible for the national depression, unemployment and suffering."

James Roosevelt, son of the Governor, read his father's power of attorney, allowing the use of his name in the primary and criticized "those who would obscure the real issue of the campaign" which he described as "a fight to prevent the betrayal of the Democratic party."

TROY RECORD 3/22/32

AT FEVER HEAT.

Mayor Curley of Boston is worked up to fever heat over the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith for the presidential nomination. The phrase "worked up" is used here advisedly, for it is inconceivable that the Mayor does not understand, and has not understood from the beginning, the whole situation. If he has not realized since November, 1928, that Mr. Smith was pulling every available wire and repairing every fence he could find in order to attempt a come-back in 1932 he was a poorer politician than he has generally been believed to be. Curley should have expected exactly what has happened—except, of course, that he may be disturbed because Smith found a premature announcement of his aspirations necessary. This naturally has had a bad effect upon Curley's own situation in Massachusetts.

And Mayor Curley is going a long way if he expects people to believe his solemn statement that he is "not seeking the governorship of Massachusetts." For he cares a great deal more about it than he does about the Smith-Roosevelt competition. He has stated freely to his friends and acquaintances that he intends to be the next executive of the Bay State and that one term is all Governor Ely ought to expect—all to which he is entitled. Curley has been so free in his remarks on this subject that it becomes difficult to believe he has changed his mind.

The Smith-Roosevelt competition in Massachusetts is in reality merely an Ely-Curley contest, with Ely at present far ahead. Ely is capitalizing the personal popularity of Mr. Smith for his own purposes. Curley is striving to capitalize Governor Roosevelt's strategic position for his. Ely is the better politician, for he is saying less about his campaign for Smith and spending more time on machinery. Curley is a natural orator and must do much of his work from the platform. But outside of Massachusetts it is difficult to get excited over the local fight of Mayor Curley and Governor Ely for the leadership of the Bay State Democracy.

LOS ANGELES TIMES 3/22/32

CURLEY WARNS SMITH OF BLAME IN DEFEAT

BOSTON, March 21. (AP)—Mayor Curley said today that if the attitude of Alfred E. Smith jeopardized the political success of Gov. Roosevelt of New York, candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, then Smith, alone, "is responsible for the injury that may result to millions in America," seeking relief from economic wrongs.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER 3/22/32

Mayor Curley Hits Al Smith's Stand

BOSTON, March 21.—(AP)—Mayor James M. Curley said today that if Alfred E. Smith's attitude jeopardized the success of the campaign to elect Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York to the Presidency, then Smith, alone, "leader of the party, is responsible for the injury that may result."

Curley opened "Roosevelt for President headquarters" in downtown Boston.

POUGHKEEPSIE NEWS 3/21/32

* * *

Mayor Curley seems to be doing an excellent job managing the Roosevelt campaign for the Massachusetts primaries. It looks as if the slate of delegates he has rounded up will include two Republicans, or former Republicans. That ought to send the Democrats of Massachusetts into raptures of delight, and to insure a great victory over the forces of darkness that are working for Al Smith.

PITTSFIELD EAGLE 3/2-/32

Democrats In Turmoil

Ely - Curley Battle for State Leadership Goes Briskly Along, With Mayor Putting on Better Show and Getting Most Publicity

By BEACON HILL



BOSTON, March 19.—The contest between Joseph Ely and James M. Curley for the Democratic nomination for governor has gone along briskly this week, with Mayor Curley getting most of the publicity. Messrs. Smith and Roosevelt are also mentioned in the news.

Sifted down, the present situation in the Democratic party of Massachusetts is this, that its energetic leaders, not waiting to hear from the party voters, are busy trying to get control of the party machinery.

There have been some dramatic items in the week's political news as it has been pounded out on and around Beacon Hill. The Legislature is still in session, and doing important work; the governor is still in the front offices, and he also is trying to do his job in the midst of perplexities and difficulties; but the political Democratic talkies are getting all the headlines.

Here are outstanding items of the week:

The Curley slate—the fanciest and snappiest party slate we have seen in a long time, whatever its political strength.

The case of J. C. Joseph Flamand.

The case of Col. Percy A. Guthrie.

Governor Ely's speech to a colored congregation.

Ex-Governor Fuller's blast against the present governor.

The reappearance of Old Doc. Bigot, handy man of the Democratic party.

The Curley slate was greeted with ribald laughter by the Smithmen, with interest by the average newspaper reader, with amazement by politicians in general, and with some qualms by Republicans.

Case of M. Flamand

The Flamand selection was ingenious. It is of no consequence that it didn't stick. It couldn't stick. There is a difference between what is technically permissible and what can happen. M. Flamand, or Mr. Flamand, is an American citizen of long standing; and a particularly good citizen. His rights of citizenship are not to be interfered with. No one, neither the French government (at Washington or Paris) nor any other official agency, has any possible right to restrict those rights and the accompanying and consequent privileges. True enough. Nevertheless, it was plain from the first moment that the French government could not view with calmness the active participation of any one of its official representatives in a partisan political campaign. It could not forbid him to take such activity; but it could (and of course did) indicate, without excessive secrecy, its disapproval.

What happened to Mr. Flamand was that he sat down and thought over choosing between the twin tempting honors of representing the French government as consul and representing Franklin D. Roosevelt, a candidate to be a candidate for President of the United States. No one told him that he had to choose; but Mr. Flamand is an intelligent man. He will continue to be consul.

Purposes Achieved

However, the purposes undoubtedly in Mr. Curley's mind when he designated Mr. Flamand as a delegate-at-large have all been accomplished. Now that the blow has fallen, or the hint has arrived, Mr. Curley says something about "an insult" to the French of this country; but that is rhetoric. It has no meaning except that it gets an added line linking the Curley-Roosevelt cause with the most eminent of Massachusetts men of French extraction; and that's meaning enough.

Without bias and without judging any controversial points, we may fairly say that the vital thing was naming Mr. Flamand on the slate. His service thereon was of less importance—with all proper credit to the excellence of Mr. Flamand's abilities. That is, the Curley gesture has been successful, in that it must have pleased the French of Massachusetts. All of which is good politics.

Mr. Curley has an eye for drama. His next move was to suggest the name of Col. Percy A. Guthrie. Another notable. Another man rather removed from the circles of rush-hour politics. A high-grade man. And a Republican. A Republican who voted for Smith in 1928. More headlines.

Now, we are not going to be seduced into the confusions and acrimonies of discussing the merits of these two Democratic candidacies—Smith and Roosevelt. We'll let the Democratic politicians attend to that. They'll do it and they'll like it. What does appear, however, as viewed from neutral sidelines, is that thus far Mr. Curley is putting on the better show and is getting the bulk of the publicity.

Old Doc. Bigot Arrives

So here comes Old Doc. Bigot! A little tardy, but he is here. We see the conjuring names of

Contd PITTSFIELD EAGLE 3/22/32

Bishop Cannon and Tom Heflin. We had almost forgotten Heflin, despite the minor news space lately given to the hard luck of Mr. Bankhead, the stout lad who thought he licked Heflin in the Alabama primaries. Heflin will evidently have to work in this Massachusetts campaign. Maybe someone will revive the old story of the man who took his father to the baseball game. The old man was not much of a baseball fan, and the son was trying to make things clear to him. "Who's playing?" asked the elder.

"The Senators are playing against the home team," said the lad.

"What?" asked the old man; "the sinators?"

"Yes."

The old man spat on his hands and rolled up his sleeves. "Give me a pop bottle, and show me that dom Heflin," said he.

"Independent Republicans"

Colonel Guthrie's case will worry some thoughtful Republicans. There could be nothing to prevent him from changing his enrollment to the Democratic party if he chose to do so. There is a chill to Republicans in the thought. Back in the Grover Cleveland days there were no such primaries; but if there had been, a good many Republicans would have changed their enrollment and would have gone into the Democratic primaries to nominate Grover.

It was at about that time that someone coined the apt definition, that "an Independent Republican is a Republican who always votes the Democratic ticket." What would be the effect now if one or more registered Republicans should switch their party allegiance, for the purpose of effecting the nomination of Roosevelt—or of Newton D. Baker? Both these Democrats make an appeal in some Republican quarters; and so in some degree does Albert C. Ritchie.

Face the facts: There are Republicans who do not admire President Hoover. Maybe they ought to be shot at sunrise, or earlier; but they won't be. What can they do about it? There is only one Republican candidate—Mr. Hoover. There has been talk about Dawes, who says it is "damned nonsense," and there has been talk about Pinchot, chiefly by Pinchot; and there have been yearnings for Borah, the man with what an adept writer some time ago delicately called intestinal fortitude. These don't count, except in conversation. The coming Republican convention offers every expectation of cold-tea politics—except when they come to write the platform.

These things being so, there are some disgruntled Republicans who gaze longingly over the Democratic fence. They don't want to be Democrats; but they want to borrow a few Democratic shirts.

So the case of Colonel Guthrie starts some talk. This, for instance.

Mr. Ely's Courage

As for Governor Ely's address to the colored brothers, it was notable because in it he had something to say about entering office with ideals, and seeing them badly nicked by experience. He says it is hard to get anything done. He is obviously distressed by the raucousness of the Democratic practical politics that surround him.

That sounds like timidity. Yet the governor is not timid. If he had a sentimental sag when he spoke to this congregation, he is up and at them still with his contention that state salaries can be and should be cut. There's courage in that. The salary-cut idea seemed as dead as the political future of John W. Davis, but now the point is to be debated on the floor of the House on Monday. So, as the eminent but now, we believe, deceased, Doctor Munyon used to say with uplifted forefinger, "there is hope."

The Fuller Blast

The blast from Alvan T. Fuller came with the impact of a cyclone; but it ought not to have caused any amazement. About once in so often Mr. Fuller is moved to ease his chest of what accumulates there while he has to sit by as a private citizen and see ducks and drakes made of what had been accomplished on Beacon Hill in the pre-Democratic decade.

Mr. Fuller undoubtedly is tempted to sail in and do a job on Mr. Ely, first doing one on Mr. Youngman. Mr. Fuller's political moves, however, do not spring from temptations. Yielding to temptation is sin, say the moralists. In politics it is perilous. If Mr. Fuller should decide to enter the race it would not be because he was drawn in against his will or his inclination or his judgment. Not by temptation. His utterance in criticism of the governor does not mean that he is preparing to take the plunge into the primary. It means nothing except that he wanted to say something and said it.

Crisis for Mr. Curley

Returning to the Democrats: During the week Mr. Curley has received two nominations. The Tammany Club official program for St. Patrick's night carried a full page picture of him, labelled "Our Next Governor." Assistant Dist. Atty. Daniel J. Gillen introduced him as one destined to sit soon as a member of the Roosevelt cabinet. As secretary of war, likely.

We don't know whether Mr. Curley can build up Roosevelt in Massachusetts, but we do know that the Roosevelt cause is going either to make or break Mr. Curley, politically speaking. There is more interest in that, down this way, than there is in the nomination of Smith or Roosevelt.

FALL RIVER HERALD-NEWS 3/22/32

MAYOR CURLEY GOES ON RECORD.

Mayor James M. Curley announced, Monday, if he has been correctly quoted, that "I am not a candidate for governor and would not accept the nomination though it was tendered me without a contest."

This statement is direct and definite. It is not susceptible of more than one interpretation. It says plainly that Mr. Curley is not now and will not be a candidate for governor of Massachusetts this year.

It is well to have this point settled, for the impression was quite general, and justified by his own words, that Mr. Curley had his eyes on the gubernatorial chair.

Now that he has given up that ambition, we believe Democratic voters would be interested more in his reasons for supporting Governor Roosevelt for the presidential nomination than in any opinions he may hold regarding Governor Ely or his administration of state affairs. Mr. Roosevelt is a national and not a state issue and should be discussed on a national basis.

It would be interesting to know, for example, where Governor Roosevelt stands on the prohibition question. The people would be pleased to hear from some authoritative source, we believe, how Mr. Roosevelt regards the investigation of graft and corruption in New York City and Tammany Hall's connection with it. So far as we have heard or read, Governor Roosevelt has not openly declared himself on this important problem.

These are just a few of the questions that we are certain the people of this city and this state would like to hear discussed before they cast their votes in the presidential primary on April 26.

Governor Ely, Senator Walsh and the others can be passed in review during the state campaign, but meanwhile would it not be better to concentrate on the several Democratic candidates for the presidential nomination? Mr. Hoover is as good as nominated by the Republicans now, so that attention and interest naturally are centered upon the type of man the Democrats will choose to oppose Mr. Hoover at the polls next November.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/26/32

Maine Democrat Shy at Being The 'Tail to Jim Curley's Kite'

Portland, March 26—With some of the more conservative party leaders asserting they do not intend to "be a tail to Jim Curley's kite," prominent Maine Democrats, their state convention but two days away, will fight what they allege to be an attempt by outside influences, coupled with efforts of some local men, to send to the national convention a delegation pledged to Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

Opposition to such a move is voiced even by some of the most ardent Roosevelt supporters, who feel that it would be unwise, in view of the defection from the ranks of the party following instructions for Gov Alfred E. Smith at the memorable Waterville convention of 1928. They believe, according to some of the leaders, that instructions for Roosevelt this year might serve to alienate many of the voters and they will fight for an uninstructed delegation.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/22/32

Mayor Curley's Altruism

Of Daniel Webster it was once said that no man could be as great as Webster looked. Similarly it may be said of that other orator and statesman, Mayor Curley of Boston, that no man could be as altruistic as Curley has assumed to be. Indeed, this unselfish spokesman's facility for the arts of Demosthenes, his powers of indirect persuasion, his subtle [illegible] to the imaginative appeal, may prove to be his undoing, if not the undoing of the man to whom he has devoted his superlative talent. Mr. Smith's friends should pray for a postponement of the muzzling, while the country is treated with the unprecedented spectacle of a politician seeking the coronation of another, in a spirit of unselfishness and without thought of personal reward. It should be a matter of state pride that Boston has furnished this strange and illustrious exhibition of self-sacrifice.

Magnanimously as Caesar rejected the crown, the Mayor pushes from his brow the gubernatorial coronation if, perchance, by its rejection he may still the sinister voices of implication, and dissipate the ghosts of formerly announced ambition. Like the veteran deacon, he would be more or he would be less, as it served his master's cause. Those who are not familiar with Mr. Curley's masterful resort to the subtle arts of public address in behalf of a cause dear to his heart will not question his sincerity in the present instance. Others may question his logic and the basis of his premises.

Mr. Smith has unkindly accused him of resorting to trickery, but the Mayor may really believe that Al does not want the nomination even while Al disagrees with him. His entering the lists in Massachusetts seems to prove it, and he would seem to have as much right to seek delegates here as "Alfalfa Bill" or the Governor of New York had in North Dakota. He is as much privileged to "jeopardize the success" of the Roosevelt campaign as Mayor Curley is to jeopardize the success of Mr. Smith's ambition, whatever it is.

It is not only in his great altruism that the Mayor stands alone among statesmen. He is probably the only man of any prominence who believes either that the present Administration is responsible for the depression or that Governor Roosevelt is of sufficient caliber to relieve the suffering of the millions in America "who for three years have looked to the return of the Democratic party in control nationally for relief from the economic wrongs responsible for national depression—unemployment and suffering." While there is as much unemployment and suffering in New York as elsewhere in the country, it would be preposterous, of course, to blame the Governor of New York for it.

While the gullible are weeping over the attempt of Alfred E. Smith to "prevent the American people from securing the measure of relief possible through Roosevelt's election," we shall proceed to question the Mayor regarding the magic plan, if any, by which Mr. Roosevelt would effect this economic millennium and where it would differ from measures proposed by the President and accepted by both House and Senate because the Democrats were unable to suggest anything better [illegible]

LOWELL - COURIER CIT2.
3/23/32

A FORLORN HOPE.

If we agree with Mayor Curley of Boston and accept his idea that the safety, progress and prosperity of the country cannot be assured except by the election of a Democratic president we must, perforce, admit that it is but a forlorn hope on which to lean. In short, the Curley idea is that this country must elect Governor Roosevelt as president if its future is to be secure. Boiled down to its lowest terms that is what his statement declares. He objects to the Smith campaign in Massachusetts as endangering not only the Roosevelt candidacy but also the hope of the country to get itself out of the hands of the maladministrating Republicans and into the expertly guiding hands of the unterrified Democracy.

We wonder how much stock the rank and file of Massachusetts voters of either political party will take in such talk as that. Mayor Curley must rely on a rather disturbing lack of common sense among voters and to be catering to an altogether too prevalent lack of intelligent analysis of political conditions. To try to have us all believe that if Governor Smith is nominated he cannot be elected and that a Democratic defeat will endanger the future of the country may make a hit with the impervious partisans and may give Smith adherents a bit of a pause, but how far will such arguments go with most of the voters. We may agree with Mayor Curley in the belief that Governor Smith cannot be elected and yet not feel that there is no future for the United States if Republican candidates are chosen. Any one, whoever he may be or of whatever political party, who assumes the presidency for the coming four years is picking up a red hot potato and about the last thing that can save the country and make it prosperous is rabid partisanship.

From a position somewhat outside the political ring it looks very much as though Governor Smith can have about anything he wants in Massachusetts even with such redoubtable opposition as Boston's mayor is capable of offering, and we shall not be at all surprised if this state's delegates are for Smith after the smoke of this battle has cleared away. Governor Roosevelt's success is not the prime requisite that Mayor Curley would have us believe. The Massachusetts Democratic situation has entertaining possibilities. The Curley manifestos are adding to these. Politics warps judgment. Partisanship thrives on controversy And there is plenty of both on the inside of the Massachusetts Democracy. If our voters like this sort of thing we repeat that it leaves but a forlorn hope for the future of the nation.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/28/32

How Prof. Wambaugh Offended

There seems to be, especially outside of Boston and its immediate vicinity, some misconception of the exact manner in which Prof. Wambaugh of Harvard, one of Mayor Curley's choices for delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention, unwittingly managed to get under the skin of certain of the more ardent Smith supporters in Massachusetts and also caused no small measure of alarm in the breast of the politically astute Mr. Curley.

In some of the reports of Prof. Wambaugh's remarks at the Roosevelt gathering he was quoted as saying, among other things, that he believed the Democratic South was willing to "forgive" Governor Roosevelt for having supported Alfred E. Smith in 1928. It was the use of this word "forgive," or something equivalent to it, which, in connection with their recollection of what the South did to Smith in the last presidential campaign, and why it did it, aroused the ire of the Smith men. The effect was a good deal like shaking a red rag at a bull, and Chairman Donahue of the Democratic State Committee was not the only one who went "up in the air" over it.

As a very large element among the Smith supporters in Massachusetts look back on the 1928 campaign, if there is any forgiveness to be extended, it is for the Northern not the Southern Democrats to do the forgiving. In their eyes it is a downright insult to suggest that any man who supported the Democratic candidate for President in 1928 requires or should look for forgiveness from those who for reasons condemned by Northern Democrats deserted and opposed their party's candidate that year.

Mayor Curley was quick to see the implication in the professor's unguarded remark and its potentiality for harm among the Massachusetts Democrats and endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to have that portion of the Wambaugh speech suppressed.

HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT 3/23/32

MAYOR CURLEY THANKS MRS. TOWNE FOR ROOSEVELT SUPPORT

Mrs. Elizabeth Towne, 247 Cabot street, yesterday received a letter from Mayor James M. Curley of Boston thanking her for her telegraphed wishes of success in his campaign for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Towne wrote a letter to Alfred E. Smith Jan. 26 protesting against his entry in the Massachusetts primaries.

Mayor Curley's letter to Mrs. Towne follows:

"I am very grateful to receive your kind telegram extending your cordial best wishes in my campaign for the nomination and election of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York for President of the United States.

"We are contesting in my judgment the most important Presidential election in many years and I sincerely trust we may enjoy the support of the good women of Holyoke.

"The forthcoming Massachusetts primary upon April 26 is of tremendous importance and will you not kindly endeavor to secure the pledges of as many of the good women of Holyoke who are personal friends as may be possible to attend this primary and vote for Governor Roosevelt."

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/24/32

CURLEY AND "GOOD HOLYOKE WOMEN"

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston in a letter to Mrs Elizabeth M. Towne of Holyoke appeals to her to secure as many pledges of the "good women" of Holyoke as possible to go to the forthcoming primaries and elect Roosevelt delegates to the national convention. We doubt extremely that the "good women" of Holyoke in large numbers will harken to the request of Curley. We sincerely trust that they will soundly and thoroughly rebuke him at the primaries and will make their choice of delegates from candidates with the open and above board Alfred E. Smith label.

The "good women" of Holyoke, as far as the Democratic membership is concerned, turned out en masse for Smith in the last presidential election. In no place that we can recall were the women Democrats more active and earnest in promoting the Smith campaign. They were heart and soul with the candidate of their party. They worked with vim and with vigor. Our Mail Box contained many of their letters in behalf of his candidacy.

Do we believe, then, that they will now turn down the man for whom they worked so valiantly in that memorable campaign? Emphatically we do not. On the contrary we believe that they will turn out as Curley suggests, but that they will vote for the Curley slate in preference to the Smith candidates we do not believe for a moment.

The "good women" of Holyoke are, of course, fully cognizant of what Smith went through in the last presidential campaign. He took his medicine, bitter as it must have been, like a regular fellow. He neither whined, nor belabored anybody, although he had plenty of excuse for indulging in the latter practice. He is just as splendid today as when he was running for the presidency.

And what, pray, does he ask above all things? Is is that Massachusetts which owes him so much, although he does not mention that fact, stand by him in this campaign for delegates. He wants to tell the world that no matter what a fanatical southern wing of the Democracy did to him, no matter what his own state did, a grateful Massachusetts Democracy stands by him despite that selfish machinations of a selfish Boston politician to stab him so cruelly. We have confidence that the "good women" of Holyoke will show Curley that they are not taking their politics from the mayor of Boston, but rather from the brilliant Senator David I. Walsh and our excellent governor, Joseph B. Ely.

SYRACUSE POST STANDARD 3/11/32

SMITH REBUKES MAYOR CURLEY

Charges Attempt to Misrepresent His Position

NEW YORK, March 10. (AP)—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith today accused Mayor James Curley of Boston of "trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts."

Replying to a second telegram from Curley in which the latter again urged that Smith's name be withdrawn from the Massachusetts primary, the former governor said:

"The printing of our telegraphic correspondence in the newspapers indicates to me that you are trying to put me in a false light with my friends in Massachusetts.

"I want them to understand that I welcome their support and that I have the keenest appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to me as well as their complete understanding that I battled hard for the principles they stand for and I am ready to do so again.

"I am sorry that you seem to feel that you should advise me. As much as I hate to say it, your second telegram seems to me a bit tricky.

"My case is in the hands of the Democrats of Masachusetts and I have abundant confidence in their judgment."

N.Y. POST 3/11/32

Curley Urges Smith To Withdraw Name

BOSTON, March 9. (AP)—Alfred E. Smith today was urged to withdraw sanction of the use of his name in the Massachusetts presidential primary in a letter written him by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

Curley, one of the leading supporters of Franklin D. Roosevelt in New England, pointed to the one-sided victory of the New York governor in the New Hampshire primary yesterday. The Boston mayor made the appeal, he said, in the interests of harmony in the Democratic ranks and suggested that if Smith wanted his friends to have the opportunity to express their good will toward him he might permit them to run as unpledged delegates.

The Boston mayor was not the only Roosevelt supporter to become enthusiastic over the results in New Hampshire yesterday.

Cheers Roosevelt Men

The clean cut Roosevelt victory in the first test of strength between the two New Yorkers brought cheer to Roosevelt camps thruout New England.

The entire Roosevelt-pledged slate was elected and as a result New Hampshire's eight votes at the national convention will go to Roosevelt. The unofficial returns up to a late hour today, with but a few scattering points to be heard from, showed the Roosevelt men had been elected by a margin of approximately 5,000 votes. Each of New Hampshire's delegates-at-large has half a vote and each of the four district delegates has a full vote.

When the first significant returns from New Hampshire came in last night Roosevelt men immediately began advancing their plans for the Massachusetts contests. Curley's action was the first official act of the Roosevelt cohorts in this direction.

Smith Replies to Curley

As soon as Smith received the mayor's message he wired Curley as follows:

". . . I do not consider that my consent to the use of my name in the coming primary in Massachusetts is in any way out of line with the statement that I issued a short time ago with respect to my attitude to the nomination to be made at the Democratic national convention."

Curley hastily engaged 15 minutes' time on four Boston radio stations and carried his fight against Smith over the air waves.

Curley said "The only purpose that can be served at the present time by the candidacy of Mr. Smith is injury in New England to the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

HAVERHILL GAZETTE
3/24/32

The Battle Is On

The Democratic battle in Massachusetts is somewhat like the battle in Shanghai; there is continual talk of peace, but no peace; there are developments, but, except in the form of rumors, no pacific developments.

Both the Smith and Roosevelt forces have entered complete slates of delegates which will compete in the April 26 primary, and, while partisans with a flair for harmony, may strive for a compromise between the factions that will reestablish for the party in Massachusetts at least the semblance of a united front, the outlook is that the Smith and Roosevelt leaders will settle their differences at the polls.

We take this attitude toward the situation because of the inherent hostility between the Smith and Roosevelt forces in general and because of stake of state leadership that is involved in the primary contest. This stake of state leadership is somewhat less prominent than it was before Mayor Curley declared he would not be an opponent of Governor Ely in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination, but it still exists.

Curley's disavowal of aspiration for the governorship this year strengthened the Roosevelt campaign because it diminished the Curley issue; Smith leaders will have trouble now in arguing that the Roosevelt campaign is basically a campaign to make Curley the leading Democrat of the state. Curley's disavowal, furthermore, suggests the conclusion that, in the event of a Roosevelt victory, the mayor of Boston is scheduled to fill some important national post.

The fact remains, however, that, irrespective of Curley's gubernatorial aspirations, a victory for his Roosevelt faction in the primary will strengthen enormously his political position in the state. Victory will mean at least some degree of repudiation of the Ely-Walsh-Coolidge-Donahue leadership. It will mean new and unprecedented eminence for Curley in the Democratic party.

And probably it will mean a division of the Democratic party because so many Democrats won't accept Curley eminence. Republicans, indeed, should hope for a Roosevelt victory in the April 26 primary.

GLOUCESTER NEWS 3/24/32

MR. FLAMAND'S CASE

Mayor Curley in his wrath says that the forcing of Consul-General Flamand from the slate of Roosevelt delegates at large is an insult to every citizen of French blood in Massachusetts. Hardly that. More exactly, the nomination of the consul was an egregious error which Mayor Curley, a veteran in politics should have known too much to make. There are plenty of French citizens who might have been named. Those of both parties who desire to honor citizens of French ancestry have no difficulty in finding them. We do not believe a single intelligent citizen of French birth or ancestry will be in the slightest degree offended by the "forced" withdrawal of that respected citizen, Consul-General Flamand.

It has long been a rule of diplomacy that diplomats or other representatives of foreign nations should have nothing to say about American politics. This nation went deeply into that subject when Citizen Genet abused his privileges as French Ambassador by practically waging war on England from these shores. He disregarded Washington's proclamation of neutrality in the war between England and France and appealed to the people against the administration. The French government withdrew Citizen Genet at our request, and he departed, the classic example of the abuse of diplomatic privilege. It may be said that the case of Mr. Flamand is different because he is an American citizen. It has become the practice of many European nations to appoint as consuls, American citizens who can be trusted to work hard for their interests. The protest of the French ambassador in the Flamand case puts an end to that argument.

Perhaps some other governments would not be so particular in such a case, but the French government from long experience has formed rules to which all diplomatic or business representatives must yield. So well is this fact known, that we can only think that the necessity of haste alone made Mayor Curley forget the fact for a moment. We can see the wisdom of withdrawing Mr. Flamand's name when we speculate what would be his position in case Alfred E. Smith became president of the United States. Without going as far as that, we can see that no French consul ought to antagonize either of the warring Democratic camps.

NEWBURYPORT NEWS 3/25

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FALL RIVER-HERALD-NEWS 3/25/32

SAME OLD DIFFICULTY.

Governor Roosevelt is one of the most adept of our politicians in carrying water on both shoulders and in straddling important issues. He has done it so long that it has become a habit with him.

And the peculiar part about it has been that, in the parlance of Broadway, he has been getting away with it. Where, for example, does he stand on prohibition, one of the widely discussed questions before the people today? Does anybody know? The best we have been able to figure is that he is both wet and dry.

But unfortunately for Mr. Roosevelt, he attempted the same evasive tactics in Massachusetts and his hand was called. He was for both Roosevelt and Smith and through Mayor Curley---a willing tool in the little scheme---tried to make the Democrats of the Old Bay State believe that Al Smith was for Roosevelt and nobody else and would place his name in nomination before the national convention.

Does anyone over seven believe this is the situation today or was the situation when Mayor Curley declared Al Smith out of the race and began to pass around the Roosevelt buttons "with the compliments of James M. Curley."

Alfred E. Smith has given a very definite and positive answer by complying, of his own free will, with all the legal requirements to have his name placed upon the official primary ballot in this state on April 26.

But when Governor Roosevelt was asked to define his position with respect to the Massachusetts primary, he is quoted as having replied: "Some time ago I gave my son, James, the definite authorization to be used only in the event that Mr. Donahue was not willing to go along with some kind of a formula which would have made a contest wholly unnecessary."

Isn't that typically Roosevelt? Attempt to analyze it, and one can arrive at almost any conclusion. It is vague and indefinite enough to mean any number of things and, we are convinced, was phrased with that idea in mind.

But this rather cryptic statement probably will be elucidated later by Governor Roosevelt---when he discovers, if he can, what explanation will be to the greatest advantage of Governor Roosevelt. That is a way he has in public life. Some refer to such a man as a political opportunist.

WORCESTER TEL. 3/29/32

If Roosevelt is beaten in the Massachusetts Democratic primaries, Mayor Curley "will refuse to play any longer with the Democratic politicians in the state." The mayor's adversaries have two replies at hand: No. 1, If Roosevelt is beaten, it won't do Mr. Curley any good to "play" with politicians, and, No. 2, since when has Mr. Curley been playing with the majority of Democratic politicians?

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/29/32

An Old Cry

Mayor Curley has no patent on the idea that the progress, prosperity and safety of the country demands the election of a Democratic President and that the people are crying to the Democratic party for relief. In fact no man living has a patent on it, for everybody living was born long after Democratic spokesmen, forerunners of such as Mayor Curley, Jouett Shouse and others, were saying the same thing.

Except in rare instances it was discovered at election time that the people were not crying for the Democratic party at all. In those rare instances in which a Democratic President was elected not many moons passed before the people were crying for relief. In fact, no Democratic President since Franklin Pierce has ever had a majority of the popular vote for presidential candidates. They have obtained their pluralities only because of third party candidates when they happened to hurt the Republican party more than their own.

Nevertheless, Democratic spokesmen of their day and generation have always consoled themselves with the preelection claim that the people were crying for them and their party. It is easy enough to claim it provided the party is not in a place of responsibility. For that reason it was unfortunate for the party that it had to organize the House in this Congress and thereby exhibit to the Nation the inability of Speaker Garner and its other chosen leaders to prevent their party colleagues from running amuck.

SPR'FLD. UNION 3/27/32

A Party of Self-Control

The word "bitter" is frequently used by political writers to describe the Smith-Roosevelt primary contest. Now that the issue is to be fought out, why need it be so "bitter"? Cannot the preference of the Democratic voters in Massachusetts be polled, in accordance with a law designed to give definite expression to such a preference, without tearing the party to pieces? Or must Mayor Curley's fight on the Walsh-Ely-Donahue organization go the speed limit?

It might have been better politics all around for the Massachusetts Democracy to have determined very early to send an unpledged delegation to Chicago, free to seek the nomination of the "best man." But the situation has not worked out that way.

The Massachusetts Democrats, at all events, now enjoy an excellent opportunity to exercise self-control, staging a good-natured, courteous contest that would impress the people as that of a party feeling its responsibility no less than its "oats," as it confidently faced the future.

Boston Review 3/26/32

Springfld Rep. 3/22/32

Chairman of Canton Town Committee Is Author of Prose Epic Anent Mayor Curley

O'Brien Admits That Boston's Burgomaster Is Skilful Swordsman; Says His Weapon Is Dull and Insists Rank and File In Bay State Are With Al to Bitter Or Otherwise End—"God-Given Rights Must Not Be Sold for Mess of Postoffices," Says Bard Who Hitherto Has Been Reticent

By Matthew Cotton

There is a firm impression among the Democrats of greater Boston that the Democrats of Massachusetts, outside of the cities, amount to but very little and are useful only for swelling majorities when there are majorities to be swollen. It is true that they profess a great deal of admiration for Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, a Congregationalist minister who is of the Democratic fold, is opposed to prohibition and can say what he has to say very effectively, but as a rule your Boston Democrat has but little use and but very little respect for his brethren in "the sticks."

My attention has been called to a letter printed in a recent issue of the Boston Transcript, and I desire to call the attention of certain Boston Democrats to that letter. Not many of the Boston Democracy—only the upper crust in fact — read the Transcript regularly, and that is why I would like to reproduce the letter in its entirety, but I can't. It was written by John J. O'Brien, chairman of Democratic town committee of Canton, and it was signed as well as written by him. I should say, without desiring to take sides on the questions brought up by Chairman O'Brien, that his gift of language might be of some value to leaders of the party in the campaign now upon us or about to be upon us.

Chairman O'Brien tackles Mayor Curley in his communication to the Transcript. Just why the chairman of a Democratic town committee should have sent his letter to the Transcript, instead of to the Post or Globe, I do not pretend to understand. At different times the Post and Globe were Democratic organs, but they abandoned their duties as Democratic melody boxes as soon as they were safely beyond the reach of penury and suffering. The Transcript was never a Democratic newspaper, but Chairman O'Brien knew what he wanted and got it. His letter received considerate treatment and preferred position on the editorial page. And now let me see if I can't boil down some of Chairman's O'Brien's statements:

"Mayor Curley is a master swordsman.

"His position is weak and his weapon dull.

"He is armed with the dull sword of jealousy.

"He was never a whole hearted supporter of Gov. Smith.

"The whole Democratic organization sensed this fact in 1926.

"The rank and file of the Democratic party in Massachusetts are with Gov. Smith to the bitter or glorious end.

"Better to go down to defeat a thousand times than to sell our God-given rights for a mess of postoffices.

"Our forefathers tightened their belts, and we can tighten ours.

"We must scale the heights with Gov. Alfred E. Smith or fall on the slopes trying to reach the heights."

I regret to say that I have omitted the bulk of Chairman O'Brien's epigrams, but I have sorted out enough to demonstrate the fact that if Al is nominated and elected, Chairman O'Brien will be entitled to nothing less than the collectorship of the Port of Boston.

He is the one poet who has appeared on the Democratic side in a long time. It would be easy to convert his letter to the Transcript into a ringing epic if it were not good enough just as it stands.

But I still wonder why he sent it to the Transcript, unless, forsooth, he deemed it to be too good for readers of the Globe, the Post, the Traveler and the American. I repel with indignation the intimation that Chairman Donahue of the State committee was on hand when the prose poem was composed.

The campaign is hardly begun. What may we not expect when it is well under way, and other poets take it into their heads to tell the Transcript what they think of prominent people and high officials? Will the Transcript to able to take care of all its volunteer correspondents in Canton and elsewhere?

TWENTY PAGES

Mayor Curley's Renunciation

Mayor Curley has distinctly improved the prospects of the Roosevelt presidential candidacy in this state by renouncing his own candidacy for the governorship—"this 'year." Two years hence is so remote in politics that what the mayor will do then need bother nobody.

Gov Ely's renomination without a contest is placed beyond doubt by the mayor's statement and thus a special source of weakness to Roosevelt is removed. Curley of late had seemed more threatening to the governor's prospects. Attacks on the governor's state policies had unnecessarily featured his speeches for Roosevelt. Curley first, with Roosevelt a poor second, was rapidly becoming the popular conviction as to the mayor's motive and purpose. That he has so unqualifiedly eliminated himself from the governorship situation is conclusive that his personal ambition had become a fatal handicap, even in his own view, to the success of Roosevelt in the approaching primary.

This elimination, however, does not remove Mayor Curley from the battlefield. He will remain the dominating figure on the Roosevelt side, whether at the Washington-street forum or elsewhere, even strengthened in popular favor perhaps. If his "renunciation" of the governorship has cost him something—which may be doubted—he has placed Roosevelt under heavier obligations to him, and Mr Curley is not the man to let other men's obligations to hiraself go unsatisfied and unredeemed. In case Roosevelt becomes President, there will be a pay day for James M. Curlev.

E.B. FREE PRESS 3/26/32

RUSH TO ROOSEVELT

E B Free Press 3/26/32

Mayor Curley Opens Roosevelt Forum And Speaks To Large Throng—The Great State State Of Georgia Goes For Gov. Roosevelt By A Vote Of More Than 10 To 1

Gov. Roosevelt's cause continues to grow. On Tuesday he swept the primaries in the great state of Georgia by a vote of 10 to 1 over Speaker Garner. Reports from all parts of the country show the sentiment among Democrats to be overwhelmingly in his favor. As in Massachusetts they feel that he can win in the November election. It is all very well to follow this man and that man, but the winner, after everything is said, is the man who brings the satisfaction the dull, gray morning after the election. Away, then, with forlorn hopes.

Mayor Curley congratulated Gov. Roosevelt on the outcome of the Geogia primary in the following telegram which expresses the sentiments of Democrats generally:

"Kindly accept my sincere congratulations in your magnificent victory in the state of Georgia.

"Your wonderful labors for suffering humanity in providing that the healing waters of Warm Springs might be extended to everyone within the shadow of ill health result in the people of Georgia extending you this beautiful testimonial. There is no service in this life that is greater than providing for the relief and prevention of human suffering, and in this righteous philosophy you are recognized as our country's leader."

Here in Massachusetts the movement in behalf of Gov. Roosevelt continues to grow stronger and stronger, and the best informed opinion is that the delegates headed by Mayor James M. Curley, and his son, James Roosevelt, will carry the State in the primaries of April 26th.

Mayor Curley opened the Roosevelt headquarters on Monday at 333 Washington Street. It was a most auspicious start. The great room was overcrowded, more than 1500 men and women being present. The throng overflowed into Washington Street, stopping all vehicular traffic and nearly smothering our good friends, the Boston Transcript, who would like to do business as usual, and without Democratic cheers ringing in its ears.

Mayor Curley presided and made the principal address. He reviewed political conditions, and showed why Massachusetts should be with Gov. Roosevelt. He explained in detail the support Roosevelt had given Al Smith in 1920, 1924, and in 1928. He called attention to the daily accumulation of evidence that Democrats the country over want the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt. He can win.

Other speakers were James Roosevelt, son of Gov. Roosevelt, and a resident of Massachusetts, Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, and the Hon. Thomas F. Cassidy of Chesire. It was certainly a great meeting. Meetings will be held daily beginning at noon until the primaries April 26th. All are invited.

FOR ROOSEVELT



James M. Curley
Mayor of Boston

Curley in Action

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is frequently mentioned these days because of his connection with the presidential primary fight going on between him and the so-called regular Democratic leaders. Because of this, it is worthwhile to take a look at the man in action. He is a man always sure of himself, suave and gracious with those he desires to please and curt and biting with those who are against him and for whom he cares little or does not desire to favor. Wherever he goes in public, his group of satellites are nearby, ready to approve and applaud what he says, no matter how far it leads. Frequently he appears late at a meeting, which is not surprising because he has so many demands on his time. He possesses an unusual amount of daring and poise.

An interesting incident occurred at the South Boston association dinner recently. Gov Ely was the principal speaker and had just finished a peroration to the effect that whether he was on the "Hill" next March 17 or in "the sticks," his heart would be with the South Bostonians. It brought him tremendous applause—so much so that several cups, plates and saucers were broken by the diners in showing their approval. At that moment, Mayor Curley, who had been delayed by a Roosevelt candidates' meeting at another hotel, appeared at the door. Almost before the applause for his political rival had died, Curley walked calmly across the dining hall to Gov Ely's place at the head table, smiled and reaching forward offered his hand. Gov Ely took it of course—and the applause was renewed.

Curley has a distinctive style of oratory, due, in part, to what is known in Boston as the Curley pronunciation. This style is emulated by numerous of the younger Boston politicans, even to the peculiar pronunciation and voice intonations. Curley has long practiced what is known as a "change in pace" in speaking, that is, a sudden dropping of his voice from the loud pitch to the soft, cajoling tones. That, too, is widely copied. Usually, Curley starts speaking in a calm, modulated fashion, but soon works up to oratorical hights. His voice is such as to make itself heard in every part of the majority of Boston's dining rooms and halls, and his words at all Curley-inspired meetings are followed closely by his supporters. He is widely read and has an unusual memory. He can quote at will and often does, and in this respect, is apt to run even DeWitt C. DeWolf of Chester a good race. Wherever he goes and whatever he says, Curley is regarded in newspaper circles as "good copy."

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/30/32

MAYOR CURLEY TO TALK HERE ON MONDAY NIGHT

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, and probably James M. Roosevelt, son of the New York governor, will be the principal speakers at a rally in the interest of the presidential candidacy of Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt, to be held Monday night at the Auditorium. Arrangements for the meeting have been made by Lawrence F. O'Brien, a candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention on the "Roosevelt-pledged" district slate. Other rallies are also proposed for Holyoke, Chicopee and other nearby communities on the same night if proper arrangements can be made in time.

Mr O'Brien, in company with John Hall of West Springfield, the other Roosevelt-pledged candidate for delegate in the 2d district, spent all day yesterday making the rounds of the district, and reported "considerable Roosevelt sentiment" upon their return. Mr O'Brien said last night that he was not certain whether arrangements could be made for rallies in Holyoke and Chicopee to coincide with the Springfield meeting, and that there might even be a change in the local date if better arrangements could be made.

At Boston, however, it was announced that Mayor Curley would speak here Monday, as part of a state-wide campaign in behalf of the Roosevelt-pledged slate of candidates for delegates. This was taken here to mean that headquarters of the Roosevelt forces had decided to go ahead with the local rally as originally scheduled.

Boston Review 3/26/32

Ohio Democrat Surveys Bay State and Reports Bad Condition in Democracy

Fight, He Says, Is Attempt to Separate Curley From His Prestige and Prevent Him From Adding To It—Smith's Name Is Used For Purpose Of Putting Down and Out Hub's Mayor—Expresses Surprise That Prominent Democrats Have Lent Themselves To Movement—Net Result Will Be Loss Of Strength Already Gained

By Carroll Crane

Washington, March 25—Undoubtedly the most interesting bit of political information from Massachusetts reached here this morning when a prominent Ohio Democrat arrived from New York, where he had been in conference with prominent Democrats of that State after making a survey of conditions in Massachusetts. He is mightily disturbed by what has been going on in the old Commonwealth, and he has no hesitation in stating his opinion. How his opinions were received in the headquarters of the Democratic national committee I do not know, but I do know that there are men connected with Democratic headquarters who are obsessed with the idea that it is far better to beat Roosevelt for the nomination than to elect a Democratic President in November. For obvious reasons the Ohio man did not desire to have his name connected with a public criticism of Democratic methods in Massachusetts, but he dictated this statement to a stenographer and gave me a copy:

"I regret exceedingly that conditions in Massachusetts are what they are, for with a united Democracy it would be possible, I believe, to carry the State for the Democratic candidate for President, elect the whole State ticket and gain almost enough Representatives in Congress to constitute a majority of the delegation. The Republican organization is in bad shape, not one prominent member of the party believes that Lieutenant Governor Youngman should be nominated or elected, and yet, such are conditions, that Youngman's opponents are hoping that Fuller will run for Governor again, although they formerly had no more use for Fuller than they have for Youngman.

"There is no mystery concerning the trouble in the Massachusetts Democratic camp. Neither intense enthusiasm for Smith nor intense opposition to Roosevelt is behind it. It is a contest by anti-Curley Democrats, led by State Chairman Donahue, to prevent Mayor Curley of Boston from retaining his present prestige and adding to it. They fear that, if Roosevelt should carry the Bay State primaries, Curley would become the Democratic leader of the Commonwealth, just as today he is admittedly the Democratic leader of Boston. The fact that he has been elected mayor of that city three times, against intense opposition, convinces me that he is a leader with whom other leaders should be willing and anxious to co-operate.

"It struck me as somewhat strange that Governor Ely, Senator Walsh and some other Democrats of standing should fall into line behind Chairman Donahue and let him lead a movement which means nothing less than the disruption of the Democracy in Massachusetts and the probable resumption of State control by the Republicans, even though they themselves are badly handicapped. Chairman Donahue is an able man, but he is not at all conservative in his methods or opinions. There is not a prominent Democrat in Massachusetts, as far as I could learn, who believes that Smith can be nominated, or elected, if nominated, but Smith's name is being used as if he were actually a candidate for the nomination. That is because he is, probably, the most popular national Democrat, as far as Massachusetts is concerned.

"Let it be clearly understood that I do not favor the nomination of Roosevelt unless, after serious and fair-minded consideration, he shall be deemed the strongest possible candidate. I am not much impressed by the fact his name is Roosevelt, for that could mean almost anything, but he has made good as Governor of New York, and for that reason I had supposed that Al Smith, who helped to elect him to the Governorship and was his immediate predecessor, would be among those backing him for President. Why he is not, and why he is today a nominal candidate for another nomination, I do not really know, but I have my opinions.

"Concerning Massachusetts, however, there is no room for doubt concerning conditions, their causes and their inevitable result. Mayor Curley has seen fit to give his support and that of his organization to Roosevelt, but Roosevelt was a candidate some time before Mayor Curley made his decision. It is only fair to assume that, in his opinion, Roosevelt is the strongest man in sight.

"As I understand it, no intense enthusiasm for Smith began to manifest itself in Massachusetts this year until Mayor Curley decided to throw his support to Roosevelt. Thereupon the Smith boom, which had not even become a boomlet at the time, began to show signs of life. Every man who hastened to make himself a leader in the Smith cause, or a prominent advocate of Smith is an opponent of Mayor Curley. With them, and I examined the facts carefully, it is not a question of defeating Roosevelt, against whom they can have no reasonable cause for intense opposition, but of beating Curley. They know, all of them, that Smith cannot be nominated unless after a battle in the convention with the bigots who accepted his nomination quietly in the last campaign but hastened to defeat him at the polls. They know that Smith will never again be as strong politically as he was four years ago, and they knew that his present willingness to aid in 'stopping Roosevelt' has alienated thousands of voters who are neither bigots nor Rooseveltians, but who believe in fair play for every candidate.

"I can see no possible method of smoothing things over in Massachusetts. That could be done if the contest was between the Roosevelt and Smith causes, but everybody knows that it is not. Chairman Donahue has said many sharp things about the mayor of Boston and is continuing to say them. The mayor has said as many sharp things about Donahue and will continue to say them when, in his opinion, sharp things should be said. Democrats who would like to iron things out and smooth the way for compromise have no present standing with either side. What I saw and heard in Massachusetts leads me to believe that conditions there will not only ruin the chances of the party in that State, but will make for trouble in others. I believe that Mayor Curley's opponents are making a very serious mistake, and when I say that I refer to those of his opponents who are in the fight solely to nominate Smith and not for the purpose of downing Curley. But they are few, compared with the anti-Roosevelt, anti-Curley leaders.

PORTLAND PRESS-HERALD 3/26/32

Roosevelt Workers From Bay State Threaten Unity Of Maine Democrats

Party Leaders, Resenting Invasions Without Being Consulted, Warn Of Danger Of Alienating Smith Group

Attempts of a Massachusetts group to ensure, at the Democratic State Convention next Tuesday and Wednesday, a Maine delegation to the National Convention pledged to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York threatens to dissipate the Roosevelt sentiment in Maine which if left alone might have grown to a vigorous and conclusive force, local Democratic leaders said Friday.

They believe that attempts by out-of-state contact men, alleged to be emissaries of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and well financed to obtain a positive instruction for Roosevelt may drive from the party a considerable group which favors the nomination of ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York and that such a move would not be wise at a time when prospects for Democratic success are brighter than they have been in recent years.

In support of this contention party leaders point to the defections from the party ranks in 1928 when the convention endorsed Governor Smith.

It has been obvious for some time that the convention probably would elect delegates favorable to Roosevelt but would not instruct them ,a situation which has met with the favor of party leaders, it is said. Such a course, it was believed, would not alienate the Smith faction.

Believe Cause Will Suffer

Friends of Roosevelt in Maine declare that if the Massachusetts group does not cease its efforts to swing the Maine convention to their candidate that his cause here will suffer. The fact that the activity of the out-of-state politicians has been carried on without consulting the state organization has also tended to harm the Roosevelt candidacy, conservative leaders assert.

Leaders of the State organization are resentful at this alleged attempt to dominate the State convention and many profess to see in it an attempt by the Boston mayor to advance his own prestige at the expense of the party in Maine.

"Maine will not be a tail to Jim Curley's kite," was the expression used by one local Democrat Friday while another declared that Maine ceased to be a part of Massachusetts in 1820 and would not be delivered in a block to anybody in 1932.

Thomas J. Heslin of Lowell, Mass., understood to be one of the representatives of Maylor Curley in the effort to line up the Maine Democratic Convention for Governor Roosevelt, left this City Friday night after having been registered at a local hotel since Wednesday. It is understood that Mr. Heslin has made arrangements to return to Portland Sunday and probably will remain in town through the convention sessions.

GAZETTE DEL MASS

MAYOR CURLEY SHOULD STAND FOR GOVERNOR

The announcement of Mayor James M. Curley that he will not engage in a contest for the Democratic nomination for governor has surprised and disappointed thousands of his admirers and well wishers as much as his unqualified declaration that he will not accept the nomination if it should be tendered him without a contest.

Today Mayor Curley is the outstanding exponent of democracy in Massachusetts. In addition to a background of political successes in past years, he has an immediate background provided by an administration of the government of Boston during which he has accomplished remarkable constructive achievements and endowed the city with more worth while improvements of a permanent character than any man who has similarly served Boston.

Mayor Curley has acknowledged ability. He is one of the conspicuous orators of the nation. There is no one identified with the Democratic party in the Commonwealth who closely approaches him.

His deep interest in behalf of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination has induced him to sacrifice an ambition to become governor.

The Gazzetta trusts that Mayor Curley will ultimately change his mind. Gov. Ely is hopeless as a candidate for re-election. He has committed a series of major blunders and has displayed poor judgment in the determination of many problems of the state.

A contest between Mayor Curley and Lieut. Gov. Youngman for the governorship is desired by those who are well acquainted with the political situation in the state. Mr. Youngman will surely defeat Gov. Ely if the latter stands for re-election.

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN 3/27/32

It may be that Mayor Curley is the least bit hasty in declaring that he won't play if Roosevelt loses the Democratic nomination. It is quite possible that Wall Street will not control the convention even if Governor Roosevelt is not its choice, and at any rate Mr. Curley himself has everything to lose and nothing to gain by sulking in his tent. He appears to be determined to rule or ruin. It is much to be doubted that he is strong enough to accomplish the former object, and even the latter may be beyond his powers. But it is quite conceivable that he could ruin himself, even if the Democratic party in this state could survive his defection.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/28/32

Our Beacon Hill Observer— State Affairs and Politics

Conjecture Over Intentions of Ex-Gov Smith in His Candidacy

From Our Special Correspondent

Boston, Feb. 27—Receipt from ex-Gov Alfred E. Smith of New York of permission to use his name in the Massachusetts presidential primary will definitely place Smith in the field for the presidency, despite his original pronouncement that he would not seek the nomination at the Democratic national convention, and would take it only if it were shown that there was a demand for his candidacy.

Conjecture is as rife today on Smith's actual intentions as it was after Calvin Coolidge made his famous "do-not-choose-to-run" statement. People seem to be quite at odds as to Smith's actual intentions. Many believe he was "bitten" again by the presidential microbe months ago, because of the inviting conditions from the Democratic standpoint, yet disliked to become an active candidate fearing the effect of such activity on the public mind. A passive candidacy is, of course, a more desirable attitude to assume. The one who takes this attitude merely sits quietly and waits.

Many there are who believe that in the end Roosevelt will be the beneficiary of Smith support, and therefore, the almost sure nominee. These foresee a sweep of the country with Roosevelt as the party's candidate, whereas they are disinclined to believe that Smith could be victorious. The "bigots and the Main-streeters," they contend, would defeat Smith, as they did four years ago. They cannot accept any declaration that bigotry will go by the boards on account of conditions that have confronted the country for two years. They point to the old full dinner pail cry of the Republicans, that always proved successful, and contend that the empty dinner pail of today is going to make millions turn against the G. O. P. and vote for any candidate the Democrats put forward, except Smith.

Does Smith Seek Power to Dictate?

The belief exists that Smith knows he cannot win, if he could secure the nomination, and therefore is merely "gunning" for convention delegates in six or eight states, so that he will be in strong position at the convention to dictate, to a large extent, the successful nominee. Whether Smith in such a position would dictate Newton D. Baker or Roosevelt or Ritchie, few have any basis for conjecturing. But everywhere it is being admitted that Roosevelt seems to be gaining in all but a comparatively few eastern seaboard states, among them, of course, Massachusetts. Naturally, the question most often asked is why Smith, after his original passive attitude announcement, should permit his name to be used in Massachusetts.

Seeking an answer to this question, one recalls that four years ago Mayor James M. Curley of Boston was the loudest shouter for Smith. He appeared almost daily at rallies at the old Young's hotel, and his voice was heard by thousands beseeching them to lo the right thing by Al Smith. Two years later, Curley did all he could to harm Ely's candidacy for governor, and it was charged during that campaign that he was "playing ball' with the Republican candidate for governor, hoping to bring about his election and, at the end of his term, to receive such support as the Republican candidate could throw his way for the same office.

Ely upset the plan, but Curley's attitude left bitterness in the party's ranks. It has never died, chiefly because Mayor Curley hasn't permitted it to. He early declared for Owen D. Young for President, trying to be a jump ahead of Senator Walsh, Chairman Donahue and Gov Ely; then he did another hop, skip and jump and landed aboard the Roosevelt bandwagon, proclaiming his advocacy of the New York governor as the party's standard bearer. Until recently, he has continued to do so, but the last utterance received from the "boy from Havana," is that he is going to wait until he has another talk with Roosevelt before making known his intentions. Which may be interpreted as basis for the belief that Boston's mayor has a mind that changes quickly.

In the meantime, Gov Ely and Senators Walsh and Coolidge, as well as Chairman Donahue and other leaders, have been steadfastly for Smith. The well known admiration of the majority of Democrats of the state for Smith is as good a reason for this Smith support as can be found. These leaders want to be found favoring the likely winner in the state, irrespective of how the rest of the country goes. And, by securing Smith's permission for delegates to use his name, they have set in motion a movement that may spell Mr Curley's defeat, which would go a long way toward keeping him from state office for some years to come. It may be that Smith himself hasn't relished Curley's flop to the Roosevelt bandwagon, and that the permission for use of his name would be a clever move to help the Democratic leaders to teach Curley a lesson—that is, granted that Curley doesn't hop to somebody else's coach before the primary election.

Baker and Ely Ticket Discussed

One finds those who have picked the ticket as Newton D. Baker for President and Joseph B. Ely for vice-president. They contend that Baker, despite his utterances of disinterestedness, is ready to lead the party to victory if the call comes to him. It is about the same attitude as that of Smith, except that it is differently expressed. Smith, it is believed by such Democrats, would place himself in a strong position — probably strong enough to be named secretary of state —should he throw his support to Baker. And if Smith made the nomination speech for Ely, there is belief that another situation would arise such as occurred when Calvin Coolidge was nominated by the Republicans for vice-president at a time when plenty of other candidates were receiving greater attention. The ticket of Baker and Ely sounds good in Massachusetts, even to ardent Smith supporters. If Roosevelt were nominated, no one could expect that an adjoining eastern state would furnish the vice-presidential candidate.

Criticism of Governor

While all this national political talk is going on, Gov Ely is meeting much criticism in this state, even among his own partisans. The Italians are not satisfied that he has given them the recognition they believe they are entitled to in appointments, because of their support of him in 1930. Many Italian leaders do not like the attempt to displace Frank A. Brooks as chairman of the state advisory board of parole, for Brooks is regarded by these leaders as a "square shooter," in whom they can place absolute reliance. They do not like the governor's attempt to give recognition to a Pole, Stanley W. Wisnioski of Lowell. This feeling against the governor for his persistance against Brooks is growing in other circles.

Belief exists that Gov Ely has listened to bad advice in parole board chairmanship matter. Councilor James H. Brennan of Charlestown, the only Democratic member of the governor's council, now seeks a public hearing on the Wisnioski appointment which has been hanging fire in executive council for three weeks. The world is going to be told what a fine man Wisnioski is, and the hearing will be a sublime gesture to the Polish voters, coming as it does after the appointment that followed rejection of two such notable citizens as former-Atty-Gen Thomas J. Boynton and Richard Olney. Brennan's persistence in trying to defeat Brooks is bringing great harm to his party, but he is not to be diverted from his task by any such consideration as this.

Wisnioski has appeared as counsel in a pardon case, and probably will in the future, because nonconfirmation of his appointment seems sure. With the great number of pardons granted even under such a stickler as Chairman Brooks, one cannot but conjecture what would happen if a non-stickler in the person of a criminal lawyer were to be placed in that position.

Two Donahue for the Bench

Judge Charles A. Donahue of the superior court will undoubtedly be appointed to the vacancy on the supreme court bench by Gov Ely when the council meets next Wednesday. Which may be taken to indicate that another Donahue, Frank A., chairman of the Democratic state committee, will have a chance to be named to the superior court bench. Elevation of the committee chairman has been forecast, for he has worked long, hard and successfully for his party and it is maintained it is only right and proper that he should be given a like job on the bench. Gov Ely, it is known, has long admired Chairman Donahue's wide knowledge of things and his clever brain, and has felt that he would do justice to himself and to the maker of the appointment if he were to have a judicial position.

Naturally, this raises the question, who is to manage the Democratic party after Donahue resigns? There are any number of candidates who could fill the place, and many more who would like to try to do so, but to

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vely in primary campaign or incur the enmity of the overwhelming majority of Smith Democrats. He can't fight with immunity.

Ely Prominent

Gov. Ely has become so prominent in the Smith cause that he is being conspicuously projected into the national picture as a personality that may have an important part in the Washington government in the future. He is mentioned for many places from that of compromise candidate for president to cabinet officer. His invasion of New Hampshire in the interests of Smith the coming week will attract national attention. There is a tremendous battle there between Smith and Roosevelt forces, with the latter having very substantial support. If Smith delegates win Gov. Ely will get much of the credit for the victory, and his prestige will be greatly enhanced, particularly as New Hampshire goes to the primaries March 8, the first state in the union to decide the presidential choices.

Another development of the Democratic campaign the past week has been the prominence Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville has gained as a potential candidate for lieutenant governor. He is a leader in the Roosevelt campaign and will be associated with Mayor Curley. This makes another future career largely dependent on the outcome of the presidential primaries. Mayor Murphy has not definitely decided to run but has received a number of inquiries as to his future intentions.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 3/[illegible]/32

CURLEY SILENT ON BAY STATE, BACK TO WORK

South Strong for Roosevelt, He Reports, But Will Not Comment Further

Boston, Feb. 29—Tanned and rested after a month's vacation in the South and Cuba, Mayor James M. Curley today plunged into his duties at City Hall but turned a deaf ear to the Democratic presidential candidate situation in Massachusetts.

The chief executive asserted that he was confident that Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York would receive the Democratic nomination. He said that prominent political leaders in the South were strong for Roosevelt.

He would not go further on the stand of Bay State Democrats stating that he planned to remain silent for a week explaining he was out of touch with local affairs.

Mayor Curley was the guest of Gov Roosevelt last Saturday at the latter's home in Hyde Park, N. Y. He said the governor was confident he would receive the nomination.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 2/26/32

MAYOR CURLEY'S BAD BREAK

Mayor James M. Curley, returning to the Hub from his southern trip announces with his customary vigor, according to dispatches in morning newspapers, that he is ready to strip off his coat and fight for Roosevelt delegates. Which is all right as far as it goes. But concomitantly he announces that his sole consideration is the welfare of the Democratic party, that Al Smith can neither be nominated nor elected, and that Roosevelt can not only be nominated but also that he will sweep the country in the November election.

All of which is satisfactory as far as Curley's personal interest in Roosevelt is concerned. But is it loyalty to Democracy on the part of one of its supposed leaders to come out flatly at this stage of the proceedings and publicly state that Smith can neither be nominated nor elected? How does Curley know what will happen between now and the time of the national convention? And what position will he be in if Smith is nominated? That would be a case where he would be compelled to eat his own words. How could the man who says that his sole interest is the welfare of the Democratic party come forward with a word for Smith in that instance?

Curley says he will fight for Roosevelt delegates. Very well, if Curley wants a fight on those lines he can have it—and plenty of it. It is absolutely certain that the loyal Smith adherents who realize the tremendous debt of gratitude that Massachusetts Democracy owes Alfred E. Smith will not run away from a fight of this character. They will gird their loins and not only not run away from it but rush forward to meet the assault of Curley and whatever cohorts he may be able to gather together. They are with Smith until he counts himself out, or is otherwise counted out.

Incidentally Curley might well take a leaf out of the book of the Smith supporters. One does not hear the latter intimating that Roosevelt can neither be nominated nor elected. Indeed, they are eager to declare that he can be elected if he is nominated. They are willing to go further and declare that any one of several of those most prominently mentioned as the Democratic choice can be elected next November.

WOR. TEL. 2/28/32

CURLEY'S RETURN STIRS POLITICIANS

Silent on Conference With Gov. Roosevelt in New York

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Mayor James M. Curley's return to Boston, tonight, from a vacation in Cuba and the South set political gossip buzzing with conjectures as to the significance of his meeting with Governor Roosevelt at the latter's home in Hyde Park, New York, this afternoon.

Mayor Curley was not inclined to disclose the gist of his discussion with the New York governor, but he said he would continue to campaign in Massachusetts for him.

Will Be Candidate

Those close to Mr. Curley gathered that he would be a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Democratic convention, pledged to Governor Roosevelt. But the Hub mayor's plan of action seems to be to let the Smith forces take the first step. That step would be to make public Mr. Smith's consent that his name be used in the Massachusetts primary.

Men who talked with Mr. Curley tonight gained the impression he would not sponsor a complete delegation pledged to Roosevelt, but would undertake by himself to look after Mr. Roosevelt's interests on the delegation.

Will Direct Campaign

It was also indicated that Mayor Curley would take over direction of Roosevelt's Bay State campaign from the governor's son, James. Mayor Curley has been invited to speak in Manchester in the interests of Governor Roosevelt sometime before the New Hampshire primaries March 8, and it is believed he will accept.

Governor Ely already has accepted an invitation to speak there Tuesday in the interests of former Governor Smith.

KEENE SENTINEL 2/29/32

CURLEY BACK FROM SOUTH CONFIDENT OF ROOSEVELT NOMINATION

Boston, Feb. 29, (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley returned to Boston from a trip through the south last night confident, he said, that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York would receive the Democratic presidential nomination and be elected to the highest post in the land.

He said he had engaged in an "entirely satisfactory" conference with Governor Roosevelt at the latter's Hyde Park, N. Y., home and was prepared to wage a strong campaign in Massachusetts to obtain support for the New York governor.

He refused to specifically outline his plans.

Worcester Telegram 3/28/32

CURLEY THREATENS TO EXPOSE TACTICS OF '28 SMITH AIDES

Addressing Women Roosevelt Workers at Hub Hotel, Mayor Asserts Ely Lukewarm to Smith in Last Campaign; Recalls Senator Coolidge Consistently Fought off 'Al's' Nomination; Hints at Deal By Mass. Governor on Ticket Place

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, March 27.—Possibility of new bitterness being injected in the fight between the Smith and Roosevelt forces was seen tonight when Mayor Curley addressing 700 women at the Hotel Touraine threatened "to expose the trickery and chicanery of the 1928 campaign" and challenged the Smith leaders in this state to take the stump for their candidate.

Mayor Curley, who left a sick bed to be present at the opening of the women's headquarters for Roosevelt, made the most savage assault he has yet launched at the Smith leaders, and asserted he understood some one had promised Governor Ely the vice presidential nomination for the part he is taking in the program of the Smith forces.

Nucleus of Curley Aides

The women's Roosevelt organization has as its nucleus the women who worked for Mayor Curley's election as chief executive in the last campaign. It is headed by Mrs. Helen County Galvin of the municipal employment office and numbers many other City hall employes.

Although the mayor, both tonight and in a radio address which he made the eve before to signalize the end of the Easter truce, repeated much of his previous addresses, rapping the governor for advocating a cut in salaries of state employes and officials and charging the Smith forces with an attempt to block Roosevelt so a minion of Wall Street can be nominated, he broke out some new ammunition.

Recalls 1924, 1928

Governor Ely, he said, thought so much of Smith in 1928 that although a delegate to the national convention he didn't bother to go to Houston to help nominate him. Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, also on the Smith slate this year, thought so much of him in 1924 that he voted against him on 103 ballots, he told the women.

The Mayor didn't confine his attacks to the Smith slate, but struck out at J. Pierpont Morgan for his suggestion of a 10-cent assessment on each family for the support of the unemployed terming him the living counterpart of the popular song, "A Million Dollar Baby in a Five and Ten-Cent Store."

Stamping the coming presidential contest as the most important in the history of the nation, Mayor Curley said that if he desired to follow the political dictators and remain with their organization, he would have abandoned principle and joined the movement to stop the man whom Wall Street most fears and whom the people of the nation are ready to elect.

"That's Gratitude"

Detailing his efforts to reach a compromise for the sake of party unity as he has done before, he pointed to himself as the man who in 1928 did more than any other individual in the state for Smith, but remarked that all this work which made possible putting the state in the Democratic column has been forgotten.

It was while he was illustrating "the efforts to put obstacles in the way of the Roosevelt slate" that he made his startling intimation that the men now active in the Smith cause delayed making a campaign for him in 1928.

"I will not enter into the details of the chicanery and trickery now" he said, "I may do so later. But I will not do so unless it becomes necessary, and if I do it will be a surprise to the smugly complacent politicians."

Explains Present Row

The mayor aroused his audience with the declaration that the present fight was being made to "eliminate me because I wouldn't play with them."

"They won't take the stump for Smith," he shouted. "I'd like to see them take the stump for a man who is not a candidate and get away with it while I have my health and strength. I don't think I lack the courage."

Sees "Insults"

The mayor termed the order filed in the Boston City Council seeking to have Mrs. Galvin and Julian D. Rainey get off his slate of Roosevelt delegates, an insult to the colored citizens and to the 60,000 members of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters of which Mrs. Galvin is high chief ranger.

Mr. Rainey, who is an assistant corporation counsel, the mayor said, agreed to get off the slate if he could name his successor and he selected Mrs. Worthy, who, he said was responsible for bringing 1400 colored citizens from the Republican into the Democratic party in 1928 and was prepared to go out and do it again.

Mrs. Galvin, he said, had decided to stick despite her municipal employment and the resentment at the insult he declared would be registered at the polls April 26.

Lauds Hearst

Mayor Curley lauded William Randolph Hearst for his suggestion for helping unemployment which revived the stories of several weeks ago that the Boston mayor is not too antagonistic to Speaker Garner, the Hearst selection for president.

"Hoover's done" shouted a voice in the center of the hall. Instantly the mayor was alert.

"I'm not so sure brother," he responded. "When you can get a group to agree to stand back of a man who is not a candidate I'm not so sure."

"The Smith group" said Mayor Curley after explaining that Wall street has nominated the candidates of both parties in every presidential fight but three, "want to take your vote and trade it blindly."

Cites Ely "Inconsistency"

The mayor also pointed to what he termed the inconsistency of Governor Ely in recommending a program for extended public works in a year when he believed prosperity was about to return and to advocate economy and curtailment this year when conditions have not improved.

"While the governor of New York was advocating a program of expenditures for public projects," he continued, "the governor of our own state was recommending suspension of all work and worse than that a cut in wages. And these men we call Democrats, the men who tell of their fealty to Smith in 1928. Men who have been honored for more than a quarter of a century with election to public office now stand against allowing Roosevelt to be nominated for the presidency. Women you are not working for Curley but for men, women, children and posterity."

Brennan Cites Stand

Councillor James H. Brennan of Charlestown, the only Democratic member of the governor's council, who has broken politically with Governor Ely to join the Curley slate, made his first public address since changing his political alliance. He belittled the attempts to arouse religious feeling in the present fight and then explained his position.

"I have been loyal to the governor in the matter of state policies," he declared, "but I do not yield my political intelligence to the governor or any other man. But when the governor and the prima donnas wanted to stop Roosevelt, I disagreed with the governor and have joined with Mayor Curley because I believe his position is sound."

Mrs. Mary Gallagher, secretary of the organization opened the meeting with a brief address which stirred the women when she said if they would work as hard for Roosevelt as they did for Mayor Curley they would demonstrate that no group can get what they think they want.

Hits Scandal-Mongers

Mrs. Galvin hit out at the tongues of scandal which are circulating the report that Mrs. Roosevelt is an advocate of birth control because she unwittingly was called upon to award a prize to Margaret Sanger. She appealed to the women to prevent Mayor Curley from being crushed and driven out of public life on the false issue of paying tribute to Smith when the real issue is the entire well being of America.

Several of the other women also spoke briefly and previous to the speaking, professional entertainers whose spokesman pronounced Governor Moore of New Jersey, one of the great governors in the nation, gave a program. The spokesman said that it was significant they

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tained just such a gathering before Governor Moore won his big victory.

Mayor Curley came to the Touraine with his daughter, Mary, who was given an ovation by the crowd.

Smith Bloc Quiet

The Smith supporters had a quiet Easter. There were various conferences by telephone and otherwise between Chairman Frank J. Donahue, Senator David I. Walsh, home for Easter, and Governor Ely who spent the day in Westfield. It was announced the vacancy in the at-large Smith slate through the withdrawal of Dr. Helen J. Doherty McGillicuddy will be filled probably tomorrow, but plans for a campaign for the slate may not materialize for a week or more because in the opinion of the leaders "no fight appeared necessary."

Mayor Curley's organization, on the other hand, will resume its active schedule tomorrow with the forum starting at 12.30 devoted to labor leaders and a gathering at the women's headquarters.

Previous to his address tonight, the mayor made a vigorous appeal for Roosevelt on the radio during the day.

Curley directed the force of his radio address at the Smith group in Massachusetts led by Governor Ely. He ridiculed Ely's "new found" devotion for Smith, saying that in 1928, although elected as a delegate to the Houston convention, Ely did not "prove by his presence and his vote the loyalty and devotion that he now shouts from the housetops for Alfred E. Smith."

"Overshadow Friendship"

"To request support of delegates opposing the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt upon the grounds of desiring an opportunity to express friendship and affection for Alfred E. Smith, is, to me, unthinkable," Curley said. "No one questions the right of any individual to entertain friendship for another, but the issues involved in this presidential election overshadow in importance anything that might come under the heading of friendship.

"The welfare of the country; the restoration of prosperity; the relief from a life which the hope of a better day is rapidly vanishing; the happiness or misery of nearly one half the entire population of the United States, who today, are the victims of unemployment, of partial employment, and reduced wages;—these are the considerations that should determine our action; motives so impelling that the obligations of friendship ceases to be a consideration."

Curley, who was a Smith supporter in 1928, reiterated his contention that Smith was not a candidate and said "the need of America in the present hour is the courageous, intelligent leadership, of Governor Roosevelt."

Again Doctor Warns House On Over-Work

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) The spectacle of many exhausted and ill members of the hard-working House still carrying on has caused Dr. George W. Calver, attending capitol physician, to issue a solemn warning to slow down to avoid danger.

Already in this Congress 16 representatives and four senators have died and several have collapsed from over-work and nervous exhaustion. More than half the membership of both Senate and House have been under medical treatment since the long session began in December. As many as 20 have been confined to their beds at one time.

Dr. Calver urged that the House not meet on Saturdays to enable the members to recoup their strength. Dr. Calver said a number of the older members were undergoing an increase in nervous strain and added "the purpose of this letter is to avoid catastrophies among them."

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/30/32

Roosevelt Rally to See Fireworks

Mayor Curley Enters Strong Smith Territory in Coming Here.

Democrats of this city are looking forward to an interesting meeting that probably will be punctuated with verbal fireworks when Mayor James Michael Curley of Boston speaks in behalf of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt as candidate for the Presidential nomination at a rally in the Auditorium Monday night.

While he is coming into a district that is reputedly strong for Smith, and will undoubtedly have an audience that will not be wholly in sympathy with him, Mayor Curley, who is not lacking in courage, is expected to fire a few more heavy shots at the Smith group that he accuses of refusing to treat with him and his supporters in a move that would have allowed the Massachusetts delegation to see Smith's nomination, but to turn to Roosevelt if Smith were eliminated in the convention.

The arrangements for the local rally were made by Lawrence F. O'Brien, and John Hall of West Springfield, Roosevelt delegates from this district. Today they made arrangements for a rally in Chicopee for Monday night also, at which Mayor Curley and other Roosevelt supporters, including the Governor's son, James Roosevelt, will be speakers.

Other speakers scheduled for the Springfield rally are James Roosevelt, Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the State Committee; Mayor John F. Murphy of Somerville, the first Democrat ever to be elected Mayor of that city, and Mrs. Countie Galvin, high vice-chief ranger of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters.

Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Hall visited various towns in the district this morning and report a cordial reception and evidences of growing Roosevelt sentiment. Smith men, however, take a different view of the situation and predict a big victory for the Smith-pledged delegates of the district.

Mr. O'Brien said this afternoon that he had secured an option on White Eagle Hall in Northampton for Monday night, so that the Boston Mayor and his group may speak in the home of Calvin Coolidge if they desire.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL 3/29/32

ENERGETIC MR. CURLEY

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is pushing the campaign for Roosevelt d gates from Massachusetts with ch acteristic vigor. Thus far nobody on the Smith side has shown anything approaching his determination or activity.

Although Mr. Curley is supposed to have his eye on the Governorship and may contest for that office in 1934 or 1936, he lately announced that he would not enter the lists against Governor Ely this year; but nevertheless in his radio talk on Sunday he hauled the Governor over the coals in great shape and gave him plenty to answer if he feels so inclined.

Why, Mr. Curley wants to know, was Mr. Ely so lukewarm toward Smith in 1928? Why did he fail to attend the Houston convention after being elected a delegate to support Smith? And he adds: "I am not going into the chicanery and crookedness surrounding the failure four years ago to earlier inaugurate a campaign for Smith unless I am forced to." My, this is terrible! Maybe we shall have a tragic washing of dirty linen in public. The Mayor of Boston does not shrink from energetic duties. He would rather fight than eat. And by a strange reversal of circumstances he is a Roosevelt supporter now against the man for whom he strenuously labored in 1928, while Ely, who was less earnest for Smith four years ag s r y the h ad and centr of the Smith crusade.

Mayor Curley says he is in this present fight to a finish, a statement that is interpreted as meaning that he will stump the Commonwealth from Cape Cod to the Berkshires. In between times, we suppose, he will still find an abundance of opportunity to serve the city of Boston as Mayor. We hope he won't break down under his burdensome civic duties.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/28/32

A Fight Within a Fight

The time for concessions, compromises or trades between two Democratic belligerents, Mayor Curley and Chairman Donahue, having passed the primary stage appears to be set for a test of the emotions of the Democratic rank and file, nominally as between Smith and Roosevelt, but actually perhaps as between Chairman Donahue and Mayor Curley who is naturally as disinclined to have his political prestige abridged as his unaccommodating enemies are eager to abridge it. In such a situation it may be quite impossible to say how far it is to be a fight between Smith and Roosevelt and how far just one of the old battles within the "unterrified Democracy" of the State.

In such a contest the strength of the Donahue-Walsh-Ely faction seems to consist in the assumption, which may be a fact as expressed by Senator Walsh, that this is a Smith State. The strength of Mayor Curley may consist largely in the assumption, which also may be a fact, that the United States is not a Smith country, politically speaking. The weakness of the Donahue wing is that it is nominally supporting a candidate whom not even Donahue, Walsh or Ely expect will be or can be nominated. The weakness of the Curley wing consists in the assumption that this is not a Roosevelt State because, though there is no expectation of nominating Smith, there is a purpose and a hope of defeating the nomination of Roosevelt.

It is an open secret that some of the most influential leaders of the Democratic party in the East and Middle West would rather lose the election than to elect Roosevelt and that they do not expect that Roosevelt could carry this State or even be elected if he were nominated. The fact is there is a lack of confidence among Democratic leaders in this section of the country, not only in Governor Roosevelt's ability but in the suitability and even stability of his views. Personally he may be everything that could be asked for, except that he is not trusted as a positive and safe leader of his party.

This has become quite clear recently and largely explains the fact that, though Roosevelt is by far the leading candidate for nomination, he is stoutly opposed by leaders in the very States essential to Democratic success. Were Roosevelt regarded as a surely winning candidate in the election there would be less opposition to his nomination.

The situation is without precedent in some respects. A Governor of wet and conservative New York has become the idol, not only of the dry Democracy of the South but of the radical Democracy of the Far West. In 1896 when Bryan leaped upon the convention stage for his "cross of gold" speech, he hailed from disgruntled Nebraska and the silver States in the somewhat raw Far West. The New York and Eastern Democracy was ruthlessly trampled under the feet of stampeders for Bryan.

But now, strangely enough, the candidate who gets the cheers of the Wild West Democracy and the earnest support of some of the most radical elements in the country is a Governor of New York. It is not strange, perhaps, that the Democratic leaders of the East with the possible exception of Tammany leaders, reject as too Bryanesque and, therefore, fatal, the favorite of the dry South and of the mendicant radicals of the Far West. It is not forgotten that Bryan led his party into the wilderness for sixteen years. In fact, it has never recovered from that experience.

That which we seem to have in Democratic national politics is the old fight of Bryan days, while in Massachusetts we have a fight between two factions for control of the party in the State. Mayor Curley is backing the leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination who is a favorite of the radicals of the West and the dry Democrats of the South. The Donahue faction, to which Governor Ely entrusts his personal prospects, is backing a candidate whose nomination is not expected. The opposition to Roosevelt, which seems to be based on sound grounds of political strategy in this and in other Eastern States essential to Democratic success, has as yet the unfortunate aspects of an effort to beat somebody with nobody in particular.

PITTSFIELD EAGLE 3/30/32

JIM ROOSEVELT'S PART

A unique feature of Governor Roosevelt's campaign for delegates to the National Democratic Convention is the activity of his young son, James, a citizen of Massachusetts where he is in the insurance business—in taking an active part in his father's campaign which by the way, extends to promoting rallies and making speeches at them besides.

For a few days young Roosevelt has been the actual leader of the Roosevelt forces in the State owing to the indisposition of Mayor James M. Curley who, from the start has carried the Roosevelt banner.

The young man, it is said, conducts himself in conservative fashion and, furthermore, it is believed his activity is helping his father's campaign.

FALL RIVER-HERALD-NEWS 3/29/32

MAYOR CURLEY'S PLEA UNHEEDED

Mayor James M. Curley, in his appeal for support of Governor Roosevelt's candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination, urged the Republican voters of Fall River to desert their own party in the April primaries and cast their votes for his man and against Alfred E. Smith.

It was a most surprising thing for Mayor Curley to do, an amazing thing to many, a political device almost without precedent in this state or in the nation. It probably injured Governor Roosevelt's chances materially, for every sensible man realized that this was the plan of a professional politician and not the thought of a sincere citizen seeking only what he believed to be for the best interests of the country. It bore all over it the win-at-any-price stamp and thoughtful Americans are not making their decisions these days on any such basis.

It is gratifying, therefore, to learn that the voters of Fall River did not rise to the Curley lure. Out of a registration of thousands, only 22 changed their party enrollment during the last session of the Registrars of Voters this month. All were Republicans, it is true, but only 10 changed to the Democratic side, the other 12 making no party declaration. Of the 10 who switched, it is safe to assume that all changed in spite of Mr. Curley's suggestion and not because of it.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/30/32

CURLEY TO TALK AT AUDITORIUM MONDAY EVENING

Visit to City Will Mark First Active Campaigning of Roosevelt Forces Outside of Boston.

By DONAL MacPHEE.

BOSTON, March 29 — As was the case on New Hampshire primary day a few weeks ago, preconvention politics in Massachusetts again simmered down to relative inactivity today as all eyes turned to Maine where the Democratic State Convention opened.

The question of the hour was whether Maine Democracy would pledge its delegates to the presidential aspirations of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, James Roosevelt, the son of the Governor, made a flying trip to Portland, Me., where the convention was scheduled to open for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear to have the delegation favor his father. There was a general belief in Massachusetts, however, that the Maine delegation would be unpledged.

Curley to Visit City.

In this State the day's highlights were an announcement by Mayor Curley that he will invade Springfield next week in behalf of the Roosevelt cause and a completion of the Smith-pledged at-large slate by Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the State Committee.

Curley goes into Springfield next Monday evening and has engaged the Municipal Auditorium for his address. His visit to the city will mark the first active campaigning of the Roosevelt-ians outside of the city of Boston. The following Wednesday, the Mayor plans to speak in Mechanics Hall, Worcester, and political observers are prophesying fireworks in the Central Massachusetts city, which is considered to be strongly proSmith in its affections.

Other cities, according to present plans, will be visited by Curley later on in a circle of the key municipalities of the Commonwealth.

Mrs. Bacigalupo Approved.

Shortly before 5 o'clock, the final hour for filling vacancies on pledged slates of convention delegates, Donahue certified his approval of Mary L. Bacigalupo of Boston as a Smith-piedged candidate for delegate-at-large, At the same time, nomination papers were filed.

Mrs. Bacigalupo replaces Dr. Helen I Doherty McGillicuddy of Boston, who withdrew recently in order to avoid dissension within Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters. Mrs. Helen County Galvin, vice-chief ranger of the order, is on the Roosevelt-at-large slate.

The filing of the Bacigalupo papers filed all vacancies that resulted from withdrawals last week.

Rep. Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, who has the distinction of being the only Democratic independent candidate at large, requested Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook today to allow the use of the words "Independent Smith Delegate" after his name on the ballot. The question will come up before the State Ballot Law Commission tomorrow. Among other matters before the commission will be the request of Dennis T. Noonan of Pittsfield to use the designation "pledged to Hoover" after his name. Noonan was chosen by National Committeeman Louis K. Liggett as one of the official Hoover delegates from the 1st District, but failed to put the designation on his papers when obtaining signatures.

McGlue Is Speaker.

Former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee Charles H. McGlue, principal speaker at today's Roosevelt forum, gave a new note to the Roosevelt campaigning by avoiding personal references to the Smith faction. He confined his address to practical politics.

The speaker frankly told his audience of a few hundred, the smallest to date, that patronage must be considered in the selection of delegates and that Massachusetts must see to it that her delegates are not discredited at the Chicago convention.

"It is up to the voters," McGlue asserted, "to decide whether they go to the convention united or disorganized," as the result of the present battle between the Roosevelt and Smith factions.

McGlue declared that it is highly important from the patronage standpoint that the voters send delegates pledged to the man who is going to come out of the convention with the nomination.

WOR. TEL. 3/31/32

POLITICS, TRAVEL, MUSIC

Comment on Ely-Curley Fight, Railroads and Local Orchestra.

To the Editor of the Telegram:

"Massachusetts there she lies."

It is a sorry spectacle to see the governor of the once grand old Bay state mixed in a bitter fight with the mayor of Boston over the selection of Democratic delegates to the coming convention. It seems almost incredible that the governor of a Republican state (if the voters would only come out) could be working for the election of a Tammany "Happy Warrior" for President. He has found a worthy opponent in the mayor and both probably have an eye fixed on a cabinet position. Betting in New York is now 8-to-1 in favor of Roosevelt and the recent election in Georgia ought to boost the odds still higher.

Notwithstanding that the government has loaned the railroads $47,000,000, it seems they are still in a bad way for the New Haven reports that its income was $1,000,000 less for February than it was for the same month of a year ago. It does not seem reasonable that a railroad can be expected to pay dividends on the large amount of watered stock they are now burdened with, especially New England roads, thanks to the late J. P. Morgan. Trucks, busses and planes are gradually undermining railroad traffic. For instance, the Pennsylvania railroad recently advertised a reduction of time from New York to Washington to 4½ hours which was immediately followed by an airplane schedule of half-hourly trips with 80 minutes' time between cities and fares about the same.

Railroads have to pay heavy taxes for all the property they own and I believe that trucks should pay a heavier tax for the use and abuse of our highways. The General Motors Company advertise trucks from one to 20 tons and these big road-hogs certainly do a highway no good.

I recently listened over the radio to a concert given by the Worcester Symphony orchestra and was surprised to learn that Worcester had such a fine orchestra and delighted with the high-class music so artistically rendered. Any city ought to be proud of such a fine musical organization and be glad to furnish sufficient support to insure a long and prosperous existence. F. J. T.

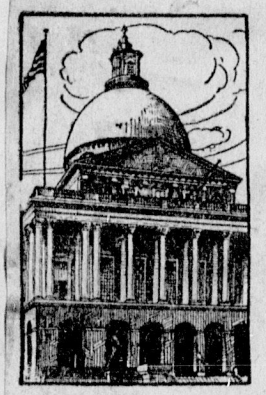
West Upton, March 29.

Worcester Telegram 3/27/32

Mr. Curley's Withdrawal

His Decision Not to Be Candidate for Governor, Made to Help Roosevelt Cause, Increases Possibility of Mr. Fuller Seeking Nomination

By BEACON HILL



BOSTON, March 26.—One item of the week's political news, and only one, contributes anything of major interest to Massachusetts Republicans. That item is the withdrawal of Mayor Curley from the lists as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. It is important because it is the one fact most likely to accelerate the interest of former Governor Fuller in the coming governorship race. It does this because the single issue in the mind of the former governor is state economy. The retirement of Mayor Curley appears to make certain, or at all events probable, the renomination of Governor Ely; and it is at Ely that Mr. Fuller has leveled his lance—and at Ely simply because he appears, to the Fuller way of thinking, to personify wastefulness, and unsound public policy.

Were there any likelihood of Mr. Curley being the Democratic nominee there is little reason to believe that Mr. Fuller would enter the race; for while he and the Democratic mayor of Boston are far apart in many things, and are by no means friends or allies, it is a fair assumption that with the departure of Mr. Ely from the State House Mr. Fuller would have only an observer's interest in events.

What has stirred Mr. Fuller to protest is the condition of state affairs for the past year and a half under the guidance of the present governor. Departure from the pay-as-you-go policy, and the general spending policy with resultant increase of debt, have aroused Mr. Fuller. He wants to see that policy checked. He would consider seriously the idea of entering the contest for the purpose of defeating the present governor on that issue—and not on any other now apparent.

All this seems plain enough; and the postponement of the Fuller decision until June obviously would give him time to see what was likely to happen in this state within the Democratic party—or that was the set-up until Mr. Curley publicly and formally, and unequivocally stated that he would not under any circumstances be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor this year.

Until he did so, this intra-party rumpus of the Democrats was bound to determine whether or not Mr. Ely should be renominated. Were the Smith slate of delegates to be defeated, were the Roosevelt slate to win, then Mr. Ely's party prestige must seriously decline. By the same token, the authority of Mr. Curley must rise.

Political Paradox

Mr. Curley, however, found himself in a sort of political paradox. His leadership depended on the measure of his Roosevelt success; but the possibility of such Roosevelt success was threatened by the general (and inevitable) belief that he was riding to personal success on the Roosevelt movement. Thus, to save that movement he had to put from him the personal prize of the governorship nomination; even though it might have been in his mind at one time, and perhaps for a long time, that by these means he might seize the state nomination.

When Mr. Fuller uttered his sentiments, that was the situation; Mr. Curley had not withdrawn, and it was not certain that Mr. Ely would be the Democratic candidate. Now his candidacy is practically certain; and the possibility that Mr. Fuller will ultimately decide to enter the Republican primary is by so much the more increased.

An alternative, and one which we may fairly believe the former governor prefers, is the entrance of some other candidate in the Republican primary, to carry forward a similar protest against the Ely policies—or else some convincing indication from Mr. Youngman that he will and can do so.

Mr. Youngman's Attitude

There is no evidence to date that the former governor is particularly, or at all, hostile to the present lieutenant-governor. He has let it be seen that he regards the Youngman attitude in relation to the Ely program as ineffective, and inadequate in forcefulness. Can Mr. Youngman raise himself in the Fuller estimation?

As to whom Mr. Fuller would support in opposition to the Youngman nomination, he has given no intimation. If he has a candidate in mind, he is not saying so now. A canvass of the possibilities does not offer conviction. It is doubtful if he would become enthusiastic over Senator Bacon, in view of Mr. Bacon's somewhat acquiescent attitude towards the departure from the pay-as-you-go-policy, beginning a year and more ago. Nor is it within the picture that Senator Bacon would consider any such political venture. His obvious course is to seek the lieutenant-governorship nomination—a safer venture, and calculated to advance him to the governorship in good time.

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Speaker Leverett Saltonstall is also loath to take the plunge, though some of his friends have thought he could successfully do so. If he should forsake the House, oppose Youngman and lose, he would be out of public life, and might find it difficult to re-enter. He is likely to be counselled by caution, and to stay where he is for another two years at least.

All these events of the past 10 days have revived once more the hardy suggestion of former Gov. Frank Gilman Allen. He has given no indication that he was interested; has conveyed the impression that he is well content to be a busy business man. Now, however, his friends are saying that he can step logically into the picture which the other former governor, Mr. Fuller, has drawn—the issue of state economy. That policy was carried forward under Governor Allen.

So here is the question: Would Governor Fuller look kindly on the candidacy of Frank Allen against Lieutenant-Governor Youngman in the Republican primary?

On the answer to that question a good deal depends.

Republicans are doing the usual cheering for the Democratic row. It is sweet music to their ears. However, it is one of the interesting phenomena of politics that the Democrats like a fight for the sake of the fight, and it sometimes is misleading. Despite the hard names now being called, it is not yet shown that the Democrats in Massachusetts are hopelessly split, or that they will cut their party's presidential candidate next November, or their candidate for governor, because of the difficulties now advertised.

Democratic Fireworks

This heat in the Democratic party has little or nothing to do with the personalities or candidacies of Smith and Roosevelt. It has everything to do with the control of the party machinery in this state. The removal of Mr. Curley from the state primary does not change that essential fact. Messrs. Donahue and Curley may and will fight it out; but when the Democratic convention at Chicago next June (and maybe reaching into July) has named its candidate, we may still expect to see the Democrats of Massachusetts supporting him with some enthusiasm. The Massachusetts Republicans will be wise if they do not set too much value on the present Democratic fireworks.

There is no head nor tail to the Democratic situation now. It has resolved itself into a wrangle as to whether the Smith or the Roosevelt forces are responsible for the friction and two rival slates. It has no more sense than the ancient problem of the hen and the egg. The fight in the party exists because it was desired and sought—that is the neutral onlooker's opinion, right or wrong.

Contradictory Forecasts

Chairman Donahue is positive in his assertion that "this is a Smith state"; but it is for events to prove if he is correct. It was a Smith state—no doubt about that. Estimates of the relative strength of Smith and Roosevelt vary widely. If you want to work out your own forecast, here is the way to do it—this is a good tip: Don't ask any political leaders, and keep away from political organizations and active political workers of greater or less degree. Go up and down the state and question this and that man—barbers, clerks, bricklayers, lawyers, teachers, preachers, plumbers, etc.

That all is not sweet and clear is indicated by the remarks quoted from Edward P. Barry, former lieutenant-governor, a pledged Smith man on the Smith slate, to the effect that Roosevelt will be nominated for President and will "sweep Massachusetts."

The Wambaugh Speech

The Wambaugh speech is still being talked about, and the Smith forces presumably will try to use it in the campaign much as the Cleveland forces used the Burchard blunder years ago. All is fair in love and war, and what might be ruled out in either of them is O. K. in politics. Yet we don't expect even the heat of this campaign to produce anything snappier in the way of editorial utterance than this, from the N. Y. World of Oct. 30, 1884:

"Before receiving Mr. Blaine, these reverend gentlemen, ministers of the gospel of love and charity, adopted a series of resolutions in which, emulating the malicious lying and slandering of scurvy politicians, they assailed the character of the Democratic candidate, Grover Cleveland, an honest, upright, truthful man, and beslavered with unctuous praise the notorious self-convicted corruptionist and continental liar, James G. Blaine."

SPRINGFIELD UNION 3/30/32

The Smith-Roosevelt Break

It will be interesting to see how, or if, the Smith supporters rise to the thinly veiled imputations of ingratitude on the part of Alfred E. Smith toward Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt contained in speeches at rallies in Boston Monday night by James D. Roosevelt, son of the Governor and co-manager with Mayor James M. Curley of the Roosevelt campaign for convention delegates in Massachusetts.

Heretofore the Democratic campaigners have carefully avoided the subject which for close to a year has been uppermost in the minds of Democrats throughout the country, the disruption of the long-time personal and political friendship between Smith and Roosevelt and the causes which may have led up to it.

There has been much speculation as to the reason for the coldness but no word or hint from the former-Governor or his successor which would aid in the solution of the mystery. Nor was any explanation vouchsafed or even suggested in the younger Roosevelt's Boston speeches. In fact, he made it appear that it was a mystery.

The burden of the son's speeches was a recital of the many valuable political services of his father to Alfred E. Smith from the time the latter first ran for Governor of New York—at the suggestion of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the son claims—up to and including the presidential campaign in 1928. As the son tells it, his father made Smith.

There was no open charge of ingratitude against Smith, but the implication was there and could not be avoided. It ran all through the son's enumeration of the things his father had done for Smith and was further strengthened by the statement: "In consequence of the an-

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nouncement of Governor Smith that he would not be a candidate for the presidential nomination, father was urged to be a candidate, and neither father nor his close friends can understand at this time the failure of Governor Smith to support his candidacy." Therein may lie a possible clew to the mystery which has so intrigued the country.

Young Roosevelt sought to make it appear that his father did not become a candidate until Mr. Smith had announced that he would not be a candidate. The first and only statement in that connection from Mr. Smith since the 1928 campaign did not come until about two months ago, at which time the Roosevelt campaign for the nomination had been under way for the better part of a year, and in his statement Mr. Smith did not eliminate himself from consideration for the nomination.

He said, in effect, that he would not be a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination but if the party wanted him to be its standard bearer again he would respond to the call. He placed himself at the disposal of the party and in the hands of his friends, and in the same statement he asserted his claim to the leadership of the party by virtue of having been the nominee in 1928.

It does not appear that prior to the issuance of that statement or at any time in the long months in which Governor Roosevelt had been encouraging his friends to carry on a vigorous country-wide campaign in his own behalf, that Roosevelt ever sought Smith to ascertain whether or not the latter desired or would accept a renomination or to seek his advice or approval in regard to his own candidacy. This has been mentioned as one of the possible or probable reasons for Alfred E. Smith's coldness toward Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is said by men close to Smith that the former Governor was hurt by this apparent disregard of a time-honored precedent.

Another thing which rankles in the minds of many of the Smith men and possibly also in Mr. Smith's mind is the fact that while Smith lost New York in 1928 by more than 100,000, Roosevelt at the same time, running for Governor, was elected by more than 25,000. There have been intimations that the Smith men gave all their support to Roosevelt but that the Roosevelt men did not as generously support Smith.

How the Smith supporters will feel, now that they have been told by Governor Roosevelt's son that Smith owes practically everything he ever obtained in politics to Roosevelt and that Roosevelt owes virtually nothing to Smith, remains to be seen. What they may have to say on the subject ought to be interesting.

HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT 3/29/32

A New Roosevelt Emerges

They say that if Franklin D. Roosevelt doesn't land in the White House—and the signs get better every day—Jimmie will, Jimmie is the son of Franklin and Eleanor. He has dared to do in Massachusetts what his great uncle Theodore dared to do in New York State just after he had been graduated from Harvard and married to a lovely and wealthy and distinguished young Boston girl.

He has frankly professed himself as about to make politics his life work. He is a Democrat because his father is a Democrat and his mother, too, but his approach to politics is precisely that of his great-uncle. His father ran along the same path too, but Franklin D. Roosevelt is not so aggressive as his son nor has he, even with his delightful personality the completeness of what Chauncey Depew once called that "damn charm" of T. R. —Jimmie has it. They try to describe James Roosevelt who with James Curley is making Massachusetts understand that there is a great fight out for Franklin D. Roosevelt, as pedigreed and trained like a race horse. He has the pedigree all right and he's doing the training just about as his uncle did by studying law, taking part in debates, fraternizing with politicians, studying the annals of statesmanship, marrying early and starting a family right away.

His business is insurance and he has the advantage of a field that takes him all thru New England. The signs are piling up that another family is well along in the annals of American political history.

We have had the Adamses up to now and they are going good. The Roosevelts got to the top with T. R. His son has done well in administrative work and his daughter rose with her husband to place and power in Washington. Now the collateral line is getting to the highest places, Franklin D. Roosevelt having had the same navy and governorship training as his wife's uncle and his own second cousin. And that right likely son over in Massachusetts, citizen of that state, bound here by education, marriage and business interests is surprising them all with his acute and willing effort politically and in the name of his own father.

The one new figure of the hour politically speaking, in Massachusetts, is James Roosevelt. Keep your eye on him, and note that his teeth are as much a part of his good looking face as ever were T. R's.

Worcester Telegram 3/29/32

SMITH 'INGRATE' HINTED IN TALK BY ROOSEVELT

Remarks of Governor's Son May Mean End of Reconciliation Hope

FATHER AT LOSS

Cannot Understand Al's Actions—Curley Plans Worcester Drive

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, March 28.—James D. Roosevelt, taking the stump tonight in his father's campaign for the presidential nomination, declared that neither his father nor his close friends could understand why Alfred E. Smith was refusing to support his candidacy. Covering the important events in their long friendship he made veiled accusation that Smith's present attitude was one of ingratitude.

It was the first time that the big political mystery of the campaign—the coldness between Smith and Roosevelt—has been brought into the open. Although it has been apparent for many months there has been a "break" between these outstanding Democrats, there was no public admission that their friendship is not as firm as ever, until young Roosevelt spoke in East Boston, Roxbury, Charlestown and Salem tonight in the first of a series of Roosevelt meetings to be conducted throughout the state.

The statements of young Roosevelt aroused anticipation as to whether the governor's friends are to abandon any hope of conciliation with Smith and directly attack him for his failure to be friendly to the aspirations of the man who twice nominated him for the presidency. Mayor Curley, who is heading the Massachusetts campaign for Roosevelt, has predicted publicly several times recently that Smith would repay the compliment and nominate Roosevelt, but tonight's developments would indicate definite belief that the New York governor cannot count on the support of his long time friend and political ally.

Roosevelt at Loss

"In consequence of the announcement of Governor Smith that he would not be a candidate for the presidential nomination, father was urged to be a candidate, and neither father nor his close friends can understand at this time the failure of Governor Smith to support his candidacy," said "Jimmy" Roosevelt.

Young Roosevelt very carefully refrained from any criticism of Smith's attitude but skillfully painted a picture of what his father had done for the 1928 nominee. He intimated that instead of Smith making Roosevelt by having him run for governor in 1928, Roosevelt had made Smith governor before the war, giving him the opportunity to make a record that made possible his nomination for President.

"Since childhood," said young Roosevelt, "the friendship between former Governor Smith and my father has been one of the treasured memories of the Roosevelt family."

Refused Nomination

He then told how prior to the World War, when his father was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Democratic organization in New York wanted him to run for governor. He refused because of the press of other duties and suggseted Smith and said he would do everything to secure the assistance of President Wilson in bringing about his election.

He said that not only did his father campaign for him but he induced Wilson to send a letter to mould public opinion in favor of Smith. Further, he said that when Smith was seeking re-election as governor his mother also played a part by seconding his nomination at the convention. "Another one of the treasured recollections of the Roosevelt family."

Reviewing the situation in the country young Roosevelt said the results in New Hampshire indicated Smith was not a candidate and up to the present time not a valid reason has been given in Massachusetts why he should be supported.

Other Events

Young Roosevelt then recounted other events of the friendship between his father and Smith, pointing out that the latter nominated the New York governor for vice president in 1920, while his father, against the advice of his physician, nominated Smith and worked for his selection in 1924 and 1928. Crowning him in both conventions as the happy warrior.

Mayor Curley will carry his fight for the nomination of Governor Roosevelt as the Democratic candidate for president into the other large cities of the state, including Worcester.

Although the tentative schedule is not complete the plans which the mayor was at work upon tonight call for two meetings in the Heart of the Commonwealth, one at Mechanics hall and the other probably out-of-doors.

The Boston mayor has been told by Worcester Roosevelt workers they will guarantee him a capacity audience at Mechanics hall. Smith leaders on the other hand have heard the mayor's invasion may be resented.

Drive Speeds Up

The accelerated drive, which Mayor Curley inaugurated yesterday when he spoke over the radio and addressed several hundred women workers for Roosevelt, was continued today at his Washington-street forum and tonight with a series of ward rallies. The mayor attended the forum session but in his weakened condition from a heavy cold did not venture into the inclement weather tonight.

Smith leaders withheld their ammunition in the face of the severe assaults launched against them in the past 24 hours by Mayor Curley. Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the state committee saw no indication that the Smith cause was in danger and said it would be more than a week before any campaign plans would be made. The Smith leaders take the position that Mayor Curley may be talked out by that time and issues can then be discussed without the personalities that have thus far marked the Roosevelt fight.

Chairman Donahue said that no choice for delegate-at-large to fill the vacancy on the Smith slate caused by the withdrawal of Mrs. Helen I. Doherty McGillicuddy would be made until tomorrow, the last day for filing vacancies.

Councilman Francis E. Kelley of Boston, who is on the Smith slate as a district delegate acting on his own volition, opened up a counter fight to Mayor Curley tonight. Noting that the Boston mayor had invited any Smith delegate to appear and state why he is supporting the 1928 nominee, Councilman Kelley sent a letter to Curley accepting the invitation.

Vows Disclosures

Councilman Kelley, who won re-election, despite the mayor's opposition this year, belittled Mr. Curley's contention that Smith is not a candidate, and said that he would not only discuss why he, Kelley, is for Smith, but why Curley is for Roosevelt.

It was labor's day at the forum today, but only about 300 were in the hall to hear prominent labor leaders, including Pres. James T. Moriarty of the state branch of the American Federation, plead the Roosevelt cause and hit out at Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge.

Mayor Curley, speaking briefly, characterized Governor Roosevelt as the "sincere, loyal, devoted and highly intelligent friend of labor."

Mr. Moriarty, who presided, declared Senators Walsh and Coolidge voted the way President Hoover wanted them to when they were recorded against the La Follette-Costigan bill. He served notice "that organized labor will have something to say about the so-called people's candidate in the future. His reference was to Senator Walsh, whose campaign posters always advertise him as "The People's Candidate."

"No Weight"

"The mere question of loyalty to Alfred E. Smith, who is not a candidate, or the desire to join with a group of politicians who seek to destroy Mayor Curley because of his refusal to cut wages or join with them in the movement to 'stop Roosevelt' and re-elect Hoover, has no weight with me and should not be a consideration with any citizen interested in the misery of his fellow men or in the welfare of our common country—America," he concluded.

Harry P. Grages, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Central Labor Union; Rose Sullivan and Matthew P. Maney, president of the Lawrence Central Labor union, were other speakers.

Mayor Curley, closing the meeting, said the objective is to secure 500,000 pledges, a goal which he did not believe would be difficult to attain.

WOR. TELEGRAM 3/29/32

Curley Heaps Criticism On Hoover in City Rally

Wins Over Crowd of 2000 in Mechanics Hall With Witty Comment on G. O. P. Regime —Puts Soft-Pedal on Smith After Heckling Threat Is Reported—Doesn't Spare Donahue and Ely, However—Roosevelt's Son Acclaimed

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

Mayor Curley of Boston, heaping ridicule and criticism on the head of President Hoover because of the unemployment situation, pleaded the cause of Governor Roosevelt of New York for the Democratic presidential nomination before more than 2000 persons at Mechanics hall last night.

Discarding a prepared speech in which he was to attack Alfred E. Smith for his recent characterization of Roosevelt as a demagogue and candidate of political expediency, the Boston mayor in the new role of a wit transformed an apparently "cold" audience into a wildly enthusiastic and applauding group of men and women, and at the conclusion was accorded a tremendous ovation.

Heckling Doesn't Come

Previous to the rally, there had been reports that a large crowd of Smith supporters would be on hand to heckle the Boston mayor. That there was a large number present favorable to Smith was attested by the applause that greeted the name of the 1928 nominee when a speaker mentioned it. The applause continued several seconds. Mayor Curley's deletion of the strong reference he had planned to make to Smith was apparently due to his advisers who informed him of the situation.

That the police also anticipated there might be demonstrations was revealed by the presence of 12 policemen in the hall. Other than the applause for Smith, there was no indication of the crowd being out of sympathy with Roosevelt and the New York governor's name was frequently applauded.

Stresses Nation's Plight

Mr. Curley did not entirely refrain from reference to the Smith candidacy, but for the most part he devoted himself to discussing the plight of the country and the qualifications of Governor Roosevelt for leading the nation "back to the high road of prosperity." Much of his material was borrowed from his previous addresses, but his witty injections which had the most appeal and made the crowd friendly were a departure from his usual orations in the campaign.

James D. Roosevelt, son of the governor, also was warmly received and won applause when he asserted that no matter what happened, there would never be any animosity toward Mr. Smith on the part of the Roosevelt family.

City Men Heard

Former Cong. Peter F. Tague of Boston, Edward A. Ryan, George F. Foley and Freeman M. Saltus, Worcester, delegate and alternate candidates on the Roosevelt ticket in the Fourth district, also spoke. Alderman Frank D. McGowan presided.

Mayor Curley's address, in which he made strenuous denial that Governor Roosevelt had done anything in his long public career that stamped him as a demagogue or a candidate of political expediency, was broadcast.

Mayor Curley pointed out to his audience that Governor Roosevelt was the only candidate who was receiving any support and predicted confidently he would be the Democratic nominee. No other candidate, he said, justified any credence in the belief that he would have any opportunity at the Chicago convention.

"Political Friendship"

The friendship between Roosevelt and Smith he characterized as a political friendship comparable to no other in our public life.

The Boston mayor reached one of his climaxes when he said, referring to the Smith speech of Wednesday, that a question had been raised that Roosevelt was a candidate of expediency and of pussyfooting. He answered this assertion with a quotation from one of the New York governor's Boston speeches during the 1928 campaign in which he said of any person who voted against Smith on religious grounds, "God have mercy on their miserable souls."

Mayor Curley contended that Roosevelt was not elected and re-elected governor of New York because he was a pussyfooter or believed in political expediency, but because of his ability to administer, and the achievements of the man as chief executive of the Empire State.

Referring to a recent report of Labor Commissioner Edwin S. Smith of Massachusetts in which conditions in Fall River sweatshops were revealed, Mayor Curley said that he had shown that the sweat shops which Roosevelt had driven out of New York with his humane labor legislation were now coming into Massachusetts. President Green of the American Federation of Labor he quoted as saying that Roosevelt was one of the best friends labor ever had.

Recalls 1928 "Utopia"

"In 1928 Herbie was writing lyrics and painting pictures of America as a Utopia," said Mayor Curley beginning his witty streak. "We were going to tear down all the poor houses. But we've had Hoover for three years now and if we have him another year, the best dressed man in America will be Gandhi.

"In 1924 our old friend Cal, with his New England cunning, that will trade an apple for an orchard at any time, saw the storm approaching and said let the miracle boy take my place.

"The national anthem used to be 'My Country 'Tis of Thee,' but now it's 'Hoover the Hills to the Poor House.'"

Doesn't Forget Ely

Governor Ely was not forgotten as the mayor went along and repeated "his contribution to relieving the depression" was a suggestion of a reduction in wages for state employes which was an invitation to private industry to do the same.

He attacked the "lethargy at Washington" and said the tragic thing is that we are entering the fourth Winter of depression with nothing done.

Mayor Curley also took a shot at his arch enemy Daniel H. Coakley. He said he didn't know who gave the governor orders, "the slimy Coakley" or the "representative of the Power trust, B. Loring Young, former speaker of the House."

"But I do know," he continued, "that a governor in his inaugural address for the first time had the temerity to stand up and say that when he advocated a program of expanded construction in public works to relieve unemployment, he was wrong because he wasn't aware of the period of the depression. Only God knows the answer to that question."

The Boston mayor told of the increase in public welfare aid in his city which now amounts to $1,500,000 a month and which he believes will reach in November the staggering total of $2,000,000 a month.

"At Thanksgiving," he continued, instead of eating turkey we'll be lucky if we are not eating each other."

Lauds Fr. Coughlin

Paying tribute to Fr. Coughlin of radio fame, Mayor Curley said he would like to ask the former governor or New York (Smith) if he believed Fr. Coughlin was a demagogue because he had advocated something for the people like Roosevelt.

Blast On Donahue

Introducing the subject of the plight of Fall River he referred to "Tinker Daisy Donahue" who was sent down there by the governor "to run affairs." He was referring to Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the state committee, who in other speeches, he has blamed for all the troubles of that city.

Pausing to give his own ideas of the remedy for unemployment, the mayor suggested a shorter working day and shorter working week.

Governor Roosevelt, he concluded, wasn't a pussyfooter on the League of Nations or the liquor question. On the liquor question he had been in favor of resubmission of the question to the people. He had simply said the poor man is entitled to as good a drink of liquor as a rich man.

Dodges Personalities

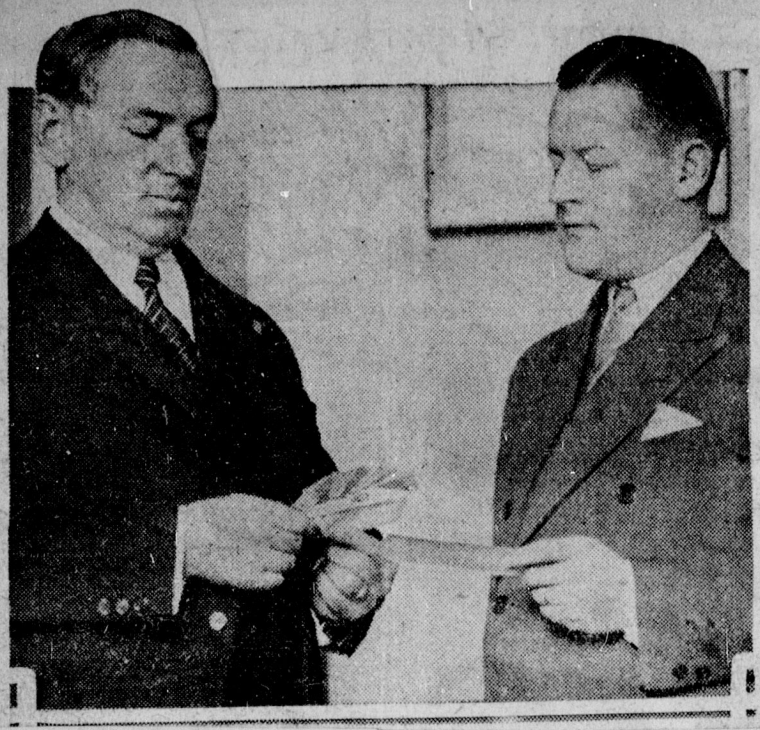
"Jimmy" Roosevelt also defended his father. He said he was particularly anxious to keep personalities out of the primary because it wasn't a question of Curley triumphing over Ely, but of the man who can lead the Democratic party to victory and do more for the country.

Mr. Ryan, in his address, asked why Smith was coming into Massachusetts to ask favor, when in so doing he is disrupting the party and defeating the hopes and aspirations of the people who responded "no" rather loudly when he asked if they wanted four more years of Hoover.

AMERICAN 4/1/32

IS MAYOR A MAT FAN?

MAYOR CURLEY F. W. PRESCOTT



Mr. Boston

By JACK CONWAY

We are still living in the days of miracles.

Paul Bowser, wrestling promoter, has finally found a man who won't take a free ticket. Bowser has handed out his share of Annie Oakley's. He has been awakened in the middle of the night by persons knocking on his door in quest of Chinese ducats.



Mr. Boston

So imagine Bowser's feelings when he stepped into the office of Mayor James M. Curley in City Hall and tried to present him with a box for the world's championship wrestling match between Henri DeGlane and Ed Don George at the Arena on next Thursday night.

The mayor refused to accept the courtesy, and insisted on paying for the tickets.

GLOBE 4/1/32

GOV ELY SIGNS BOSTON TAX BILL

Measure Fixes Limit at $18 for the Year

Various bills were signed today by Gov Ely, including that which fixes the tax limit for the city of Boston for the current year at $18. Last year the Legislature fixed the limit at $16.

The Boston bill provides that the Mayor and City Council may vote appropriations for municipal purposes to be raised by taxation for the financial year ending Dec 31, 1932, not exceeding $18 on each $1000 of the valuation. The act takes effect upon its passage.

The Governor also signed the bill changing the name of State normal schools to State teachers' colleges.

Another measure signed prohibits the lending of money by gas and electric companies unless approval in writing has been obtained from the State Public Utilities Commission. This was one of the commission's recommendations to the Legislature.

Under the provisions of another bill signed by the Governor, the town of Plymouth is authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding $2500 for entertainment of the State convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to be held in that town this year.

The Governor also signed the bill to permit a defendant in a motor vehicle tort action, settled by agreement, to file a cross action if the agreement is not signed by the defendant in person.

"WILL INCREASE CITY TAX RATE

Mayor Curley So Says of Gov Ely's Veto of Bills

Gov Ely's action in vetoing two Curley-sponsored bills at the State House recently will cause a 50-cent increase in tthe Boston tax rate when it is established next August, Mayor Curley declared in his address at the Roosevelt headquarter's rally, at 333 Washington st, this noon.

Representative Francis Daily of Roxbury, Curley allay at the State House, accused Gov Ely of "using his office at the State House to exercise his jealousy of Curley, and to block him," and added that the Governor "is forgetting the people who elected him, and is especially hostile to the people of Boston."

Representative Daily said one of his colleagues recently visited the Governor's office, wearing a Roosevelt button, intending to ask a political favor for a constituent. Daily quoted Sec Dillon of the Governor's staff as telling his colleague: "You're on the wrong slate—you can't get anything here."

"Gov Ely knows Curdey is right in supporting Roosevelt's candidacy," Daily continued. "Curley's friends will stick by him in this fight, and after victory in November ,Curley's friends will have a friend in the White House—Franklin Roosevelt!"

Mr Curley criticised Gov Ely for vetoing a bill that would have authorized the Mayor to reduce by $500,000 this year the city's contribution to the municipal employes' retirement fund, inasmuch as there is a $600,000 surplus in its funds already. The Mayor said that this $500,000 could as well be applied to reduction of the new tax rate, and that the Governor's veto in this case will mean increased rents in Boston.

"This action was taken simply to injure Curley," said the Mayor.

"I haven't complained before, I haven't whined, I haven't sought to dodge responsibility through the past three years."

Ex-Senator Edward G. Morris, Stadium football announcer and Roosevelt-pledged candidate for delegate in the 13th District, criticised the Democratic State committee leadership under Frank J. Donahue because, so far as helping the Cape Democracy is concerned, "it's interest stops at the Neponset River line," he said.

John H. Backus of New Bedford, Roosevelt-delegate candidate, voiced a warning to Senator Walsh and Gov Ely "not to try to fool the people of my town, because they're in no mood to be fooled. If they insist upon injecting the name of Smith into the 1932 fight, we'll have a repetition of the 1924 scene at Madison Square Garden!"

unit WOR. TELEGRAM 3/29/32 ITHACA NEWS. N.Y. 4/2/32

Mr. Foley attacked "the group" that is capitalizing the name of Smith to test the leadership of the Democratic party. He said the people didn't care who was the leader of the party, they wanted relief. He said that when the Massachusetts Democratics tried to find out from Ely and Walsh where the vote of the delegation is going when Smith drops out, they were told it is none of their business.

In Defense at Forum

Earlier in the day at his daily forum, Mayor Curley rose to the defense of Roosevelt against the criticism of Mr. Smith, saying the New York governor had not done anything to justify the assertion he has attempted to array "class against class."

Curley said it was unfortunate that Smith, "whom we in Massachusetts in 1928 regarded as an idol, should shatter our faith by his leadership in the 'stop Roosevelt' movement."

Smith last night said he would "fight to the end" any candidate who persisted in any demagogic appeal to the working people to "destroy themselves by setting class against class and rich against poor." His remarks were generally regarded as directed at Roosevelt.

"There is nothing in the conduct of the present governor of New York, or in his public utterances, or in his administration of his present great office, that would justify the assertion that he has attempted at any time to array class against class, or has deviated in any particular from the theory of Thomas Jefferson."

"Class Against Class"

"To advocate the abandonment of the Sherman anti-trust law under present conditions as advocated by Governor Smith's spokesman in Massachusetts," Curley said, "can be regarded only as arraying class against class. This is a bolder step than has ever been attempted by any believer in the Hamiltonian theory, and is an absolute abandonment of the Jeffersonian doctrine of equality."

Praising Governor Roosevelt's economic program in New York state, Curley said, "the outstanding feature of the program and policies of Governor Roosevelt has been a recognition that the need of the hour is work and wages for the American people, and that this is the dominant issue is attested by the presence of bread lines and soup kitchens in every one of the major cities in the United States."

"Jimmy" Roosevelt, also defended the presidential campaign policies of his father against the implied criticisms of Smith.

Young Roosevelt's statement, which he made clear was "not made as the representative of any one else," did not mention his father or Smith by name, but indicated his cognizance of Smith's remarks. Smith made sharp criticism of any attempt by a candidate to array "class against class."

"For four years the people of this country have been deluded with false hopes; with vain promises that all would be well in a short time," said Roosevelt. "We have had platitudes, but no constructive action. I believe that it was high time for some national leader to unmask the hypocrisy of the federal government in Washington and those who seem to control it; that it was high time that a leader have the courage to call their bluff and to state in no uncertain terms the truly desperate conditions which face the average man and woman throughout the United States.

"If, in so doing that leader be classed as a friend of the poor and the oppressed, all I can say to him is keep your courage; fight the good fight, the people of America and Massachusetts will back you to the end."

Frank Talks

By Allen Eddy on Persons and Things

It is an old American custom, that of attaching a personal political ambition to an ascendant star, ear-marking the thing the public sees with a popular name (not the performer's) while that manipulator continues undercover operations. Even when it is not possible to obscure the main idea the system sometimes is successful. Indeed, experience has proved that if in capable hands it is likely to succeed. Although it has been in use from time out of mind familiarity has not abated its efficacy.

The contest in the Democratic primaries in Massachusetts supplies an example as the schemes of the politicians in the old commonwealth become apparent on the surface. Without discounting the sincerity of either the Roosevelt or the Al Smith proponents over there, it can be seen that the leaders of either side are intent first on gaining, or retaining, control of the party organization in the state.

* * *

The result in 1928 showed that Al Smith's name is a name of strong appeal to the electorate of Massachusetts. He carried that state when almost everywhere all was deep darkness for Democrats. He has made occasional visits to the state since and there is no evidence that his popularity there has entered a decline. In fact, it is said by those in the know of Bay State politics that Al's appearance on the stump for Governor Ely in 1930 turned a prospectice defeat into a victory.

What more natural than Governor Ely's gratitude and a desire to return the compliment for Al this year? But the Governor is only one cog-wheel in the Democratic machine in Massachusetts, the main fly-wheel of which is David Ignatius Walsh, with Marcus Allen Coolidge another and secondary cog-wheel. It is a happy circumstance for Governor Ely that he could go along with the others in his group and at the same time be grateful to Al Smith in a practical manner. What they wanted was a rallying name for their statewide contest, and they picked on Smith.

* * *

A factor to be considered in any Democratic calculation in the old commonwealth answers to the name James M. Curley. Time and again he has proved his strength with the electorate of Boston. He does not train with the Walsh-Ely-Coolidge battalions, but usually under his own leadership and according to his own tactics. Mayor Curley would like to be governor, but while aiming that high he hopes to penetrate further into the lines of his opposition within the party. Of course he has renounced any claim on the nomination "this year." But there are other years and the successful politician always looks ahead. The logical thing for him to do, after the other crowd had declared for Smith, was to come out boldly for Roosevelt and give battle all along the line. If the Walsh outfit had been for Roosevelt he would have been for Smith. And if it had been possible for him to be first in the field and if in such circumstances he had declared for Smith, the other crowd would have been for Roosevelt or Smith, one surmises there was not much sentiment when making the choice in either camp. Here were names to conjure with, and the conjurers are doing their stuff.

* * *

Of course, the result of the primary will be used by the people generally outside Massachusetts as a gauge to show the relative popularity of the two contenders. But the element of strength of the different leaders supporting the two candidates enters the case. Some one will ask what would have happened had Mayor Curley been first in the field proclaiming himself for Smith and had the Walsh-Ely-Coolidge outfit endorsed Roosevelt.

Politicians don't get all wrought up and sweaty fighting the battles of others. They are too busy fighting for themselves.

* * *

Big News Costs Big Money

A popular fallacy leads most people to believe that the development of big news stories mean added profits for newspapers through increased sales. Quite the opposite is truth. Big news costs big money and the added sales bring only a fraction of the outlay back to the newspaper's cash drawer. It is said that the Chinese-Japanese affair has cost the New York Times an average of $500 a day for added cable tolls. At 2 cents a copy, 25,000 added copies must be sold to meet that figure with no allowance for a multitude of cost items other than cable tolls.

* * *

Sometimes "The Opportune Time" Is Spelled "N-e-v-e-r"

"This is no time to try any new experiment," says an official of the New York Cotton Exchange. When, one wonders, is the time to try a new experiment, in the opinion of a man of this class. In good times, such men are terror stricken by mention of new experiments. In times of ill winds they are just as insistent that change would bring disaster. In fact, with them, the time for experimenting is never exactly opportune.

It would not cause surprise if some grower of 5-cent cotton should express the opinion that this is just the time for a new experiment and the

St. Petersburg Fla
Times 4/1/32

Washington Bystander

By KIRKE SIMPSON

WASHINGTON. — It must have been hard on Al Smith's feelings to find himself bombarded on the same day by Senator King of Utah and Mayor Curley of Boston with suggestions that he abide by the New Hampshire Democratic primary results and withdraw definitely from the 1932 nomination race.

Having so recently publicly affirmed his place as party leader, the implication by King and Curley that he is now in the discard could not have been pleasing.

Smith's tart telegraphic rejoinder to Curley quite likely offers a key to the question Washington political onlookers have been asking ever since the New Hampshire returns came in:

Why did he permit his name to be used there? Why risk such a jolt to his prestige when it could have been avoided and the first head-on clash with the Roosevelt boom been set where the chances of success seemed a whole lot better?

"My case is in the hands of the Democrats of Massachusetts," Smith wired Curley.

It was also in the hands of the Democrats of New Hampshire, so far as that goes. It did not fare very well.

Smith might have doubted the wisdom of entering the New Hampshire fight. Yet, on the basis of leaving his case this year wholly to his friends in the respective states, how could he refuse to permit those in New Hampshire to go to the bat for him?

That is a penalty he must pay for the position of a willing but inactive candidate in which he has placed himself.

Any man who could roll up a popular support of 15,000,000 votes as Smith did in 1928 is bound to have a great many over-ardent friends still longing to battle under his standard. Their ardor can easily lead them into error. It did in New Hampshire.

Senator King's statement urging Smith to drop out said that the New Yorker "can and will be a potential factor" in bringing victory to the party.

Mr. Smith has been in a position to wield great influence in democratic national councils. He was logically destined to be a factor in convention proceedings, whether or not he attends the Chicago show.

Yet his friends, unchecked by a central campaign strategy board, might seriously cut into that influence.

The New Hampshire fight can have done his leadership little good. A few repetitions and Al Smith might find himself just a sort of spectator.

That is the trouble about attempting to make a fact out of the old political fiction of being "in the hands of my friends."

Houston Tx. Post 3/27/32

Smith Strong In Bay State

WHEN the contest for the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic convention at Chicago is over, Mayor Curley of Boston is pretty apt to discover that he has been chasing a forlorn hope in advocating the candidacy of Roosevelt in preference to that of Smith. Massachusetts is almost sure to go for the nominee of 1928. It is rather strange that the mayor can not understand that.

Virtually all the bigwigs of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, except Curley, favor Smith over Roosevelt. Senators Walsh and Coolidge, Governor Ely and others high in Democratic party councils in the Bay State are strongly advocating Smith. Possibly they have a personal ax to grind in taking that position. It is rather certain that each of them figures his own political future will be served better by preferring Smith to Roosevelt. But that fact does not alter the situation as it is. Massachusetts is for Smith.

The former governor carried the Bay State in 1928, and for the same reasons he will carry it in the contest for delegates to the National convention. If he should win the Democratic nomination, he would carry the State in the general election in November by a bigger majority than he received in 1928, for in addition to having the unfailing support of certain groups in the State, notably in Boston, he would have the advantage of additional support from those people in Massachusetts who are disappointed at the failure of Hoover to maintain prosperity.

Mayor Curley is wasting his effort

ROCHESTER N.Y. DEMOCRAT 4/3/32

Comment on Men and Events

By A. E.

Popular Names for Political Juggling

It is an old American custom, that of attaching a personal political ambition to an ascendant star, ear-marking the thing the public sees with a popular name (not the performer's) while that manipulator continues undercover operations. Even when it is not possible to obscure the main idea the system sometimes is successful. Indeed, experience has proved that if in capable hands it is likely to succeed. Although it has been in use from time out of mind familiarity has not abated its efficacy.

* * *

The contest in the Democratic primaries in Massachusetts supplies an example as the schemes of the politicians in the old commonwealth become apparent on the surface. Without discounting the sincerity of either the Roosevelt or the Al Smith proponents over there, it can be seen that the leaders on either side are intent first on gaining, or retaining control of the party organization in the state.

* * *

The result in 1928 showed that Al Smith's is a name of strong appeal to the electorate of Massachusetts. He carried that state when almost everywhere all was deep darkness for Democrats. He has made occasional visits to the state since and there is no evidence that his popularity there has entered a decline. In fact, it is said by those in the know of Bay State politics that Al's appearance on the stump for Governor Ely in 1930 turned a prospective defeat into a victory.

What more natural than Governor Ely's gratitude and a desire to return the compliment for Al this year? But the Governor is only one cog-wheel in the Democratic machine in Massachusetts, the main fly-wheel of which is David Ignatius Walsh, with Marcus Allen Coolidge another and secondary cog-wheel. It is a happy circumstance for Governor Ely that he could go along with the others in his group and at the same time be grateful to Al Smith in a practical manner. What they wanted was a rallying name for their statewide contest, and they picked on Smith.

* * *

A factor to be considered in any Democratic calculation in the old commonwealth answers to the name James M. Curley. Time and again he has proved his strength with the electorate of Boston. He does not train with the Walsh-Ely-Coolidge battalions, but usually conducts a one-general battle under his own leadership and according to his own tactics. Mayor Curley would like to be governor, but while aiming that high he hopes to penetrate further into the lines of his opposition within the party. Of course he has renounced any claim on the nomination "this year." But there are other years and the successful politician always looks ahead. The logical thing for him to do, after the other crowd had declared for Smith, was to come out boldly for Roosevelt and give battle all along the line. If the Walsh outfit had been for Roosevelt he would have been for Smith. And if it had been possible for him to be first in the field and if in such circumstances he had declared for Smith, the other crowd would have been for Roosevelt. Smith or Roosevelt, Roosevelt or Smith, one surmises there was not much sentiment when making the choice in either camp. Here were names to conjure with, and the conjurers are doing their stuff.

* * *

Of course, the result of the primary will be used by the people generally outside Massachusetts as a gauge to show the relative popularity of the two contenders. But the element of strength of the different leaders supporting the two candidates enters the case. Some one will ask what would have happened had Mayor Curley been first in the field proclaiming himself for Smith and had the Walsh-Ely-Coolidge outfit endorsed Roosevelt.

Politicians don't get all wrought up and sweaty fighting the battles of others. They are too busy fighting for themselves.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 4/4/32

STILL FIRMLY FOR SMITH

We are quite certain that the orators who will speak in the Auditorium this evening in the interest of the Roosevelt candidacy for delegates to the Democratic national convention will be given the cordial reception to which they are entitled. We are quite certain that Mayor James M. Curley, one of the state's most brilliant and finished orators—whose gifts in that line must be tremendously admired, whether one always agrees with his tactics in politics or not — will win the resounding applause that is invariably accorded him when he takes to the rostrum.

But we do not feel that the adherents of Alfred E. Smith, still the leader of the Democratic party, will be swerved one whit from their loyalty to the great New Yorker by whatever may be said tonight. It is not that here in Western Massachusetts Gov Roosevelt is not admired and respected for the excellent qualities that are indubitably his. But Massachusetts is called upon in this campaign for delegates to the national convention to show its loyalty to and its love and esteem for the great magnetic man, Smith, who is looking in this fight more to the Bay state than to any other.

If Alfred E. Smith were to make a whirlwind tour of this state today we are positive that there would be nothing to the contest as a contest. It would merely be a matter of totaling the majority for the candidates for delegates who are for him and with him to the last minute of the campaign. It is characteristic of Smith that he does not choose to beg for support in this manner. He leaves it to the party itself.

No orator, however brilliant; no politician however skilful, will, we feel sure, be able to turn Massachusetts away from the movement to send its delegates to the convention with the label of Smith attached to them. This label they will wear proudly and defiantly, testifying anew to the gratitude that is in their hearts always for what Smith did for Massachusetts, what he did to make it a Democratic state, thereby assisting in filling many offices with Democrats.

Certainly we have not one whit of doubt as to the loyalty of Western Massachusetts to Alfred E. Smith. The straight out-and-out Smith delegates should sweep the state. Any other action would be an exhibition of deplorable ingratitude regardless of who may hope to lead the way from him. It simply cannot be done.

PAWTUCKET TIMES 4/29/32

Washington Report Links Ely on Slate for Vice-President

(By B. S. Griffin.)

WASHINGTON, March 29—A ticket composed of Senator Bulkley of Ohio and Governor Ely of Massachusetts is the latest gossip here. It would be a ticket geographically possible. On that score the Harding-Coolidge triumphant ticket is its vindication. It would be a completely wet ticket and a fairly liberal one generally.

It would, at bottom, be more of a Massachusetts ticket than anything else, for Senator Bulkley's father came from Williamstown, Mass. The senator recently talked in the Bay State, and this may have started the Bulkley-Ely report.

Furthermore, the report is based on the assumption that Governor Ely has the presidential and vice-presidential bee.

It is also based on reports here that the Smith slate of convention delegates in Massachusetts is growing more and more resentful at the Roosevelt-Curley opposition. It is stated that the chances of the delegation swinging to Roosevelt when Smith is out of the way are not as good as they were only 10 days ago.

Now, if either Smith or Roosevelt were nominated, no New Englander could be the vice-presidential nominee. But if both should be forced out of the running, Governor Ely, or some other easterner would have a chance, for that would probably mean the nomination for President of some westerner or mid-westerner.

The rebelling in the House has given the Garner boom a setback.

LOWELL SUN 4/5/32

ASSAILING GOVERNOR SMITH

When Mayor Curley, young Mr. Roosevelt or any of the other Roosevelt adherents, intimate that ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith is linked with the "power and banking interests" of the country, they are descending to tactics that will recoil upon their candidate.

In character, integrity and honor, Smith stands so high that such puny darts cannot affect him. But the fact that any such thing is intimated indicates the poison that is being injected into the campaign for delegates by the Roosevelt supporters.

They have nothing to gain by resorting to such tactics either over the radio or in the other public appeals.

Mayor Curley in his Sunday night radio address also made an unwarranted attack on Governor Ely, insinuating that he is an agent of the power trusts.

It is an old political gag of the unscrupulous politician that when he has nothing to say against a public official to whom he is opposed, he charges him with being allied with the "interests". That is simply an old time method of appealing to prejudice and of throwing dust in the eyes of the people.

BUFFALO NEWS 4/1/32

IN THE Bay state May Curley appears to be determined t[o] take a hurly-burly of the Democratic nomination campaign.

PITTSFIELD EAGLE 4/5/32

A Divided Household of Faith

ROOSEVELT-SMITH FIGHT

Mayor Curley and young James Roosevelt, son of Governor Roosevelt, conducted a Roosevelt-for-President rally in Springfield which makes it plain that the Mayor is determined to carry on an aggressive fight against the regular State organization, including Governor Ely, pledged to go to the National Convention to vote for Governor Smith.

The Springfield meeting tends to make the going more difficult for many Democrats, who, steering clear of a contest, are at heart for Smith, but do not want to be branded right now as anti-Roosevelt. These astute persons, believing that the Democrats are to win this fall's election, naturally desire to have the reputation of being original Roosevelt men particularly when the loaves and fishes are handed out.

Mayor Curley contemplates conducting a rally in Pittsfield, but it goes without the necessity of emphasis that there are plenty of Jacksonians in town who devoutly wish he wouldn't.

SPRINGFIELD UNION
4/5/32

CURLEY SPEAKS BEFORE 3000 AT AUDITORIUM

Governor Is People's Hope, He Says; James Roosevelt Warmly Welcomed.

Leading the forces of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York in their first invasion of hostile Western Massachusetts territory, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston called upon 3000 Democrats in the Auditorium last night to cast aside sentiment for Alfred E Smith and follow "the leadership of democracy's champion and the people's hope."

Hammering home in vigorous fashion the assertion that Smith, by his statements, is not a candidate, the Boston Mayor broadly inferred that the purpose of Smith's name on the ballot is to serve the purpose of those who would use him as a candidate to further their own political ends.

Upon the premise that Smith has ruled himself out of the fight by his declaration that he would not seek delegates and would make no preconvention contest, the Boston Mayor and other speakers, including James Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, based their appeal for support of Roosevelt as the man to pull the Nation out of the slough of economic despond.

Curley it was who drew the crowd last night; a crowd which was surprisingly large considering that the presidential campaign is still in its early stages. The master showman did not disappoint them. Frankly attracted by the Boston Mayor's oratorical prowess, the gathering heard him run the gamut of rhetoric from a soft spoken description of the straits of the unemployed to a scathing and ringing denunciation of the Hoover administration as the cause of it all.

Not since Conrad W. Crooker paraded the "Black Duck" truck through the streets and lit up the lawn of the Central High School with red fire in the congressional campaign of two years ago, was a rally here so thoroughly ballyhooed. An automobile from which loud speakers blared forth popular tunes and emblazoned with signs rolled through the downtown streets for an hour before the start of the meeting, and outside the Auditorium from another truck a battery of spotlights flooded the front of the building and a searchlight sent a shaft into the skies.

Sharing with Mayor Curley the center of a stage so elaborately set was the son of the New York Governor. Young Roosevelt, tall and lean, with an engaging smile and a convincing delivery, was given fully as warm a welcome as the Mayor, as he pleaded for support for his father. The audience could by no stretch of the imagination be said to be wildly enthusiastic, but it did on occasion applaud with reasonable vigor some of the statements of the speakers. Now and then there was a little heckling, most of it devoted to Lawrence F. O'Brien, the presiding officer, who couldn't seem to make his voice carry beyond the first half dozen rows.

SPRINGFIELD REP. 4/6/32

ROOSEVELT MEN DECLARE ELATION AFTER SPEECHES

Intimate Another Similar Meeting Will Be Held — Many Roosevelt Votes "Made," Leaders Assert

Roosevelt leaders in the 2d district declared themselves elated by the success of Monday's rally yesterday and intimated that another similar gathering would be held here before the presidential primary campaign ended, and that others are now being planned for Chicopee, Northampton and other towns in the district. Dates and places on these will be announced later.

The result of the rally in political circles was to make hitherto latent Roosevelt sentiment come to the fore. While it was admitted that there was less than the usual enthusiasm at the Auditorium rally, Roosevelt leaders explained this by saying many of those present were Republicans. They were of the opinion yesterday that many Roosevelt votes were made by the appearance here of the Boston executive, and the son of the New York governor.

Smith's Big Guns to Speak

Smith supporters, meanwhile, including Mayor Dwight R. Winter, Smith-pledged candidate for district delegate, intimated that their "big guns" would go into action before the week was out. Gov Joseph B. Ely, who with Senator David I. Walsh, heads the Smith-pledged at-large slate, is expected to go on the radio tonight to open the campaign for votes for the delegates pledged to the former governor of New York. While no formal district campaign has been planned by Mayor Winter and Atty John D. O'Connor of Chicopee, it is understood that quiet work is being done i ntheir behalf, and that much reliance is also being put in the popularity of the two men in their respective communities, where the Democratic vote is heavy.

Dist-Atty Thomas F. Moriarty, who is runnning as a "free lance" on a Smith-first, Roosevelt-second platform, has put in considerable time building his fences in the district and is hopeful of displacing Mayor Winter on the district slate for delegate. While this contest has been kept under cover to date, observers feel it will come out into the open before long and provide the district with some really sensational campaigning. Neither Moriarty nor Mayor Winter has issued statements, or made addresses in their own behalf.

The Curley forces which invaded Springfield Monday are expected to hold another big rally Thursday night ae Pittsfield. While no details of this affair have yet been made public, Mayor Curley said when he was here Monday that he planned on speaking at a Pittsfield meeting later in the week. He reported Roosevelt sentiment growing throughout the state and should reach its peak just about when the campaign closes April 26.

To Plan Another Rally

Lawrence F. O'Brien, candidate for district delegate on the Roosevelt slate, and chairman of Monday night's rally, said last night that he intended to confer with Mayor Curley at Boston probably Saturday, on plans for another rally in this district. In all probability the Boston executive will not speak in this district again during the present campaign, but Mr O'Brien said he would try to have some nationally known Democratic leader come into the district to put on the final touches to the Roosevelt campaign. Both O'Brien and John Hall, his running mate on the district delegate slate, plan to address many small gatherings during the next two weeks.

Not a few observers were of the opinion yesterday that the Monday rally gave considerable impetus to the Roosevelt movement in this section. Although there has been no sign of anxiety on the part of voters to get on the lists for the primary, party leaders anticipate that a comparatively heavy vote would be cast in the contests for Democratic delegate seats. On the Republican side, so far as the at-large slate, or the 2d-district lineup is concerned, the recognized candidates of the party leaders have no opposition.

What effect Ely's broadcast of tonight will have on the general state campaign, and particularly in the 2d district, will depend largely upon its content. Smith leaders here look for the state executive to answer the charges of the Curley forces that Smith is not a candidate, and probably will follow the line of attack employed by the governor in their own campaign. To date there has been no sign that either side would open Western Massachusetts headquarters in this city.

WORCESTER TEL
4/10/32

A joker asked Jimmy Roosevelt what position Curley would get if his father were elected President. "Probably make him minister to the Free State," was the snappy reply.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 4/5/32

Leaders of Rally for Roosevelt



[*Springfield Union Photo.*

LEFT to right: John Hall and Lawrence F. O'Brien, Roosevelt-pledged delegate candidates from the 2d district; Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, James Roosevelt, son of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, and Edward A. McLaughlin; seated, former-State Senator D. J. Buckley of Chicopee.

FORGET SENTIMENT, FOLLOW ROOSEVELT, IS PLEA OF CURLEY

Mayor Speaks Before 3000 at Auditorium

Governor Is People's Hope, He Says; Accuses Smith Men of Furthering Own Political Ends.

JAMES ROOSEVELT WARMLY WELCOMED

Confident Father Is Man to Beat Hoover; Spotlights on Hall and Music on Truck Add to Colorful Affair.

Leading the forces of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York in their first invasion of hostile Western Massachusetts territory, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston called upon 3000 Democrats in the Auditorium last night to cast aside sentiment for Alfred E. Smith and follow "the leadership of democracy's champion and the people's hope."

Hammering home in vigorous fashion the assertion that Smith, by his statements, is not a candidate, the Boston Mayor broadly inferred that the purpose of Smith's name on the ballot is to serve the purpose of those who would use him as a candidate to further their own political ends.

Points to Loyalty in 1928.

"Massachusetts," he declared, "attested its loyalty and devotion to Alfred E. Smith in 1928 in no uncertain manner and should not be required at this time to sacrifice the interests of the American people seeking relief from intolerable conditions upon this specious plea."

Upon the premise that Smith has ruled himself out of the fight by his declaration that he would not seek delegates and would make no preconvention contest, the Boston Mayor and other speakers, including James Roosevelt, son of the New York Governor, based their appeal for support of Roosevelt as the man to pull the Nation out of the slough of economic despond.

Curley it was who drew the crowd last night; a crowd which was surprisingly large considering that the presidential campaign is still in its early stages. The master showman did not disappoint them. Frankly attracted by the Boston Mayor's oratorical prowess, the gathering heard him run the gamut of rhetoric from a soft spoken description of the straits of the unemployed to a scathing and ringing denunciation of the Hoover administration as the cause of it all.

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mst. SPRINGFIELD UNION 4/5/32

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Young Roosevelt Welcomed.

Sharing with Mayor Curley the center of a stage so elaborately set was the son of the New York Governor. Young Roosevelt, tall and lean, with an engaging smile and a convincing delivery, was given fully as warm a welcome as the Mayor, as he pleaded for support for his father. The audience could by no stretch of the imagination be said to be wildly enthusiastic, but it did on occasion applaud with reasonable vigor some of the statements of the speakers. Now and then there was a little heckling, most of it devoted to Lawrence F. O'Brien, the presiding officer, who couldn't seem to make his voice carry beyond the first half dozen rows.

Curley led off his address with an account of his efforts on Smith's behalf in 1928, told of his volunteering to spend $20,000 for registration work and how he found himself like a "general in the Mexican Army" as chairman in charge of registration with a half dozen others directing other arms of the campaign service.

Largely through the public forums arranged by him, he declared, Smith was able to carry Boston by 98,000 votes and so carry the State by 16,000.

Having "as firm an interest in Democratic success as any man in the United States," Curley said that he stood ready this year to make any sacrifice in order that there might be Democratic unity in November. He went to Senator David I. Walsh to confer on an agreement on the slate of delegates, he said, and when he was told that he could have a place, he said he told Walsh that he was not interested so much in being on the slate as knowing what the delegates would do at Chicago.

Recalls Smith Statement.

Curley declared that he found it exceedingly difficult to understand the presence of Alfred E. Smith's name on the ballot. "Two days after the presidential election in 1928," he said, "Smith publicly stated that he would never again be a candidate for public office; that he had given a quarter of a century of the best years of his life to public service and was through.

"I have a profound admiration for the candor of Mr. Smith and, recognizing his ability, honesty and qualifications for the highest office in the land, I gave unselfishly of my services at Madison Square Garden in 1924, at Texas in 1928, and in Youg's Hotel, Boston, for the promotion of his political success.

"If we accept the public utterances of the former Governor of New York then there is no course left open for any man interested in the nomination and election of a Democratic President for the purpose of providing relief for the people of the Nation than to support on April 26, the delegates pledged to that able, brilliant, capable and humane governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

By his statement of Feb. 8 this year, Smith eliminated himself for a second time, Curley said. His position, as explained by himself was that he was not a candidate, would not seek delegates, would make no preconvention fight and as the leader of the party would keep hands off, declared the Boston Mayor.

Calls Donoghue "Little Fellow."

In this statement and the subsequent correspondence with Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the Democratic State Committee, whom Curley referred to as "that little fellow, Donahue," Al Smith made his position very plain, the Boston Mayor said.

"The only purpose which can be served at the present time by the candidacy of Mr. Smith is injury in New England to the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt," Curley declared. "The only purpose that it is proposed the name of Alfred E. Smith upon the ballot shall serve is to increase the political power of 'Boss' Donahue. If through the expression of sentiment or good will for Alfred E. Smith we weaken or jeopardize in any measure the chances for success of the outstanding Democrat in America, we not only do an injustice to our fellow Americans but a gross injustice to that courageous, able and lovable public official, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Then turning his attack on the Republican administration, Curley declared that "the myth of the great engineer has long since been exploded and from a country of unparalleled prosperity we have become a land where the struggle for mere existence is the problem of everyone."

Scores Administration.

Scoring the President and the Administration for "refusing to admit the seriousness of the unemployment problem and issuing rosy statements instead of adopting measures that would halt the ever increasing numbers of the unemployed," he declared that "for the last three years the leader of the Nation has been wandering around in circles and until the last three months no definite, constructive courageous steps have been taken to adjust conditions."

The bankers and railroads have been able to get billions, Curley declared, but "there has not been a solitary dollar' for the direct relief of unemployment.

WASHINGTON STAR 4/8/32

BOSTON ASKS PART OF FINANCE HONORS

Officials Refuse to Yield Lead to Milwaukee—Point to Thrift.

By the Associated Press.

BOSTON, April 8.—Milwaukee's claim to exceptional achievements in municipal finance has stirred Boston officials to assert the claims of their own city.

Mayor James M. Curley, who is serving his third term as chief executive; Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox and City Auditor Rupert S. Craven are distinctly unwilling to engage in controversy, but they insist that for municipal thrift Boston yields place to none.

For the last few months newspapers throughout the country have told how Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist executive of the Wisconsin city, put that municipality on its feet.

Other cities sought fuller information on the secret of the Milwaukee pay-as-you-go policy.

Share of Laurels Claimed.

Finally Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, which is the State's official watchdog of the city treasury, sent a private investigator to the spot, and his findings have placed Boston beside Milwaukee as a city to be studied.

The investigator reported that not only was Boston's net per capita expense less by nearly 30 per cent than that of Milwaukee, but that the latter city's much-discussed financial reserves were disproportionately smaller than Boston's.

Furthermore, he said, the Wisconsin city's debt had increased 115 per cent in the last 10 years, against a Boston gain of only 40 per cent.

Milwaukee's park system could go unnoticed in a corner of Boston's parkways, he reported. The city was building its first health unit, while Boston had millions invested in municipal hospitals. Boston in addition, he reported, spent millions yearly for soldier and welfare relief and pensioned all employes.

The three men most responsible for Boston's showing—the mayor, the budget commissioner and the auditor—agree that the thing which has done most to bring it about is a rigid adherence to a conservative financial policy.

Estimates Conservative.

Budget Commissioner Fox and Auditor Rupert explained that in estimating revenues for a year they invariably were conservative, while in computing expected tax abatements they allowed a substantial "overlay" to provide for every possible contingency.

The city claims a surplus only when an actual surplus of unincumbered cash exists in the treasury, Carven pointed out. At that, he said, the city holds open its books a month after the close of every fiscal year in order that every known liability may be met.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN 4/5/32

CURLEY INVADES CITY WITH PLEA FOR ROOSEVELT

At Auditorium He Insists New Yorker is Only Man Whom Republicans Fear

RAPS "SPECIOUS PLEA" OF SMITH SUPPORTERS

Other Speakers, Including Son of N. Y. Governor, Also Assume Smith is Not a Candidate This Year

The first invasion of Western Massachusetts by the forces sponsoring the presidential candidacy of Gov Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York last night drew out a crowd of more than 3000 to the Auditorium, to hear addresses by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, James Roosevelt, son of the New York executive and several others. The appeal of all the speakers was based upon the belief that former Gov Alfred E. Smith is not a candidate for nomination by the Democrats, and several sharply critized the "hopelessness" of the national Republican administration in this time of crisis.

Some Heckling But Short-Lived

Once or twice there was heckling, but it was short-lived. It came to the fore during the talk by Atty Edward A. McLaughlin, Jr., of Boston, a former officer of the Jefferson society, who lashed at the presence of some of his fellow associates on the Smith-pledged slate in Massachusetts, and manifested itself briefly again when former Senator Thomas F. Cassidy of Cheshire, an "at-large" candidate on the Rooseveit slate, hurled sarcasm at the action of the Democratic state committee.

The vehemence of Mayor Curley's platform manner was in sharp contrast to the calm character of his talk in behalf of Gov Joseph B. Ely in 1930. He strode from one point to another on the platform and used vigorous gestures frequently. He seemed tremendously in earnest. The response of the audience, however, was less enthusiastic than at the average campaign meeting, indicating the presence of a large number of at least neutral auditors, among whom were not a few Republicans.

The other speakers were John Hall, candidate for delegate in the 2d district, who introduced his fellow-candidate for delegate, Lawrence F. O'Brien, as presiding officer of the evening, Miss M. Gertrude Barry, president of the Boston Telephone Operators' union, and Joseph A. Scalpaneti, assistant corporation counsel of the city of Boston. Also on the platform were Joseph P. Vincelette and Maurice F. Lyons, candidates for alternate in the 2d district, Mrs Helen C. Galvin, former chief vice-ranger of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, and Mrs Agnes H. Parker, former president of the ladies' division of the G. A. R. in Boston.

Curley's Talk Concludes Program

Mayor Curley's talk was the highlight of the evening, and it brought to an end the rally. Two other speakers, scheduled to go on after the Boston executive, were not given a chance by the audience, which bolted for the doors or for the platform once Mr Curley had finished. These were Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, and Dr Edward G. Dolan, Roosevelt leader in Connecticut. Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, who was listed as a speaker, did not appear on the platform.

James Roosevelt, in a plea for votes for his father, declared that the present campaign is not a contest for control of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, but one in which the Democrats of the state and nation must decide who is the best candidate to use to defeat Hoover. He said he had no doubt of the outcome, even though some might believe him something less than impartial in view of the fact that his father is one of the contestants.

Curley Cites Work for Smith

At the outset, Mayor Curley told of his devotion to the Smith cause in 1928, and how Boston had registered the unprecedented majority of 98,800 for the Democratic presidential candidate.

"On the basis of the work I did then," he said, "I believe I had the right to ask the powers that be of the state Democracy if the friends of Franklin D. Roosevelt might name one-half of the candidates for delegate at large, and allow the district candidates to fight it out among themselves. And I stood ready to vote for Alfred E. Smith as long as he was a candidate, if those who were for Smith first would promise in return to turn to Roosevelt in the event it was impossible to renominate the 1928 standard bearer.

"That was the proposition I put up to our senior senator, and the answer he gave me must have humiliated him. He said he'd have to talk it over with his associates. I said, "Whom are they going to vote for?' and he said he did not know."

Smith-Roosevelt Friendship

Mayor Curley spoke of the past relations between Smith and Roosevelt as "one of the most beautiful friendships ever known to American political history," and declared that Roosevelt's friendship had prompted the many acts of generosity toward Smith which he had done in the campaigns of 1924 and 1928.

"I bow to no man in my admiration of Alfred E. Smith," he said, "but I do not believe he is a candidate for the presidency. I prefer to take him at his word and he has said he is not a candidate.

"Could anything be plainer than his own words?" he asked. "And yet a young man named Donahue has the temerity to tell us that those who are not for Smith are disloyal to the Democratic party. I say in answer to this, that there is only one man whom Hoover and the Republicans fear, and that man is Franklin D. Roosevelt. On the question of showing our affection and esteem for Mr Smith, I think that we can say that there will never be any sign greater than that given by the people of Massachusetts in 1928."

Mayor Curley's Speech

He then turned to a comparison of the handling of the present crisis by the Hoover administration in Washington and by the Roosevelt administration in the state of New York. He said in part:—

"Four years ago Herbert Clark Hoover was elected President of the United States and the careless days of almost general prosperity were still dawning with a monotous regularity, while there were signs of the horizon of trouble in the distance. The storm was in progress but the golden stream was still flowing in apparently endless waves, and the country was not conscious of the danger which threatened.

"The myth of the great engineer and the great treasurer have long since been exploded and from a country of unparalleled prosperity we have become a land where the struggle for mere existence is the problem of evryone. For a period of three years the leader of the nation has been wandering in circles and until within the last three months no definite, constructive, courageous steps have been taken to adjust conditions. Provision has been made, it is true, to provide money for the financiers responsible for our present plight, and likewise for the railroads, but no money has been forthcoming to provide work and wages for the unemployed and needy, which after al is the ony panacea for unempoyment.

Compares Hoover and Roosevelt

"I beg you will contrast the paucity of constructive, courageous action upon the part of President Hoover in dealing with the problem nationally as against the considerate, courageous and constructive program put in operation by the governor of New York state, Franklin D. Roosevelt. The authorities at Washington have been fearful of offending their masters, the financiers, and that the looters of the treasury of the United States and the pillagers of the savings of the workers in America might have a free hand in their field of questionable and valueless investments in Europe, the people of America have been required to bear the burden and suffer the consequences.

"I beg you will contrast what has been accomplished under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The policies adopted by Gov Roosevelt might well serve as the basis for national procedure upon his assuming the office of President of the United States. In his annual message to the Legislature of New York in 1929 he recommended, among other things, a real eight-hour day and 48-hour week for women and children in industry. Second, the establishment for them of an advisory minimum of fair wage board. Third, the extension of the workingmen's compensation to give its benefits to all occupational diseases. Fourth, the prohibiting of granting temporary injunctions in industrial disputes without notice of hearings and provision for trial before a jury of any alleged violations of injunctions. Fifth, the immediate study by a committion of experts of the subject of old age security against want. Sixth, the continuation of such provisions of the emergency rent laws as are necessary. Seventh, the elimination of unhealthful living conditions in the congested areas. And eighth, the declaration by law that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce.

CONTINUED

(CONTINUED) 4/5/32

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN

Roosevelt's Heroic Achievement

"No individual in the history of America, not even excepting the lamented emancipator himself, has undergone greater physical torture and borne it all with a lofty courage and a cheerful smile and a warm heartbeat for every other sufferer than Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"In 1928, in defiance of the advice of physician, family and friends, he made the trying journey to Texas, where his oratorical gift reached its zenith in his characterization of Smith as "the happy warrior," which swept the convention, making possible the nomination of Alfred E. Smith.

"I submit to you that in view of the open declaration of Alfred E. Smith that as the leader of his party it is his purpose to keep his hands off the primary contest and that as the leader of his party he is neither a candidate for the presidency nor a seeker of delegates, and in view of the exceptional qualifications and attainments of Franklin D. Roosevelt there is no course left open for any honest citizen than to vote for the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt upon April 26.

Warns of "Specious Plea"

"Massachusetts in 1928 attested its loyalty and devotion to Alfred E. Smith in no uncertain manner and should not be required at this time to sacrifice the interests of the American people seeking relief from intolerable economic conditions upon this specious plea. Massachusetts has ever been in the forefront in every movement for the betterment of humanity; it cannot justify being a laggard in the present movement. The sisterhood of states is calling; the millions of suffering Americans without employment or hope of employment look to her for leadership.

"Let us join the sisterhood of states in the march from the valley of despair and despondency to the high road where the sunshine of promise awaits only the leadership of democracy's champion and the people's hope—Franklin D. Roosevelt."

MALDEN NEWS 4/5/32

The Washington Street Show

A WANDERER through the streets of down-town Boston, passing along Washington street in the neighborhood of the Old South Church, had his ears assailed by a particularly coarse and silly vaudeville "sketch" magnified to inhuman volu e by a battery of powerful amplifyi g loud-speakers. Looking aloft to discover if possible who was responsible for this cheap imposition on a noise-wearied public, he discovered that the vulgarity was proceeding from the Franklin D. Roosevelt headquarters maintained by Mayor Curley. A day or two later, passing by the same spot, the wanderer was bombarded by a very loud and impassioned denunciation of a legislative committee by the Mayor himself. The committee's offense was that it had had the good sense to turn down the Mayor's demand that Boston be permitted to borrow $28,000,000 beyond its debt limit—as if debts were not big enough in all conscience already. So far the public has heard little about Governor Roosevelt from the throats of the amplifiers aforesaid. A speaker does occasionally name him and bestow upon him a few fulsome compliments of the campaign sort. But there is apparently as little genuine enthusiasm for the Governor of New York behind the loud-speakers as among the crowds on the sidewalks. His name is useful as a cloak for the personal publicity and entertainment enterprise that Mayor Curley is conducting. We wish the New York governor could listen to some of the programs broadcasted as a part of the campaign to send Democratic delegates, instructed by him, to the Chicago convention. What he would think of them we can guess.

KANSAS JOURNAL POST 4/7/32

Pennsylvania Race Still Too Close to Decide Who Has Won

SMITH VICTORY IN BAY STATE IS HEARTENING

Apparently Voters Prefer the Less Spectacular James J. Davis.

By RAYMOND CLAPPER

United Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—New hope was fired Wednesday among Democrats opposed to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt by a tremendous sweep of his rival, Gov. Alfred E. Smith, in the Massachusetts presidential primary.

Smith took every one of the state's thirty-six delegates, in some cities running 10 to 1 ahead. Even in Boston, where Roosevelt had been conceded five to ten delegates, Smith swept everything 2 to 1.

Roosevelt forces had expected Smith would win, but they were unprepared for such a total defeat.

An important element in the Massachusetts fight was the struggle of state leaders headed by Governor Ely against Mayor Curley of Boston, the Roosevelt leader. The presidential contest thus became involved in a bitter factional state dispute which doubtless affected the vote.

First Severe Blow.

This is the first severe blow to fall on the New York governor in his steady march toward the Democratic presidential nomination. It gives Smith his first sure bloc of delegates — thirty-six from Massachusetts. He is fairly certain of going into the convention with New Jersey's solid delegation. The New York lineup remains uncertain pending a final decision of Tammany and allied leaders on the eve of the June convention.

In Pennsylvania, returns showed Roosevelt delegates gradually pulling away from those of Smith after early returns had made the outcome appear uncertain. Sen. James J. Davis has a large lead for the Republican senatorial nomination over Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, retired, a dry backed by Governor Pinchot. Davis recently turned anti-prohibition, has claimed victory. Defeat of Butler would be a severe blow to Governor Pinchot's grip on the state.

The full effect of the combined results in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania on the national Democratic situation will not be clear until Pennsylvania's close contests are definitely decided. The most striking factor, however, is that Roosevelt appears to be weaker in the large eastern states than some of his friends had thought.

To Unite to Block Roosevelt.

Indications are that the forces opposing Roosevelt will become more determined in their effort to block him. Few regard Smith as the probable nominee, although his heavy vote in Massachusetts may revive some of his following elsewhere.

Roosevelt of late has looked more and more to the West for support. His appeal for the little man, which Smith described as "demogogic," was especially addressed to the West. His first big campaign speech was at St. Paul, in the heart of the insurgent belt. His chief campaigners are western men like Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D), Montana.

The anti-Roosevelt strength lies chiefly in the East, including, besides Smith, John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, a dominant factor in New Jersey politics.

The strategy of the anti-Roosevelt forces is first to prevent the New York governor from getting the needed two-thirds of the delegates and then to advance some candidate yet to be agreed upon. Newton D. Baker is mentioned most often as the likely compromise in the event Roosevelt is stopped.

'Al' Smith Gets Full Massachusetts Support

BOSTON, April 27.—(U.P.)—Alfred E. Smith stil held a lead of almost 3 to 1 over Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt when final returns from the Massachusetts presidential primary were tabulated Wednesday.

Complete returns from the state's 355 cities and towns gave Sen. David I. Walsh, topping the Smith slate, 153,267 votes, as compared with 56,620 votes for Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who headed the Roosevelt ticket.

Smith-pledged candidates for delegates-at-large polled an average of 141,200 votes each, as against an adverage of 48,200 for the Roosevelt group.

By making a clean sweep of the delegates-at-large contests and the fifteen congressional districts, Smith won all of the Bay state's thirty-six votes in the Democratic national convention. He carried every one of Massachusetts' 69 cities and all but a handful of the 316 towns—in one case by a margin of 1d to 1.

Featuring the Republican primary was the victory of William F. Whiting, former secretary of commerce, in the First district delegate contest. Though insisting he was not opposed to President Hoover, Whiting had refused to pledge himself to the president, declared he wanted to be free of obligations to vote for any particular candidate in the Republican national convention. All thirty-four of Massachusetts' votes in the convention except that of Whiting are pledged to Hoover.

WALTHAM NEWS-TRIBUNE 4/7/32

SHOT AT MAYOR IN HOT SPEECH

Roosevelt Club Hears Son Of Candidate At Largely Attended Rally.

Calling upon a capacity audience "to allow the Mayor of Waltham to direct your municipal government but not pick your candidates for government office," Mayor James M. Curley of Boston took issue with Mayor Duane's connection with Smith-pledged forces and further emphasized his support for the candidacy of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic presidential nomination in a half hour address delivered at a Roosevelt rally in the Banks School auditorium last night.



Mayor James M. Curley

"There is a great deal covered by a silk hat that is not brains," said Mayor Curley in a quip at Waltham's chief executive as well as other state and government officials. He went on to state further, in substance, that voters should be allowed to do their own thinking and not be brow beaten by politicians.

It had been expected that the picturesque Mayor of Boston would offer a return attack to the bitter charges directed at his person by Governor Joseph B. Ely earlier in the evening in a plea over the radio for Alfred E. Smith, but, though he had listened to the broadcast, the speaker took no direct issue with the Governor on the subject except by inference.

Mayor Curley's talk was devoted mostly to the presidential qualifications of Governor Roosevelt. In only one instance did he refer to Governor Ely, strongly insinuating that Ely's connection through a law firm with the power trust is the motivating factor that is pushing the candidacy of Ex-Governor Smith in this state when the latter is "not even in the running by his own admission."

As for his own stand on the rival candidacies of Governor Roosevelt and Smith, Mayor Curley stated there was no personal animosity on his part and that he would be perfectly willing to go as a delegate pledged for Smith as long as Smith was in the running, saying that he had offered that proposition to Senator David I. Walsh before rival campaigns got underway.

James D. Roosevelt of Cambridge, son of the New York Governor, was another of the leading speakers. In a stirring advocacy of his father's candidacy, Roosevelt branded as false all statements that any ill-feeling existed between the Smith and Roosevelt families as reported in newspapers and briefly outlined Governor Roosevelt's record as a government official.

Other speakers included Hon. Frank Chapman, Chairman of the Boston Democratic City Committee; President Edward Gallagher of the Boston City Council; James F. Brennan of the Governor's Council; President James J. Harold of the Waltham City Council; Senator M. F. Ward of Boston; State Representatives Timothy J. Cronin of the 3rd District; Theodore (Teddy) Glynn, former State Fire Commissioner; and Kenneth McDonald of Boston, member of the state committee.

Joseph M. Maher, head of the Waltham Roosevelt Committee, presided as chairman over the rally and introduced the speakers. He was assisted in directing the meeting by Secretary James F. Shields of the committee and John J. Rourke, an active worker. A local orchestra presented musical selections throughout the evening.

PITTSFIELD EAGLE 4/7/32

ROOSEVELT RALLY IS TONIGHT

Boston's Mayor and Son of Candidate Will Speak

The Democratic rally in behalf of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York State, candidate for the Presidency, will be held tonight at 8 in the Winter Garden, Summer Street, and among the prominent speakers will be Mayor James J. Curly of Boston and James Roosevelt, son of Governor Roosevelt.



JAMES M. CURLEY
Boston's Mayor to Speak for Roosevelt

Others who will address the rally are Hon. Joseph A. Conry of Boston, Hon. William G. O'Hare of Boston, Hon. Peter F. Tague, former Congressman, Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, Joseph A. Scolponeti, Paul Corbett, Paul H. Hines, Senator Joseph J. Hurley of Holyoke, Representative Francis Clark of Holyoke and Attorney Thomas F. Cassidy of this city.

This group of speakers will also address similar rallies tonight at the Junior High School in Adams and the Drury High School Gymnasium in North Adams. They will appear in this city first.

HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT 4/9/32

NO ADAMS TRANS. 4/8/32

6 EVERY SATURDAY

In Democratic Camp

There is a real situation on the Democratic side. Here we have two lists of prospective delegates-at-large one pledged to Alfred E. Smith (headed by David I. Walsh) one to Franklin D. Roosevelt (headed by James M. Curley), with no less a warrior than Thomas F. Cassidy of Cheshire, candidate for delegate-at-large, leading the battle here for the New York State Governor. For district delegate there are three lists—the first two marked Group 1 and Group 2, respectively—the third marked "not grouped." In Group 1 appear the names of Hugh McLean of 8 Glen Street, Holyoke, and Michael E. Troy, West Stockbridge (pledged to Smith)—in Group 2 the names of Frank Hurley, 15 Beacon Street, Holyoke, and Francis P. Clark, 733 High Street, Holyoke, pledged to Franklin D. Roosevelt—in the third list the names of John S. Begley, 238 Walnut Street, Holyoke, and James F. Clarey Jr., 1049 Dwight Street, Holyoke. The alternates are—for Smith—John C. Roe, 31 Brenton Terrace, Pittsfield, Edward J. Sammons, 112 Maine Street, Westfield; for Roosevelt: Edward L. Fitzgerald, 32 Myrtle Street, Pittsfield, Louis H. Provost, 85 Lyman Street, Holyoke; "not grouped," Mary E. Driscoll, 698 Dwight Street, Holyoke.

Troy, Only Berkshire Man

One feature here Berkshire Democrats ought to see to. That is that they place an (X) opposite the name of Michael E. Troy of West Stockbridge, the only Berkshire man on the ticket. There are six district candidates, but only two can be elected. Inasmuch as the other five live in Holyoke, the justice of Mr. Troy's candidacy is undisputed. If Berkshire stands by its own right loyally Mr. Troy will win. If not the result is doubtful.

Smith May Cop Show!

"The Roosevelt outfit have money enough to hire halls and all that, but they will find on primary day that the Smith boys have the votes."

Thus said a man who evidently was an Al Smith supporter as he viewed the enthusiastic crowd that attended the Roosevelt-Curley rally at the Auditorium on Summer Street Thursday evening.

However, opinions differ among politicians as to the significance of the successful Roosevelt meeting alluded to above. Some assert that a goodly part of the audience was composed of Smith men out to satisfy their curiosity, and especially to see in action the distinguished Mayor James Michael Curley of Boston, for there is no getting around the fact that he has scarcely a superior on the platform when it is desired to stir up an audience to the cheering point. This group claims that when it comes to the voting the rank and file will be for Smith while some even assert that half of the Democratic leaders who are with Roosevelt now would be mighty glad to support Al if they thought he had a ghost of a chance to win—in other words they want to be on the winning side.

As for the rally itself it is fair to assume that Curley was helpful to the Roosevelt cause on the whole. Also it is noted by political observers that while the Smith men still are loyal and will remain so to the end, they are not making any more noise about it than is strictly necessary.

Curley's Other Visits

Pittsfield is familiar stamping ground to Mayor Curley. On February 2, 1914, he resigned his seat in Congress after assuming his office as Mayor. With Mrs. Curley he was located at The Wendell in this city after the reporters had hunted high and low for him. Interviewed after breakfast he said that he planned to call upon Senator Crane in Dalton to discuss theory and practice in finances. They had served together in Congress. The Mayor spoke in the highest terms of the Senator's financial acumen. Curley was in the city when he was running for Governor. James H. Vahey, an ex-State Senator, accompanied him. They spoke at the G. E. gate where Thomas F. Cassidy, also an ex-State Senator, presented him. Vahey and Cassidy had served together in the Legislature. Curley addressed an overflow audience at the Majestic Theatre, afterward the Palace, on North Street one Sunday night in the Irish question. He has a melodious voice—Congressman Treadton, Louise W. Williams, Taunton (all pledged to Hoover). The voter is entitled to ballot for four. The word "group" appears above each of these two divisions—regular and alternate—"not grouped" above the lists of district delegates and alternates. In the district Denis T. Noonan is credited to 146 East Street, Pittsfield, Harry B. Putnam to 89 Court Street, Westfield, and William F. Whiting to 182 Elm Street, Holyoke. Margaret B. Barnard, 24 Franklin Street, Greenfield, and Elizabeth R. Judd of Main Street, Southampton, both pledged to Hoover, are the alternates. It is made clear that the persons chosen are to engage in the task of choosing a candidate for President and a candidate for Vice-President.

way has described him as one of the best after-dinner speakers he ever heard. He hasn't the wit or the flashing personality of his Mayoralty predecessor, John F. Fitzgerald, ("Honey Fitz"), but he is eloquent, he creates the impression that he takes it all very seriously. He is in his third term as Mayor. The second covered the period (1922-1926)—his third term expires in 1934. He has served in the Aldermanic board and Council of his city, in the State House of Representatives, and in Congress (1911-1915) representing the 12th district. Japan decorated him with the Order of the Rising Sun.

HEAR SPEAKERS AT ROOSEVELT RALLY

Only Three Appear in Adams

6

OTHERS MISSING

Former Senator Thomas F. Cassidy, Mayor James M. Curley and James Roosevelt Here.

Belief that Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt is the "man who can be nominated and lead the democratic party to victory at the polls so that we will not have a repetition in the next four years of what has happened in the past four," was expressed by former Senator Thomas F. Cassidy of Cheshire, a native and practically lifelong resident of Adams, and reiterated by the governor's son, James Roosevelt of Cambridge, and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston in a rally held in C. T. Plunkett junior high school auditorium last night in the interest of the contest that is being waged for the election of Roosevelt presidential delegates at the state primaries of April 26th.

Delay Causes Departure

The rally was attended by about 600 persons, but when a delay of 35 minutes ensued after Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Roosevelt had finished speaking and before Mayor Curley appeared a number of persons left the auditorium. This delay was caused by speakers being unable to maintain a schedule that called for speaking in North Adams, Adams and Pittsfield within short intervals. It was announced that seven other speakers, besides the three who were heard here, were to appear in Adams, but when Mayor Curley finished speaking, at about 10 o'clock, the rally came to an abrupt finale with practically all of the audience arising and leaving. The few who remained then followed suit, leaving an empty auditorium for any of the other seven speakers who might arrive later.

Fred W. Smith of the democratic town committee presided at the rally and presented the various speakers. Other members of the committee who occupied seats on the platform were: George F. Duggan, James Kernahan and Bruno Kissel. One of Mayor Curley's secretaries, James Dolan, accompanied the Boston executive and was seated on the platform while he spoke.

Thomas F. Cassidy

Former Senator Thomas F. Cassidy of Cheshire was presented as the first speaker and was given an ovation as he stepped to the center of

Conta

Contd NO ADAMS TRANSCRIPT 4/8/32

the platform. He is one of the Roosevelt delegate-at-large candidates.

After expressing his pleasure at noting so many friends among the audience Mr. Cassidy said: "We are here tonight making this fight because it is as much your fight as it is ours. We don't intend to let anyone sidetrack us. Governor Roosevelt can and will be nominated and he will be our next president."

Referring to the democratic state committee Mr. Cassidy said "The democratic state committee sent out a hand-picked list of delegates. And I am informed that after making out that list they closed the doors, pulled down the shades and plugged the keyhole, then said 'I wonder can we get away with this?'"

Raps State Committee

Emphasizing his words with voice shadings and gestures Mr. Cassidy then went on to say that Mayor Curley went to the democratic state headquarters to "try and find out what it was all about." Continuing, Mr. Cassidy said: "They asked Mayor Curley when he knocked at the door 'Who's there?' and he replied 'Mayor Curley.' They then asked 'What's the pass word?' and Mayor Curley answered 'Democracy' whereupon they said 'Throw him out.'

"Young Jim Roosevelt also went up to democratic state headquarters and when they asked him for the password he naturally said 'Roosevelt' and they slammed the door in his face.

"Up to that same democratic state headquarters then went Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, an old friend of mine with whom I have campaigned many a time, a democratic warhorse who has worked hard and well for his party—a man who was with me a delegate at the Madison Square Garden convention in New York where we both voted 104 times for Governor Alfred E. Smith—a man who later went to Houston and again voted for Governor Alfred E. Smith and a man who after Governor Smith had been nominated took off his coat and did all he could for him—surely such a man is entitled to much from friends of Smith—well, Sawyer also went to democratic state headquarters and when they said to him "Give the countersign" with all the confidence in the world, believing he was in the house of his friends, he answered "Alfred E. Smith" and they turned the hose on him.

"My friends we are not going to be fooled. Verily it is a funny situation."

Dwelling upon some of the qualifications of Governor Roosevelt for the presidency Mr. Cassidy declared "I am with Franklin D. Roosevelt because he has a comprehensive grasp of world affairs. He has given New York state good government. He has balanced the state's budget.

"I am with Franklin D. Roosevelt because he more than any man I know can compose any differences that may exist in the democratic party and bring us out of the morass in which we have been for the past three years.

"But above all I am with Franklin D. Roosevelt because of what I saw Franklin D. Roosevelt do for Alfred E. Smith at Madison Square Garden and having seen what he did there I know that Franklin D. Roosevelt is the most sincere, the most true and the most loyal friend Governor Smith has in these United States."

In concluding his talk Mr. Cassidy said "We see every state that sends in its returns is for Governor Roosevelt and that tide is going on and on and Massachusetts on April 26th will also record her ballots for Governor Roosevelt."

James Roosevelt

James Roosevelt was loudly applauded when he was introduced as the next speaker. Mr. Roosevelt began his talk by saying he tried to get his father to come to Adams to speak last night, but that the governor had two arguments against it, first, that he was speaking over the radio last night and, secondly, that he is a "neighbor" and has been coming in and out of the state so much that he is well known in this section.

Mr. Roosevelt then went on to state that Mayor Curley and himself are going around presenting concrete reasons why they believe Governor Roosevelt can win in the 1932 election. He said, "We are not fighting with ill feeling or animosity against anyone and we are not going to at any stage of the game. You may have heard it said there is animosity on the part of my family against Alfred E. Smith (he here told of his father's activities in behalf of Governor Smith at the democratic conventions in 1924 and 1928). Don't let anyone convince you that there ever has been in the past, is now or ever will be in the future any animosity on the part of the Roosevelt family against Alfred E. Smith."

Mr. Roosevelt reviewed the record of his father as governor of New York, laying special stress on what has been done in regard to unemployment relief. The remainder of his talk was along the lines as his address at the North Adams rally last night. An account of this rally appears on the North Adams page. One point he emphasized in his rally here was a radio speech of Governor Roosevelt a month ago in which he quoted the governor as saying that "the 18th amendment has no place on the United States statute books and control of liquor should be returned to the individual states.

Mayor James M. Curley

After Mr. Roosevelt had finished speaking a wait of 35 minutes occurred before Mayor Curley arrived. He apologized for being late and began his regular address by stating that he does not think there has been an election in the United States equal in importance to the present one since the election of President Lincoln. He dwelt upon his desire for harmony in the democratic party and told of his efforts to reach a compromise with other democratic leaders in regard to the picking of a slate of delegates.

He declared Boston is the only large American city where there have been no bread lines or soup kitchens. He described what Boston has done in endeavoring to relieve unemployment distress, and severely criticized the Hoover administration for "having done nothing." He stated that in the United States today there are 10,000,000 people out of work, 10,000,000 more working part time and an additional 10,000,000 who have had their wages cut. "If you have grey hair in your head, are over 40 years of age and lose your job, you are doomed," he said.

Referring to Franklin D. Roosevelt, he said "No man since the days of the Crucifixion has ever exemplified greater love for another man than Franklin D. Roosevelt has shown for Alfred E. Smith." He dwelt in detail upon economic conditions in various parts of the country and cited a number of reported cases of suffering caused through unemployment. In this respect he said "The people have absolutely lost hope of a way out and there doesn't seem any way out with President Hoover."

Would Be Heckler

At this point Mayor Curley queried, "What do you think of such a situation?" A remark was made by someone in the audience but could not be clearly heard in the front of the auditorium. It sounded like "Its funny." Lowering his voice, Mayor Curley said, "I always make a practice of answering questions asked by anyone in the audience, what do you wish to ask, Sir?" There was no response from the apparent heckler. The remainder of Mayor Curley's address was practically the same as that given in North Adams, an account of which appears on another page.

PITTSFIELD EAGLE 4/8/32

ROOSEVELT SPEAKERS SCORE HOOVER, BANKERS AND POWER BEFORE 1200 LOCAL DEMOCRATS

Mayor Curley of Boston, Although Final Speaker of Rally, Leads Attack on President in Effort To Corral Votes for Delegates Pledged to New York Governor—Many Speakers Come From Boston To Join Cassidy in Attack on Causes of Present Poverty

Savage attacks upon President Hoover, American bankers, and the power trusts rent the air of the Pittsfield auditorium on Summer Street last night as the State campaign for Roosevelt delegates to the Democratic National Convention swept into the heart of the Berkshires under the glowing banner of James Michael Curley, Mayor of Boston. A crowd of fully 1200 heard the dynamic and eloquent Mayor, James Roosevelt, the pleasing and genial son of the New York State Governor, and Joseph H. Hanken of Revere, garrulous national chief of staff of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a host of other speakers including Attorney Thomas F. Cassidy of this city and Cheshire.

No Shafts at Smith

A united democracy was the plea of the keynote speaker of the evening, former Congressman Peter F. Tague of Boston, and not once during the rally did any speaker launch a personal attack against Alfred E. Smith of New York against whose friends the Curleyites are pitted in their fight for convention seats. Though the emphasis was on a Democratic victory —a victory which the Roosevelt adherents believe is necessary to the revival of prosperity in this country and which can be accomplished in their opinion only with the New York State Governor as the party's standard-bearer.

Unemployment Big Issue

From beginning to end the battle was waged with bitter invectives against President Hoover and with words of praise for Governor Roosevelt and for Mayor Curley. Unemployment was the issue—a condition which the Curley-Roosevelt Democrats allege Hoover has not squarely faced but, however, has been more successfully coped with in Boston than in the country at large, thanks to Mayor Curley.

Curley Arrives Late.

Mayor Curley was the final speaker of the night, arriving late —at 10.15—from Adams where he had to speak for nearly an hour to hold the crowd because of a slip in the plans. James Roosevelt was on the platform telling why his father should be nominated for President when the Mayor made an auspicious entrance down the north aisle of the auditorium. The Governor's son stopped talking and led the applause for Curley as the other speakers on the platform arose in respect and a scattering of admirers in the audience followed suit.

Steals Mayor's Thunder

Much had been said before Curley arrived—particularly by Joseph H. Hanken of Revere who stole some of the Mayor's thunder on the unemployment issue and scored heavily with his abuse of the English language which, however, was not without telling effect. He startled the crowd at the start with his frank disclosure that he had been a Republican for 20 years and changed his enrollment only six months ago.

The more Hanken talked the more entertainment he provided and the more involved he became in some of the phases of the campaign not broached by other speakers, particularly those relative to veterans. He scored Hoover for his lack of leadership and lauded Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for carrying the soldiers overseas without loss of life. He said Hoover wouldn't spend five cents to relieve unemployment but did manage to ask for two and one-half billion dollars—"not for you or I, but for the poor, broken-down bankers for poor Pierpont Morgan."

Says Veterans Chased Mellon

Hanken likened Hoover and the members of his party as jugglers in trying to balance the budget. Referring to Andrew Mellen, Hanken said: "We veterans chased him out of the country. I am sorry we couldn't chase him to China." He said the veterans have 20 million votes. They like Roosevelt because he, too, is a veteran.

"After the Revolutionary War who did the country turn to?" Hanken asked. "To George Washington a veteran," he replied. In like manner he declared that after the Civil War the nation depended upon General Grant to carry it through and that during the Spanish-American War the leadership fell upon Teddy Roosevelt, Hanken urged the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt because he is a veteran and because he has suffered and thus knows how to be humane.

Tells of Roosevelt's Work.

Mayor Curley retold the story of the efforts made by him for a compromise between the Roosevelt and Smith forces and the failure of the latter to support the former even as a second choice. He recalled how Franklin D. Roosevelt, crippled, hobbled from one delegation to another upon crutches in the heat of the Madison Square Garden convention in 1924 to plead for votes for "his friend and idol, Alfred E. Smith." He recalled, too, how in 1928 in defiance of the advice of a physician, family and friends, Governor Roosevelt made the trying journey to Texas where his oratorical gift reached its zenith in his characterization of Smith as the "Happy Warrior" which swept the convention making possible the nomination of Alfred E. Smith.

Quotes Roosevelt on Religion.

In urging the nomination of Roosevelt Mayor Curley raised the question of why Smith's name has not been placed on the ballot for pledged delegates in his own Empire State of New York. He pushed aside the religious question with a quotation from Roosevelt himself in which the latter said that "a man is too rotten to live who will discriminate because of race, creed, or color."

Scores Hoover.

Mr. Curley made it clear that the all-important reason that he is for Roosevelt is the present economic condition of this country which he asserted would continue unless Hoover gives way to Roosevelt. For three years we have been in this depression, the Boston Mayor said, and quoted Associate Justice Louis Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, saying that this is the greatest industrial struggle the nation has ever known, and "we are doing nothing about it."

"He's wrong!" shouted Mayor Curley. "We are doing something about it. We have loaned 38 billion dollars to Europe. But what has President Hoover done for his own country."

Answering his own question the speaker declared that Hoover has recommended the loan of two million dollars to American bakers and not one cent for the millions who are unemployed. He told of the situation in Boston where he said $1,100,000 had been spent in caring for $19,000 families during March. "But there will be no bread lines, no soup kitchens so long as I can lay my hands on a dollar," he added.

Hits at Mellon

Mayor Curley said that Andrew Mellon had been the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton "for Great Britain." He cited conditions in New York where he said he had seen 25,000 men and women in line for bread and coffee—men and women, some with faces that didn't look human. Every day the daily newspapers tell of suicides. "There's only one place for you with Hoover as President and that's the poor house."

Attacks Ely

Governor Ely, too, came in for a

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Courier

rap at the hands of the Boston Mayor. He characterized the Governor's recommendation of a 10 per cent cut in the wages of State employees as an open invitation to private employers to cut wages as high as 20 per cent. He said it was needless to continue talking about unemployment—that his audience, people of Pittsfield employed in the General Electric Works, knew what it meant. "Four more years of Hoover means four more years of misery," the speaker predicted, adding that there "isn't a living thing that can survive the blight of Hoover."

Mayor Curley closed eloquently with an appeal for the support of Roosevelt—"a man of courage, great of mind, great of experience, and great of heart."

Roosevelt Impresses

James Roosevelt, tall, trim, and sartorially perfect in a brown suit, was a convincing speaker. The boyishness of his manner, his sprightliness as he stepped on to the platform, and his candidness and sincerity as he spoke made him popular with the audience. He was introduced by Attorney James W. Carolan, the presiding officer, as the "son of the next President."

Rallies to Curley

Mr. Roosevelt said he had decided to cast his ballot for his father for valid reasons and that he wanted to discredit irrelevant issues which have been raised during the campaign. He scoffed at the idea that Curley was to control the Democratic party and quoted from one of Curleys own speeches to the effect that he is not a candidate for Governor and wouldnt accept the nomination were it given to him.

Denies Hostility to Smith

"They tell you were hostile to Smith," Mr. Roosevelt said. "That is not so, never has been, isn't now, and wont be. There is no animosity, no bitter feeling on the part of any member of the Roosevelt family toward Alfred E. Smith."

He continued, in part:

Spent Twenty Million for Work

"In the work done by Franklin D. Roosevelt in making possible the expenditure of twenty millions of dollars to provide jobs by the State for the unemployed, bread and butter has been supplied to the countless families of those, who, through no fault of their own, are unable to gain employment through private concerns. This program again renewed this year is the only outstanding program carried through on a sizable scale in any State of the Union. Others, it is true, have advanced theories, have advanced plans, but nowhere throughout the length and breadth of the United States has a concrete exhibition of initiative action by any public official been taken and carried through to a successful conclusion, except in the case of the Governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Then, too, only in the case of this one man, who has been big enough to associate with him and gain the co-operation and support of specialists, has any report or program for the future to eliminate a recurrence of present conditions been actually placed before a legislative body for its consideration and action.

"Therefore, with all this in our minds, and with the daily picture before us of closed banks, paralyzed industry, men, women and children forced to go cold, hungry and unsheltered, don't you believe that you, too, must take a solemn vow to do everything in your power to nominate the man whose record of achievement in office for the last four years will be a guarantee that will restore to these United States a period of advancing prosperity and conditions which we may gladly salute as representative of our American standard of living?"

Cassidy Lauds Roosevelt

Attorney Thomas F. Cassidy explained why he is for Roosevelt cited the New York State Governor's comprehensive grasp of world affairs and his ability to compose any difficulties which may arise within the ranks of the Democracy. "But the real reason that I am for Roosevelt," the speaker concluded, "is to pay my own debt of gratitude for what I saw him, with my own eyes, do for Smith. Since when have ingratitude and disloyalty been attributes of character and of the Democratic party If there are any who think so then they are due for an awakening on the 26th."

Immediately following the rally Mayor Curley and James Roosevelt left for Albany with Guernsey T. Cross, secretary to Governor Roosevelt, in the Governor's car to spend the night at the Executive mansion.

Conry Praises Cassidy

Other speakers included former Congressman Peter F. Tague of Boston, Joseph J. Hurley, former chairman of the Boston School Committee, William G. O'Hare of the Boston School Committee, Joseph Scolponetti of Boston, Representative Francis P. Clark of

Capone Stronghold Ousts G. O. P.





Voters of Cicero, the Chicago suburb where Al Capone's gang maintained headquarters, took the Republican party for a ride in their mayoralty election by putting Joseph G. Cerny, lower right, a Democrat, into office, the first to be elected in 14 years. Because of rumored gang plans to control the election, Chicago police sworn in as deputies guarded the polls. One of their cars is shown above, with inset in upper left of Detective Chief William H. Schoemaker of Chicago who was in charge. His men rounded up many hoodlums. After he had won, Cerny said: "We're going to clean up Cicero's reputation, but I'm no reformer. Cicero people want beer. There are 175 places in town that sell beer and we aren't going to bother them if they're run decently. But the hoodlums and gangsters are going to be run out."

(3) PITTSFIELD EAGLE 4/8/32

Holyoke, Senator Frank Hurley Joseph Santosuosso, Louis Prevost and Joseph A. Conry, traffic commissioner of Boston. The latter paid a tribute to the scholastic qualities of Thomas F. Cassidy whom he has respected for many years, he said, as a student of ancient and modern Greek. He told of Mr Cassidy taking him into a Greek restaurant on the occasion of his last visit here.

Mr. Conry said: "My study of traffic problems has enabled me to learn many things of value. For example, quite a few men are afflicted with xanthocyanopsy, which is a good old Greek word meaning limited color blindness, enabling people so afflicted to see only green and yellow, their vision to see red being utterly absent. Many of those opposed to Mr. Roosevelt are afflicted with xanthocyanopsy."

HAVERHILL GAZETTE 4/11/32

CURLEY SPEAKS AT RALLY HELD BY DEMOCRATS

Denounces Hoover Administration For Its Lack of Leadership

Roundly denoucing the Hoover administration for its lack of leadership, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, addressing a Roosevelt rally in City hall Saturday night, declared that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, candidate for the Democratic nomination for president, was the only leader who can bring this country out of its "industrial slough."

Mayor Curley was the principal speaker at the rally, the first to be held this year in this city. The rally was arranged by the Roosevelt club, recently formed here. Dr. Richard B. Larkin presided at the meeting.

Mayor Curley, in opening his address, declared that all Roosevelt rallies are attended by Republicans, Progressives and Independents because hard times and hunger have caused them to suffer. He stated that the large attendance at these rallies was best shown by the fact that 4000 people were present in the Springfield auditorium at a recent rally. It was the third time in its history that it has been filled, he said.

"The United States, under the absolute lack of leadership by President Hoover, is filled with millions of people with empty pockets, empty stomachs and empty prospects," declared Mayor Curley. "President Hoover, during the past six months, has given two billions of dollars to the bankers, who sold out America, in order that they may keep out of the breadlines, but has not given a single dollar to the working man.

"Three years of this absolute lack of leadership on the part of Hoover has wrecked this country," declared Mayor Curley. "People are actually starving. Suicides are increasing and in the morgue in Boston there are a score of unclaimed bodies. This condition is so un-American and so unnecessary. There is only one leader who can bring America out of a chaos and lead this country out of its industrial slough. People want relief and believe that there is only one man capable of bringing business back to normal. That man is Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for president."

Mayor Curley called attention to the fact that there are 450,000 voters in Massachusetts who have never allied themselves with either party, and it is to them that Roosevelt brings a particular message. Mayor Curley also explained that he has made every attempt to avoid friction with the Smith forces, and even suggested a compromise whereby the delegates of this state would be pledged first to vote for Smith, and that if he did not have a chance for the nomination to shift to Roosevelt. The mayor explained that this was refused.

The speaker reviewed the friendship that existed between Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Smith. He said that it must be remembered that Roosevelt was the one to suggest Smith's name as Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1915, and it was Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt who fought for Smith at three Democratic national conventions in 1920, 1924 and 1928. He stated that it was Roosevelt who dubbed Mr. Smith "The Happy Warrior," and it was Roosevelt who risked his own personal health to stagger about the Democratic national convention hall on crutches in 1924, to plead Smith's cause. Mayor Curley claimed that if there was any sentiment it should fall towards Roosevelt.

Mayor Curley explained that the reason Roosevelt entered the campaign was the fact that Smith, a few days after the 1928 election, said that he would never be a candidate for public office. The speaker spoke of how Roosevelt carried New Hampshire despite an effort by Smith campaigners to secure a pledge of the state's delegates. He also told how Maine fell in line for Roosevelt. Mayor Curley praised the legislation work that Roosevelt has done in New York state.

Alderman James M. Costello, commissioner of health and charities, greeted Mayor Curley in behalf of the city of Haverhill.

Other speakers were Representative Edward J. Morris of Quincy, Frances J. W. Ford, of Boston, a classmate of Governor Roosevelt; former Representative James D. Burns, of Salem, and James D. Roosevelt, of Cambridge, son of the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a brief address, stated that there was no ill feeling between the Smith and Roosevelt families and that none will be shown by the latter group. He stated that his father urged $20,000,000 for work for the unemployed of New York; and reorganized town governments. He closed with the remark that he had a belief that his father would be the next president of this country.

Former Representative Morris stressed the remark that Hoover has often repeated that prosperity was right around the corner. He said he and others were wondering at the great length of that corner, and remarked that the corner would not be turned until Roosevelt was in the presidential chair.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM 4/8/32

CURLEY, ELY BRING PARTY ROW TO CITY

Hub Mayor to Fire Opening Gun April 14 in Mechanics Hall With Governor on Heels Few Nights Later, Bolstered by Walsh, Senator Coolidge and Other Organization Leaders; Whirlwind Finish, Curley Plan

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, April 7.—Worcester is to be made an important battleground in the fight between the Smith and Roosevelt forces, it was disclosed tonight. Convinced that the vote April 26 in the second largest city in Massachusetts may be an important factor in deciding the outcome of the race between the two groups of delegates to the Democratic national convention, both sides will send their big guns there to speak for their tickets.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who is leading the Roosevelt fight, will speak at Mechanics hall next Thursday night. Governor Ely will speak a few nights later, but the date for his appearance has not been fixed. The mayor will be accompanied by a number of other speakers, while Governor Ely will have with him Senator David I. Walsh, and Marcus A. Coolidge and other organization leders. District delegates on both tickets will be heard.

The Smith forces rested today.

Hits Man-a-Block Plan

The Roosevelt forces, however, continued their energetic campaign. Mayor Curley tonight spoke in Pittsfield and other places in that vicinity. James D. Roosevelt, son of the governor and a dozen other Roosevelt workers, including several prominent in the mayor's city hall cabinet, made the trip. Mayor Curley continued to attack the leadership of President Hoover and to ridicule the plan of J. P. Morgan that each family in a block contribute a weekly sum for the support of a family. The mayor and his party will return to Boston tomorrow, having cancelled a Syracuse address to devote all his time to the Roosevelt cause.

Mayor Curley had little comment to make today on Governor Ely's address of last night, contenting himself with the statement that "What the governor said last night should have been said on April Fool's day, instead of April 6."

In the daily forum address he referred to the financial situation in Fall River, where Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic state committee, was chairman of the finance board under appointment from Governor Ely. The mayor said that a big cut in soldiers' and mothers' aid is in prospect following the regime of Donahue.

Asks, "Who Is Ely?"

Mayor John H. Burke of Medford and M. Grace Barry, Malden, a delegate on the Roosevelt slate, also spoke, Mayor Burke scored Ely's address declaring "when politicians say they love a man, that the time to watch them. Who is Mr. Ely outside of being governor of the commonwealth?"

"Jimmy" Roosevelt told the audience he was going home to see "dad" for the first time in three months soon, and will report to him Massachusetts will give him 36 votes.

The Smith supporters will withhold their guns for about another week when they too will inaugurate an intensive campaign in all parts of the state. Senators Walsh and Coolidge and Congressmen McCormack, Granfield, Douglas and Connery are expected to come from Washington to join the speaking brigade which will see virtually every organization worker on the firing line.

Letters were sent today to all the district delegates urging them to arrange rallies and notify the Smith leaders what speakers were needed and when and what local talent they could furnish.

Mayor Curley does not propose to let up in his campaign a single day from now until April 26. He will have nightly rallies in Boston and other parts of the state and next Sunday night will move his women's league meeting from headquarters at the Hotel Touraine to the Tremont theater. Last Sunday's meeting brought such an attendance that the hotel Dutch room could not hold the gathering.

One of the big events next week will be the annual birthday dinner of the Thomas Jefferson league of Massachusetts, Inc., which is expected to be unusual in that it will not be a Democratic love feast, but an opportunity for the Boston mayor to continue his campaign. Although Democratic leaders from all sections are to be invited, there was a question tonight how many of the organization leaders would accept because of the prominent part which Mayor Curley will have in the observance at the Hotel Bellevue.

Mayor Curley today sent on stationery of the league invitations to every Democratic member of the legislature to be his guest at the banquet. Many of these are on the Smith slate and there was speculation on how many would accept.

Wisconsin Reverses Stand

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7 (AP)—Reversing its 1928 stand Wisconsin apparently will send a conservative controlled delegation to the Republican national convention. Four years ago the Lafollette progressive faction dominated.

Further returns today from Tuesday's delegate primary indicated that 15 conservatives and 12 progressive will represent the state in the Chicago convention.

In the Democratic primary, 25 of the 26 leading delegates are pledged to support Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York. The other successful candidate ran as an independent for district delegate on a "Smith and prosperity" platform.

1000 Republican Women at Luncheon

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Approximately 1000 Republican women, representing nearly every state in the country attended the luncheon given today by the League of Republican Women of Washington in honor of Mrs. Hoover. Enthusiastic endorsement of President Hoover and prediction of his re-election marked every speech, except the brief address by Mrs. Hoover herself in which she lauded the work being done by Republican women of the whole country and expressed appreciation of the courtesy and cordiality they had shown towards her.

Secretary of the Interior Wilbur urged the women to unite on two important things, one keeping the American home up to the splendid standard which the pioneer women of America set when founding the American home. The other point he stressed was to get out a full vote at elections as a part of their patriotic duty. Wilbur and Mrs. Dolly Curtis Gann were the principal speakers.

National committee women from many states were present including Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Massachusetts and among the presidents of Women's State Republican clubs who came for the occasion was Miss Katherine V. Parker of Massachusetts. Mrs Gann will go to New Hampshire next week as principal speaker at the luncheon given by the Woman's Republican club of that state.

RICHARDS.

Fess Sees Trend To Conservatism

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Chairman Fess of the Republican national committee said in an interview today that the regular Republican gains over the Independents in the Wisconsin primary balloting for delegates was but another example of the "trend toward conservatism"

The Ohio senator, who expects to retire as party chairman after the Chicago convention, alluded to returns showing the conservative Hoover Republicans were leading for 16 of the 27 delegate places in Wisconsin as against 111 for the Lafollette Independents. Four years ago, when the state had 26 votes, the independents controlled 17 against nine for the conservatives.

Hoover Gets Conn. Delegates

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7 (AP)—Nineteen Connecticut delegates unfettered by pledges will vote for the renomination of President Hoover at the Republican national convention.

The state convention which chose the delegates today followed tradition in giving them no instructions either as to candidates or platform.

(CONTINUED)

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WORCESTER TELEGRAM

but party leaders agreed that Mr. Hoover would be supported unanimously.

The group also is expected to favor an anti-prohibition plank in the Republican platform, with Senator Hiram Bingham an advocate of repealing the 18th amendment, as the probable Connecticut member of the platform committee.

4/8/32
LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN

Quotations

WETNESS IN NEBRASKA.

The Big Springs Boosers go to Alliance Friday to enter the tournament being held there.—Big Spring (Neb.) News.

UP TO THE BULLS.

Personally we don't think the problem is so much one of making the bears stop as it is one of making the bulls begin.—Dallas News.

A SETTLED HABIT.

America's greatest corporation, the telephone company, more than earned its dividend last year, statistical proof that most of us continued to talk.—St. Louis Times.

WHICH WOULD BE AMPLE.

There is said to be a nation-wide shortage of carrots. Yet I would have sworn there were plenty. Surely there is one carrot somewhere in the land.—Elmer C. Adams, in the Detroit News.

NEEDLESS TO SAY.

A bank messenger dropped a sack containing 2500 half dollars on the street in Albany. The coins rolled in every direction; but all were retrieved but one. It was Albany, Ore., not New York.—Los Angeles Times.

BANKRUPTCY EXPLAINED.

Asked by his small son for a definition of bankruptcy, a Medicine Lodge parent explained that bankruptcy is when a man puts his money in his trousers pocket and lets his creditors take his coat.—Kansas City Star.

CONTINUOUS SESSIONS.

Newton D. Baker thinks congress should be in session all the time. Maybe, but some of us would fear that if the representatives were in session all the time, the factories would be in session only half the time.—Salem Evening News.

A MAINE VIEW OF CURLEY.

Mayor Curley of Boston says that the "power trust" and the "banking fraternity" oppose Roosevelt and are for Smith. One has to say something. There is as much of a "banking fraternity," probably as there is an organized "power trust." Both of them are too busy financing their own affairs to have time to mix into Democratic politics. In reality, the background of Mayor Curley's Roosevelt advocacy lies in his own opposition to Governor Ely and his own personal ambition to be the Democratic leader in Massachusetts.—Lewiston Journal.

A DANGEROUS POSSESSION.

We are of the opinion that the Philippines are a danger to us. They are a military salient almost impossible to defend. They are a constant temptation to Japan. Once taken from us by Japan or China, they would present to us the enormous task of retaking them, thousands of miles from our continental base. At any moment, they may plunge us into the vortex of Far Eastern wars in which we have no real concern. They came to us unsought and by accident. We see no "holy" duty to retain them. Furthermore, their foolish and incompetent politicos hate us with an undying hate.—New York Post.

SPRINGFIELD UNION 8/8/32

Smith's Popularity Waning

While Governor Roosevelt's earlier successes in picking up delegates in some of the smaller States were somewhat lacking in impressiveness, this cannot be said of the results of the Democratic primaries in New York and Wisconsin Tuesday, where fairer tests of the Smith and Roosevelt strength were afforded, with the latter an easy victor over the 1928 standard-bearer.

In Wisconsin there was a clear cut fight between the Roosevelt and Smith forces, which brought out an unusually heavy primary vote, in which the pledged Roosevelt slate won by a majority of more than 92,000 over the unpledged ticket favorable to Smith. In the one and only contest between pledged tickets in the New Pork primaries the Roosevelt victory was even more smashing. This was in the Buffalo congressional district where, if anywhere outside of New York city, Smith strength might have been looked for.

The Smith ticket was swamped better than two to one by the Roosevelt ticket. Elsewhere in the State unpledged delegates were chosen, with Roosevelt supporters in a large majority among the upstaters and the powerful Tammany block in the hands of Leader Curry and subject to his voting orders.

These results seem to show that the Smith popularity, which was so intense four years ago, is waning. This may be partly due to the indefinite attitude which Mr. Smith has assumed as contrasted with the outright candidacy of Governor Roosevelt, but there seem to be other and more compelling causes for it. There is not anywhere the same enthusiasm for Smith that was manifest at a corresponding period in the 1928 campaign.

Even in Massachusetts, with practically all of the more responsible Democratic leadership on the Smith side and Mayor Curley of Boston almost alone among the leaders in championing the Roosevelt cause, the Smith fervor seems to have strangely diminished. Four years ago it was almost impossible to find a Massachusetts Democrat who would ccountenance the thought of any other candidate but Smith. Today Curley is finding Roosevelt adherents among many of the aggressive Smith champions of 1928.

It is hard to explain this desertion except upon the theory that with the cooling off which has resulted since the hectic days of 1928 many of Smith's friends are coming to realize the hopelessness of again seeking victory under his banner, or possibly because the elements of bigotry and intolerance which entered into the situation in 1924 and again in 1928 have not been so prominent in the 1932 preliminaries, at least not sufficiently so to arouse the fighting spirit of the Northern Democrats.

Possibly, if Mr. Smith some months ago had adopted a more definite attitude toward the nomination and had revealed some of his former aggressiveness, a different situation might have developed. His failure to do so has greatly handicapped his old friends and supporters everywhere.

The Roosevelt supporters have the advantage of a man who is frankly out for the nomination and doing everything in his power to win it. Against him there appears to be only a movement to "stop Roosevelt," to block his nomination at any cost and for no declared reason nor in the interest of any other avowed candidate. Its

Pan American Dispatch 4/32

Boston's Greeting

To welcome all who visit the Historic City of Boston, and to extend to them courtesy and hospitality is both an honor and pleasure.

Here again that momentous struggle whose outcome was American Independence, the organization of the United States and the creation of a democracy dedicated to the principles of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and the doctrine of equality expressed in civil, political and religious liberty.

Boston beckons with the extended arms of hospitality, and says: "Come, my children, to the Mother City of Liberty. Visit the spot where the blood of the white and black man mingled in the baptism of freedom. Visit the beacon light of hope to suffering humanity, where the threat of gibbets failed to stifle the protest of righteously indignant patriots—old Faneuil Hall."

Visit the Old South Church, sacred to the memory of John Hancock and of Samuel Adams. Visit the Old North Church from which flashed forth Paul Revere's message that made possible the firing of the shot at Lexington Green "heard 'round the world." Visit old Boston Common, Bunker Hill, and Dorchester Heights, where trod the immortal Washington.

Breathe the atmosphere where patriotic Americans dared and died that this nation might have its birth, and, strengthened by the draught at Freedom's Fountain, go forth as zealous missionaries determined to teach by individual example the lesson of the fathers, and promote, by every possible means, that degree of economic justice which will instill a new meaning into the words, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty!"

In visiting Boston, every citizen imbued with the new principles of American Liberty is coming to the spiritual home of the nation. Home, the sweetest and tenderest word in our language! Sweet, because of the associations it recalls; tender, because of the memories it evokes. It has inspired the song, "Home, Sweet Home," that has touched the heart of the world and given it a common meeting ground.

The murmurous babble of the cradled babe, the wondrous music of the child's innocent prattle and infectious laughter, the sweet and patient presence of one whose love and forbearance could ignore error, forget misdeed, magnify good, and the faith of her who daily brought to the throne of God her prayers for our future safety and success;—this is the very soul of "Home, Sweet Home"; the spirit of the mothers of men pulsates in every line of the song; and what the mother is to her child Boston has been to liberty.

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS' PROSPERITY TOUR TO SOUTH AMERICA

Mayor Curley's recent trip to Cuba augurs well for the proposed New England Prosperity Tour and Floating Exhibit to South America, being organized by Pan-American Information, Publicity and Travel Bureaus and Grace Line, Inc.

Those interested in this tour and in the commercial possibilities which should be derived from it may avail themselves of full information at 411 Little Building, Boston.

New England's Prosperity Tour and Floating Exhibit to South America is to be launched in one of the Grace Line's palatial steamers, "SANTA". Approximate date for the tour will be shortly announced.

(From an Editorial in *The Boston Post*)

A NEW JOURNAL

A new Graphic Journal, The PAN-AMERICAN DISPATCH, will soon be launched—a publication founded to forward good will and trade relations between North and South America.

Mayor Curley and several professors and editors who have specialized in economic and cultural matters affecting both the Americas will be contributors to the first issue. The purpose is commendable. It is to be hoped that the new publication will not only find its public, but that it will do something to dispel our ignorance about South America and South America's ignorance about the United States.

PAN AMERICAN DISPATCH 4/32

CURLEY ADVOCATES PAN-AMERICAN MEETINGS AT HAVANA, CUBA

"UNITED STATES COMMERCE WITH THE AMERICAS WILL BECOME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT IN THE FUTURE"

"We Lack Higher and Better Appreciation of Qualities Common to Latin America."

Addressing the American Association of Teachers of Spanish

By The Hon. James Curley
MAYOR OF BOSTON

It has been a very great pleasure to listen to the interesting presentation of the spiritual aspect of the colonization by the Spanish in this hemisphere as presented by Professor Jane, outlining, if you will, their religious fervor. I believe that it is unfortunate that we have not a higher and a better appreciation of those qualities that are common to the people of Latin-America — not arrogance, but pride; their wonderful spirit of loyalty; their remarkable hospitality. I confess that it is rather difficult to understand them unless one is a member of some organization such as yours.

I want to say that I congratulate you, Mr. President, and your splendid organization, on the work that it is doing. I personally believe it is nearer the fulfillment of the hopes and the ideals and the dreams of the founders than it has ever been before in its history. I think there is gradually developing in the minds of the good men and women of America the need for better relations between the people of this country and the people of Latin America. I think we are gradually beginning to realize that commercially our field is the Orient and Latin America. There is no greater asset than a knowledge of the language and familiarity with the hopes and the aims and the aspirations of the peoples with whom the people of the United States must come in contact in order to cope successfully in the markets of commerce and industry.

Distant Lands Nearer

I sometimes wonder if we have a true appreciation of just how much nearer we are to the people of distant lands today than we were ten, twenty and thirty years ago. I recall having dinner while in Havana with the American Ambassador, Mr. Guggenheim, and his charming wife. The Minister of Honduras and his wife were also guests. I asked them how long it took them to get there, and they replied, "We had a very fast plane; we made it in eleven hours. It takes eleven days by boat and rail." I look forward to the time when it will be possible to have breakfast in Boston, perhaps to have luncheon in Havana, dinner in the Argentine, and be back in Boston for work the next morning.

I recently talked to the President of Cuba. My knowledge of the Spanish language was as limited as his knowledge of English, but I succeeded in communicating to him the thought that I felt it would be possible in that beautiful country of his to arrange for a Pan-American conference or congress each year in the months of February and March.

Exposition buildings could be erected where the products of the respective lands could be brought to the attention of the peoples of the different countries. This would do more than anything else to break down the natural barriers sometimes found to exist between the peoples of this hemisphere, who have so much in common, and who should travel over the rough roads of life together for their own welfare and for the friendship of the people of the world.

Certain agencies, commercial in character, perhaps have been most responsible for the little differences that crop up between the people of the countries to the south of us and our own people

BOSTON BIDS FOR BIG SHIP LINERS LINK WITH SOUTH AMERICA

The Mayor Advocates Boston As A Terminal Harbor



Universal Photo

William B. Wheeler, right, Grace Line executive, confers with Mayor Curley at City Hall over plan to make Boston Line's terminal port. Company has 21 liners to South and Central America, Los Angeles and San Francisco and Panama Mail service.

To Urge Boston as Terminal Port

Coincident with the opening of offices in the Little Building as Boston headquarters for the Grace Steamship Line and its Panama Mail service for development of trade between New England and South America, Mayor Curley told the representatives of the line the advantages to be derived by making Boston the terminal port on the North Atlantic.

William B. Wheeler, Passenger Rep. of the Grace Line, praised Mayor Curley for attempting to bring the new service to this port. Mr. Wheeler said that he could not personally say what will be done in regard to having vessels of the lines operate direct from Boston, but he believed Mayor Curley will disclose the natural advantages of the port, and announcement of the opening of this service will be of great moment. Mr. Wheeler was accompanied by Joseph Shirley, New England passenger agent, in charge of the new offices, and John H. Hewlett, director of publicity.

The Mayor is deeply interested in this new service which might make possible direct markets in South America for New England products.

Pan American Dispatch 4/32

James M. Curley

MAYOR OF BOSTON



James M. Curley

MAYOR OF BOSTON

1914-1917. 1922-1925. 1930-1934.

Associated Press Photo

HIS HONOR'S AUTOGRAPH

To my good friend, Mariano Laos Lomer, with best wishes of Boston, to an Honored and Respected Representative of Peru and its leading journal *El Comercio* of Lima.
The *Pan-American Dispatch* should serve as a great force for promotion of good will.
Jan. 14, 1932.

HIS HONOR'S PUBLIC STATEMENT

"I HAVE KNOWN SR. LAOS LOMER FOR THE PAST TWELVE YEARS AND HAVE FOUND HIM AT ALL TIMES TO BE A DIGNIFIED, TALENTED AND EMINENTLY CAPABLE GENTLEMAN AND A WORTHY REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS COUNTRY."

JAMES M. CURLEY

Holyoke Transcript 4/9/32

N.Y. Times 4/9/32

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Confusion!

It is desirable that Governor Roosevelt proceed without delay to elaborate the economic reconstruction program he has promised to place before the country.

Indeed, it is imperative that he speak at once if the confusion into which his party has already been plunged by the great conflict of presidential aspirations within its ranks, is not to be confounded by great contradictions about the stand it shall take, in the event that Mr. Roosevelt is nominated, and the stand he himself means to take on the issue which the party intends to play up for all it is worth.

At the moment there seems to be a little uncertainty.

At the Roosevelt rally here, for example, Mayor Curley of Boston made the typically unequivocal declaration that "There is only one panacea for the unemployed. That is work and wages." And the governor's son, James, cited as one of the past performances by which his father's possible future deeds as occupant of the White House might be judged, "the work done by Franklin D. Roosevelt in making possible the expenditure of twenty million dollars to provide jobs by the state (of New York) for the unemployed."

But yesterday, in hinting at some planks in the platform he is getting ready to erect, Governor Roosevelt, according to press reports, himself flatly opposed the idea that a great public building program would solve the unemployment problem. "It is clear," he is quoted as saying, "that even if we could raise many billions of dollars and find definitely useful public works to spend these billions on, even all that money would not give employment to the seven million or ten million who are out of work." The governor apparently believes in doles from the federal treasury. He did not specifically say so, nor did he suggest where billions for federal doles should come from. But he did say he believed the federal government should do something "for the forgotten man at the bottom of the economic pyramid," and if public employment is taken away from him, there isn't much the federal government can do but give him a dole.

In other words, the govenor if his hints of yesterday have been correctly reported, diametrically disagrees with the fundamental principle laid down by his loudest proponent in this state and batly contradicts his own son on the nature of his own future policy and the wisdom of his own past policy.

This is very puzzling.

Whose words are to be accepted for guidance, when he goes to the primary to pick a presidential candidate, by the Democrat who strongly believes that to preserve the dignity and self respect of the unemployed laborer a job should be made for him, or by the Democrat who as strongly believes that this dignity and self-respect stuff is, so to speak, the bunk, and that all the unemployed deserve is a hand-out? One of them disagrees with Governor Roosevelt. But which one?

And in the event that Governor Roosevelt should be nominated, it would be embarrassing as well as confusing if he had to go around and explain to many of those who voted for him that his son and his staunchest Massachusetts disciple has misrepresented him, of if he had to repudiate the policy to which they have been committing the party.

And when, at this late date, months after Governor Roosevelt became a candidate and years after he began to act as though he wanted to be president, his own son and his loudest Massachusetts follower do not know where he stands, the impression is apt to get about that the governor either can't make up his mind or that he is the sort who waits to see how the wind blows so that he may trim his political sails to it. And neither of these impressions is flattering or helpful.

Yes, he should reveal his policies without another moment's delay, if not to the public at least to those who profess to be advocating his nomination because of the soundness of his policies.

Otherwise, somebody is going to put his foot in it.

Rotary to Meet in Boston in 1933.

BOSTON, April 8.—8he annual convention of Rotary International will be held in Boston during the week beginning June 26, 1933, Mayor James M. Curley announced today. About 12,000 Rotarians and their families, including representatives of sixty-seven countries, are expected to attend.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS 4/10/32

Curley's Activity Is Viewed As Harmful to Roosevelt; Ely Real Object of His Attack

Observer at Boston Doubts That Mayor's Campaign Can Produce Support For N. Y. Governor; Crowds at Rallies Drawn Merely By Desire to Get a Look at Hub's Chief Executive

By HENRY G. LOGAN
Staff Correspondent of The Daily News

Boston, April 8—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, in his drive for Roosevelt-pledged delegates to the Democratic national convention, is convincing many people that there is nothing he will not say to achieve his desired ends. Now he is shouting power trust representation by Al Smith, and those who favor him in this state; he is attacking Gov Ely because he vetoed a bill of the mayor's permitting him to divert a considerable sum of money to Boston public work; he is berating the legislators, particularly the municipal finance committee, for adverse action on petitions running in money to a total of more than $28,000,000. In fact, Mayor Curley is slashing right and left in his vigorous but, many think, rather misguided efforts to down his political enemy, Gov Ely.

Spending Rampage Halted

Those who know of conditions in Boston have given Curley's charges much thought and have come to the conclusion that Boston's chief executive is very much peeved because he cannot have his own way, in so far as money-spending is concerned, despite the depression. They say it is evident the mayor wants to go on awarding contracts for work to his favorite-son contractors, and yet to keep down the tax rate while he is in office, so he can point to it "with pride" as an indication to his blind followers that he has given them an economical administration. Those who follow him in office will have to shoulder the burdens of his borrowings as they fall due in later years— not only that, but the interest payments will run high.

This applies to borrowings already made, and now he is extremely perturbed because he cannot go on a spending rampage to the extent of $28,000,000. Happily, the legislators, or the majority of them, saw straight in this respect, and the citizens of Boston, present and future generations, will benefit in consequence. But when a dominant personage like Mayor Curley is stopped in his desires, someone always has to stand criticism aplenty, so Mayor Curley is making Gov Ely the chief target of his invectives. Happily for our Western Massachusetts governor, he has a keen sense of humor and repeatedly smiles as he reads or is told of new incidents in the Hub mayor's campaign.

Harmful to Roosevelt

In fact, Gov Ely is convinced that instead of helping Roosevelt sentiment, Curley has destroyed a lot of it by his crude methods. Those who heard the commonwealth's chief executive over the air Wednesday night and were willing to judge what was said in an unbiased manner, must have found plenty to approve. The governor was restrained and conservative in his discussion of tactics employed by the Massachusetts Roosevelt forces, as well as those used in other New England states, yet he left no doubt in the minds of his listeners as to what he meant and about whom he was talking.

Not only Gov Ely but all who are keeping track of things must wonder where the money is coming from to pay for the "forum" that Curley is conducting in Boston each noonday; to pay for the trips to all parts of the state, and the hiring of halls; to pay for the cost of carrying along boosters who are given to shouting "three cheers for Boston's famous mayor" or something like that, whenever Curley is introduced. Some "clacker" tried that at the Springfield meeting but the idea was greeted by absolute silence. Incidentally, reports at Boston indicate that the majority of that 3000 audience Curley had at the Springfield auditorium Monday night were drawn there through curiosity rather than because of any admiration of what Curley stands for, as indicated by the fact that so many left the moment Curley finished speaking.

Acting Only For Curley

The voters will do well to remember, say those who are watching this

LAWRENCE SUN 4/10/32

RALLY IS HELD AT COLONIAL

Over 500 Present To Hear Democratic Speakers Saturday Night

Mayor James M. Curley, Boston's chief executive; James Roosevelt of Cambridge, and a galaxy of other political speakers, from the platform in the Colonial theatre Saturday night told some 600 residents of Lawrence that Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency and undoubtedly the next President of the United States.

Saying little about Alfred E. Smith but a great deal about Governor Joseph B. Ely, who is actively supporting the Smith campaign in Massachusetts, the speakers consumed three hours singing the praises of Gov. Roosevelt as "the man of the hour who will lead us out of this depression."

Mayor Curley came here after attending a speaking engagement in Haverhill to close the evening's program.

"Fellow American sufferers," he began, "and I feel that this is the way to address every one here, as we all have been affected by the depression, we are looking at the present time to a man who will lead us out of these evils—he is Franklin D. Roosevelt."

In the same breath, the chief executive from the Hub said that Roosevelt has known suffering better than any of us and that his heart is bigger than his body.

Among the other speakers were Matthew P. Maney, president of the Lawrence Central Labor Union, Atty. Daniel W. Mahony, ex-mayor of this city, Hon. John Burke, mayor of Medford; John Mullaney of Lowell, student at the Boston University School of Law; Atty. Joseph A. Stalponeti of Boston! Charles H. McGlue of Lynn; School Committeeman Maurice W. Tobin of Boston; Dr. Joseph Santuosso of Boston; James T. Moriarty, State president of the American Federation of Labor and Joseph H. Hanken of Revere.

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SPRINGFIELD UNION 4/1/32

CURLEY HELPING CAUSE, BACKERS OF SMITH FEEL

Believe Attacks on Leaders Are Not Aiding Roosevelt; Action in Maine Pleases Governor's Son.

By DONAL F. MacPHEE.

BOSTON, March 31—The fact that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York is leading the field for the Democratic presidential nomination with 123 pledged delegates is not worrying the supporters of Alfred E. Smith in Massachusetts, to all outward appearances.

Neither, for that matter, are the Smith backers here worried over the advantage that accrued to the Roosevelt faction yesterday in the drawings for positions on the primary ballot.

See Curley Helping Cause.

The Smith forces are calmly sitting back and letting events take their course with absolute conviction that Massachusetts Democracy in large majority prefers Smith to Roosevelt. There is a feeling in the Smith camp that Roosevelt sentiment is by no means entirely lacking in Massachusetts but there is also a feeling that the tactics employed by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston have done much to diminish this sentiment and to bolster up the Smith cause.

The more Curley and other Roosevelt supporters continue their attacks on Gov. Ely, Senators Walsh and Coolidge and Chairman Frank J. Donahue the stronger grows the sentiment for Smith, in the opinion of his backers.

These are the principal factors which have caused the Smith leaders to refrain from engaging in a bitter counter-offensive to date. They are biding their time and unless something happens to alter their program of strategy they will continue to be silent for some time to come. They are waiting for the final stages of the campaign and then they plan a short intensive drive which they count on to bring them a 100 per cent victory.

That the Smith forces may be following a wise political course is evidenced by the failure of the Roosevelt activities to produce the overwhelming sentiment in behalf of the New York Governor that was anticipated.

It cannot be denied that some good has come from the bombardment of radio talks, rallies, statements and attempts to line up racial and fraternal groups to the Roosevelt side. It is known, however, that the results have not been satisfactory.

Forum Attendance Drops.

Taking one example alone, the daily forum rallies at Roosevelt headquarters, political observers have noted that the attendance has gradually diminished from the large crowds that attended the first few meetings. Many of those who attend are "repeaters." Daily the same faces are seen. The enthusiasm that greets the various speakers at these forums is not such as to gladden the hearts of the Roosevelt backers; it is cordial, but not spontaneously enthusiastic and indicative that Roosevelt is the man of the hour.

The rallies that have got under way in the various wards of Boston have not measured up to expectations. Disturbing incidents have happened. Police have been called in on at least one occasion.

Within the area encompassed by greater Boston reside about 75 per cent of the Democratic voters of the Commonwealth. Men who know their political Boston do not give much encouragement to the Roosevelt cause at this time. Advices from South Boston indicate a strong Smith sentiment there; Charlestown is the same and like indications are found in East Boston.

Added to these none too encouraging factors is an undeniable political lethargy on the part of the electorate. The voters just aren't getting excited yet over the situation. Those to whom politics are a profession or who make it their chief avocation, are keenly interested in developments. The friends and supporters of various politicians, the hangers-on, of which there are many, can be found in goodly numbers where political activities are going on. But the average voter, the "man in the street," seems to have other things to occupy his attention.

All these phases of the situation, the Smith backers have taken into consideration in planning their program of watchful waiting. It would seem that they know their business, but in politics nothing can be predicted definitely. Next week may see a turn in the Roosevelt tide that will necessitate a frenzy of activity on the part of the Smith people.

James Roosevelt, back from Maine after seeing his father gather 12 more pledged votes, was frankly enthusiastic as he opened the Roosevelt forum today.

Roosevelt's Son Pleased.

"As goes Maine so goes the Nation is what the Republicans say," he declared. "I guess we can say the same thing.

"When Gov. Roosevelt's record is placed before the people here, there is no question as to how the citizens will vote.

"He is solidly behind the former-service men in their efforts to get what is owed them. He is solidly against prohibition and solidly for a living wage for unemployed.

"I had a telegram talk with my father and he said: 'You cannot fool the people of Massachusetts'."

A charge that the opposition to Roosevelt may be traced to the "power trust whose avaricious desires they know Roosevelt will check," was made by Archer H. Cohen, another speaker at the forum.

Worcester Telegram 4/10/32

Near-Riot at Curley's Hub Rally for Women

Religious Issue Stalks Again—Coakley Is Attacked—Ely, Donahue and Sen. Walsh in Strategy Parley

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, April 10.—An attack on Daniel H. Coakley by Mayor James M. Curley, the assertion that the Roosevelt forces would meet the plan to have Governor Ely nominate Alfred E. Smith at Chicago by having Mayor Curley nominate Roosevelt, a near riot at a women's meeting and a scathing denunciation of the religious antagonism "to thwart Smith" were a few of the highlights as the Massachusetts presidential primary campaign swung into its final two weeks today.

While these developments were in progress on the surface, many other activities in preparation for the bitter battle were going on in a series of conferences held by leaders of both sides.

Strategy Session

Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the state committee conferred with Sen. David I. Walsh and Governor Ely on the strategy to be employed when the intensive Smith drive opens with a series of rallies during the week in and about Boston. Governor Ely and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will be the principal speakers.

Toward the end of the week many of the other "big guns" of the party will come from Washington to join the Smith drive.

Mayor Curley revealed that he had discussed with his entire delegate slate the course to be pursued, and had warned them to drop all reference to the religious issue. He told the delegates that in the closing days an effort would be made by the Smith forces to capitalize this issue, and he did not want them drawn into such controversy.

"Let Coakley Do It"

The mayor will continue his invasion of the state's big cities during the coming week, accompanied by a large force of speakers.

The attack on Mr. Coakley, a Smith delegate, came tonight during the Sunday night "ballyhoo" of the Roosevelt Women's league.

The mayor denounced the injection of the religious appeal in the campaign by Smith speakers, and declared that he would not discuss it. If the other side wants to, he said, he was willing they should, adding, they could "let Coakley do it."

About Church

The mayor concluded his address with the declaration that if a church which has existed for 1900 years, in all sorts of situations ever finds it necessary to depend upon men of the type of Coakley, then it would forfeit all right to continue its existence.

Several other speakers during the night also brought Mr. Coakley's name into the campaign, indicating that in the closing days an effort will be made to give him prominence as the master mind in the Smith organization in this state.

Until now Mr. Coakley has been allowed to remain unnoticed in the background but tonight's references have awakened anticipation that the long standing enmity between Coakley and Curley, which has broken out in many campaigns, may again flare into flame.

"Economic"

Mayor Curley said in his woman's meeting address that the issue between Roosevelt and Smith should be the economic situation with particular reference to the availability of the candidate "who can lead the nation from the depth of despondency."

Mayor Curley also took his daily shot at Governor Ely, saying that "because of his interference in the matter of Boston legislation to borrow outside the debt limit, it will be necessary for the city to discharge on May 1 several hundred service men who went to France to fight for their country."

Hits Hoover Program

The mayor ridiculed President Hoover's latest program for restoring prosperity, declaring he would go down in history as "the greatest pourer of gasoline on flames of all time."

Miss May Matthews brought notice to the assembly of women that Mayor Curley would very likely nominate Roosevelt in Chicago. She referred to morning newspaper articles that Governor Ely would nominate Smith and said that she could assure the women that if the Bay State sends a Roosevelt delegation that Curley will nominate the governor of New York for President.

This will introduce a new issue in the primary campaign—the honor of nominating the possible nominee, for, in order to nominate, the mayor and governor must be elected as delegates.

Rumpus

The woman's meeting was enlivened with a rumpus in the rear of the Hotel Touraine Dutch room, where it was held instead of in the Tremont theater. Allegation that a male member snickered at the remarks of one of the speakers brought objection from a Roosevelt supporter who attempted to eject him from the hall. In a moment there was a struggle with women shouting and trying to escape being trampled on and men endeavoring to stop the scuffle.

Entertainers on the stage tried to divert the crowd with song, but men and women stood on chairs to look on in all parts of the house. Not until cool heads separated the combatants, and two policemen appeared in the doorway was order restored.

The hall was so congested that in the rush to get out of the way a number of people were pushed and trampled and chairs were upset.

Smith Radio Speech

Daniel J. Gallagher, who turned the victory dinner last January into a riot of acclaim for Mr. Smith, was the radio speaker for the Smith forces, who spoke of the religious injection in the campaign today.

Mr. Gallagher refrained entirely from references to Roosevelt and the opposition activities. He confined his address to a glowing picture of Smith and an excoriation of the antipathy for the former governor that had been erected on a foundation of racial prejudice.

Despite the religious antagonism that he felt is being utilized to thwart Mr. Smith's chances for the presidential nomination, the speaker maintained full confidence that given another opportunity Smith would do in 1932 what he failed to do in 1928.

"If the party nominates him," Gallagher asserted in closing, "the people will correct the mistake they made four years ago."

Curley In Radio Appeal

Mayor Curley also made his customary Sunday appeal over the air for Governor Roosevelt. Unlike all previous addresses of the Boston mayor during the present contest, today's contained no meniton of Governor Ely, Senator Walsh, Chairman Frank J. Donahue of the state committee, nor of their candidate, Alfred E. Smith.

Today's address was by far the least sensational he has made. It consisted of a repetition of an address he made in 1927, pleading for the economic and political independence of America, an endorsement by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., of Curley's

Amherst Head



Associated Press Photo
Copyright by Bachrach

Stanley King, new president of Amherst college, his alma mater. He was a special assistant to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker during the World War.

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contention that big business is ..ned up to fight Roosevelt, and a further "whispering campaign" charge.

Curley's latest whispering campaign charge was to the effect that Roosevelt is now accused by his opponents as being cautious and lacking courage. This the mayor vigorously refuted. He pointed to the way in wi'ch R..osevelt had risked his health for Sm'th's sake in 1924 and 1928 and to h.. position on important public questions as indicative of the courage of the man.

Roosevelt Ready to Pick Up 54 Delegates

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Keeping pace with the runaway race for delegates made four years ago by Alfred E. Smith, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt stands to pick up 54 more for the Democratic presidential nomination this week in Nebraska and Michigan.

Kentucky's 26 were definitely assured for him at Tuesday's state convention by action yesterday of county conventions.

Smith, a receptive candidate again this year, at this time in 1928 had 241 instructed, pledged and claimed delegates to the Houston convention. His nearest rival then was former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, who had his state's 36.

Roosevelt's instructed, pledged and claimed delegate strength today was 200, counting Kentucky's delegates in his column.

Oddly enough, Roosevelt's closest rival now is Reed of Missouri, with his state's 36.

Smith Has One

Gov "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma is third with 23, and Smith has the only other pledged delegate, 104 being in doubt.

The Democrats will choose 134 delegates this week to boost the total to 472. There will be 1154 votes in the national convention with 770 or two-thirds required to nominate.

On Tuesday, Illinois and Nebraska primaries name 54 and 16, respectively, the former being district delegates only. Four delegates at large to be selected in state convention April 22, will bring Illinois' delegation to 58, all assured for Sen. J. Hamilton Lewis on the first ballot. Roosevelt managers are claiming 30 of these after the first ballot, if more than one is necessary.

In Nebraska Roosevelt will come to grips with Speaker Garner and Governor Murray. The state organization is backing the New Yorker and his supporters are confident.

Michigan Names 38

Michigan names 38 in convention Thursday and they, too, are claimed for the Albany executive.

The Republicans choose 110 delegates this week to bring their total to 402. Of the 292 named to date President Hoover has 270 pledged and claimed for him and his nomination is conceded generally. Of the remaining 22, Senator Norris of Nebraska has 11 from Wisconsin pledged to him and a similar number from New Mexico and North Dakota are in doubt.

Of the 110 to be named this week, Illinois names 61, Nebraska 17, and Florida 16 on Tuesday, the latter at a convention. Conventions in North Carolina and Delaware will select 7 at large and 9, respectively, Thursday and Saturday.

Dudley Field Malone In 'Draft Young' Plea

BOSTON, April 10 (AP)—Dudley Field Malone today urged the Democratic party to nominate Owen D. Young for president "even against his wishes," Speaker John N. Garner of the House of Representatives for vice president and creation of a coalition cabinet which would include Democrats, Republicans and Independents.

Malone, a member of the uninstructed New York delegation to the Democratic national convention, asserted in a statement that Young could provide leadership of "economic intelligence, cultural background and imaginative statesmanship necessary to meet the problems confronting the nation."

Smith For Treasury

He would have Young and Garner, if nominated, announce before the campaign begun that they would create a coalition cabinet in which Alfred E. Smith of New York would be secretary of the treasury. Col. Patrick J. Hurley, a Republican, would be retained as secretary of war, and Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, also a Republican, would be secretary of the interior.

The other cabinet berths would be alloted as follows: Secretary of state, Newton D. Baker of Ohio; attorney general, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland; postmaster general, former Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia; secretary of navy, William Randolph Hearst; agriculture, Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma; commerce, Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin; labor, Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City and New York.

Malone would have the Democratic platform include planks calling for tariff reduction, prohibition repeal and farm relief.

Silent on State Tilt

Malone declined to comment upon the primary battle being waged in Massachusetts between slates of delegates pledged to Alfred E. Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt, but Massachusetts political observers regarded as significant a section of his statement which said:

"* * * The party in New York believes that the man who to be chosen at Chicago must be more than a 'favorite son.' If the New York delegation were merely interested in the choice of a favorite son of New York, it would wish to choose ex-Governor Smith, who stood all four-square on the great issues of the last campaign and, as our party's leader, made such a valiant fight."

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Hooey in Full Blast

Democrats and Republicans Make Wild Claims About Presidential Vote, While Smith and Roosevelt Backers Accuse Each Other of Serving Mammon

By BEACON HILL



BOSTON, April 9.—The Boston Democrats have been busy during the week nominating a candidate for President, while the Republicans have been content to start an exploring expedition to find out if any new Republicans have been born into the party since 1928.

The season of political hooey is in full blast now. Probably there is no human activity that begets so many words with so little meaning as politics in a presidential year. It is one of the mysteries of human nature that a man who would not tell a lie about his business, who is as truthful as George Washington in his personal affairs, who could not be prevailed upon to buy a gold brick, who knows a plugged dime when he sees it, will go galloping up and down the scale of humbug when he gets to talking politics, and after awhile he comes to believe what he says.

Take the latest output from the two major party camps. Awhile ago a group of eminent Democrats went on record with the assertion that that party had every state in the Union except four, "sure, excellent or fair" as to chances for the presidential election; and in rebuttal or reply or something the great prognosticator and prophet, Campbell Bascom Slemp, national committeeman from Virginia and who once stood at the right hand of our own Calvin Coolidge in the White House, comes up with the statement that he will concede the Democrats only five states out of the whole 48.

The states which the Democrats say they may lose—though they have hopes even there—are California, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Vermont. The states that Bascom Slemp lets the Democrats have are South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Well, anyway, this gives the Democrats the edge by one state—they claim all but four, while Slemp claims all but five.

All this has been printed in the news of the week, but it is worth repeating as a warning to anyone who inclines to bolt at an earful what he hears from the professional political ballyhoo men from now on. No sane Republican expects the Republican candidate to carry 44 states; and no sane Democrat expects his party to carry 44. No man allowed at large would make any such claim about his business as these otherwise honest men make about their parties. So we wonder what it is in politics that drives the average politician to talk like the crier for an old-fashioned Indian remedy patent medicine show.

Republicans Revive

The Republicans of this state are showing signs of life. When we ventured to say something like that to a Democratic friend at the State House this week, he said, "Yes, I notice that the corpse is moving some." The Democratic attitude towards the Republicans hereabouts is illustrated by the sad old story of the premature funeral conducted over what were supposed to be the remains of an unpopular townsman. As the bearers were entering the cemetery one of them stubbed his toe, and the casket bumped against the stone gate post. It fell to the ground, the lid popped off, and the supposed corpse arose feebly on one elbow and protested against the proceedings.

So the funeral was off, and the unpopular man resumed his mortal activities. At last, however, the end came, and this time he was surely dead, and another and, it was felt sure, final, funeral was held. This time, as the bearers for the second time started through the cemetery gate, a voice in the crowd was heard to cry in a loud, clear voice:

"Mind that post, men!"

The specific indication of life in the Republican party in these parts during the week was the call for a party gathering, conclave, conference, get-together, confab, conversation, or convention, on the last day of the present month, in the Cradle of Liberty, otherwise known as Faneuil Hall upstairs and the market downstairs.

The instigator and promotor and leader and r[illegible]er of this affair is Major Judson Hannigan. He is at present the president of the Massachusetts Republican club, but this call is not a club gesture—though it is a good guess that the executive committee of the club approves.

The Party's Organization

Now, what is the Republican party set-up in the state? This call for a conference, from an unofficial quarter, raises the question. The basis of the party is the Republican voters. They are the party. There never was and there never will be any group of men, large or small, that can speak with unquestioned authority for all of them. The party stands or falls by what these voters do on election day. If there were any way for all the Republican voters in the state to get together in a convention, and all say their minds, we might

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get better advance information than we ever have had or ever will have as to what the future holds in store. However, that does not appear practicable.

At the top of the party is the state committee. Its members are chosen by the party voters. It is supposed to represent party sentiment. It is the representative body of the party, in theory at least. It always has a tough time. Associated with the state committee at present are the Republican councils, established in the state senatorial districts. These councils are a new undertaking. They appear to aim at something like the objective which for a time kept alive the old Republican league, which languished and died some years ago. The professed purpose of the councils is to stimulate and maintain party interest and enthusiasm. An important detail of the present and immediate purpose is to raise funds for the party campaign.

It has been rumbling around in the minds of a great many Republicans that they would like to know what the plain party man, the undecorated common voter, is thinking about; what he thinks the party ought to stand for. How to find out was the problem. It did not appear to be within the province of the state committee to find the answer. The councils seemed busy with other necessary matters. It appeared to be nobody's job to get at the facts—that is, the real thought of the party as expressed by the party voters throughout the state.

That, as we understand it, was the idea that led Major Hannigan to issue his much-discussed call for a convention or conference. He expects to have at Faneuil Hall on April 30 the national convention delegates who will be elected April 26, and delegates from all the party clubs, societies, organizations, etc., throughout the state. The idea appears to be to get together into conference men and women who know, not guess, what is in the minds of the Republican voters. For instance, invitations have been sent to the Crusaders, not strictly a political group, to come and express their ideas in prohibition; and similar invitation has been sent to dry groups.

What of all this? It can have no official standing as a party convention. Its certification cannot go on the party primary ballot. It has no authority to draw up a platform. It has no authority to do anything. Then what can it do, and why call it at all?

Bold Experiment

It is a sort of fact-finding conference. It cannot write a platform; but perhaps it can draw up a set of resolutions which will be of some significance to the state convention delegates after the primary, when they come to the task of writing the party platform. Perhaps it will furnish some useful information to candidates seeking nomination in the party primary.

The whole thing is a daring experiment, but if it succeeds in making the party members articulate it ought to be at least interesting.

This Faneuil Hall conference will have nothing to do with candidacies for office. Yet candidacies might be built on it; or upset by it. In this personal political field there have been no important developments among the Republicans during the week. Friends of Leverett Saltonstall still nourish the hope that he can be induced, persuaded cajoled or enticed into the primary against Lieutenant Governor William S. Youngman. We do not find that the Speaker has evinced any enthusiasm for this adventure. The Fuller candidacy prospects remain as they were—not bright. Mr. Youngman's place is no less secure than it was a week ago.

Over on the Democratic side, the campaign continues feverish, but with few signs of significance. Mayor Curley still puts on a lively show at his Roosevelt-Curley, or Curley-Roosevelt, headquarters. Governor Ely entered the fray via the radio Wednesday night, in an address that was so temperate that the next day a lot of people wanted to know if he really were a Democrat. On the whole his speech was called pretty good, except for two passages, which have stirred some adverse criticism.

1—"The only issue is this—do we want him (Smith) to run? Because, if we want him, he will run. If you vote against him you tell this great man that you do not want him. You repudiate him. New Hampshire repudiated him. Maine, in its convention of delegates found specious reasons, the exact nature of which we do not know, to repudiate him. Massachusetts is not so fickle."

Comment: Why advertise that two New England states have "repudiated" Smith?

2—"The American people desire and need a man created with the genius to lead, and they do not care very much about the niceties of his education or the perfection of his diction."

Comment: Why bring that up?

Up to Friday afternoon the Roosevelt forces had made progress during the week. Considerable progress. The Smith statement of Friday gave new life to the Smith cause here.

By and large, and as a general political observation, when the subject of debate is whether or not a man is a candidate, his political importance fades. That ancient fact of politics tells a good deal of the current story now.

Customary Charges

In one thing the Democratic battle is quite normal. Both sides are being accused by the other of being the minions of Mammon. "Tools of the power interests" is hurled at the Smith forces. "Croesus" is yelled at the Rooseveltians. Take your choice. More political bunk. The ballyhooers cannot go through a campaign and enjoy it unless they accuse their adversaries of trying to buy the nomination or election. We have sat in on a number of brisk political contests and we do not recall any one of them in which the candidate's friends conceded any decency of motive or method to their opponents. Mr. Pott and Mr. Kettle are always candidates.

Up on the Hill here the week has had its points of interest, and one of the most engaging has been the gentle contest between the governor and the Executive Council over the point whether

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SMITH NAMES ELY AS HIS SPOKESMAN

Bay State Governor Is Scheduled to Nominate 'Al' at Convention; Happy Warrior Phones Ely to Praise His Wednesday Address, Asks Him to Reply to Pittman —Smith's Stand Big Blow to Curley's 'He's Not Really Candidate'

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, April 9.—Gov. Joseph B. Ely will be projected into the politi spotlight next week as the national spokesman in the campaign to nominate Alfred E. Smith for the presidency of the United States. If elected a delegate, Governor Ely will nominate Smith at the Chicago convention, unless present plans are revised.

Governor Ely's projection ays a national figure in the Democratic primary campaign will come simultaneously with the opening of the Smith leaders' intensive drive to "put across" the 1928 nominee in Massachusetts, the state in which he is making his last-ditch fight to remain in the running.

Pittman Answerer

Governor Ely's prominent part became assured this afternoon when Mr. Smith's office telephoned directly to the State House to convey his personal congratulations for the governor's Wednesday night address. The governor was at his home in Westfield but his secretary, DeWitt C. DeWolf, was instructed to relay the message to him.

Mr. Smith termed the Wednesday address "magnificent" and said he was tremenously pleased.

At the same time Mr. DeWolf was asked to tell Governor Ely that Mr. Smith desired him to answer Senator Pittman of Nevada, who recently urged the 1928 nominee to withdraw from the race. The answer will probably be given when the governor goes on the radio next week.

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FALL RIVER HERALD. NEWS 4/13/32

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He said he would assume that all in the hall had voted for Smith four years ago and "after that election Mr. Smith made the statement that he had given 25 years of life to public service and his family was entitled to his company and companionship and he would never again be a candidate for public office. It was a definite statement in plain language and after that Baker, Ritchie, Roosevelt and others announced themselves as candidates. Surely if anyone was entitled to the support of Alfred E. Smith it was Franklin D. Roosevelt."

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WORCESTER TELEGRAM 4/10/32

SMITH NAMES ELY AS HIS SPOKESMAN

Bay State Governor Is Scheduled to Nominate 'Al' at Convention; Happy Warrior Phones Ely to Praise His Wednesday Address, Asks Him to Reply to Pittman —Smith's Stand Big Blow to Curley's 'He's Not Really Candidate'

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, April 9.—Gov. Joseph B. Ely will be projected into the politi spotlight next week as the national spokesman in the campaign to nominate Alfred E. Smith for the presidency of the United States. If elected a delegate, Governor Ely will nominate Smith at the Chicago convention, unless present plans are revised.

Governor Ely's projection ays a national figure in the Democratic primary campaign will come simultaneously with the opening of the Smith leaders' intensive drive to "put across" the 1928 nominee in Massachusetts, the state in which he is making his last-ditch fight to remain in the running.

Pittman Answerer

Governor Ely's prominent part became assured this afternoon when Mr. Smith's office telephoned directly to the State House to convey his personal congratulations for the governor's Wednesday night address. The governor was at his home in Westfield but his secretary, DeWitt C. DeWolf, was instructed to relay the message to him.

Mr. Smith termed the Wednesday address "magnificent" and said he was tremenously pleased.

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